HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

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PROPOSAL

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THE

Moral *and* Religious

MISCELLANY;

OR

SIXTY-ONE

Aphoretical Essays,

n some of the most important Christian Doctrines and Virtues.

By HUGH KNOX, D. D.

In St. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

OF Conversion or Regeneration. 2. Of Justification before God. 3. Of Faith particularly, as justifying. 4. Of entering into Covenant with God. A form of covenanting. 6. The Nature, Design, and Use of the Lord's Supper. 7. Of preparation for the Lord's Supper. 8. Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper. 9. Reflections on the Incarnation of Christ. 10. Of Adoption into God's Family. 11. Of Repentance. 12. Of sanctification or Holiness. 13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ. 14. Of the final perseverance of the Saints. 15. Of Peace of Conscience. 16. Of Joy in the Holy Ghost. 17. Of assurance of God's Love, in this Life. 18. Of the Soul's Immortality. 19. Of Death. 20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead. 21. Of a future Judgment. 22. Of Heaven; or the future state of the blessed. 23. Of Hell, or the future State of the Wicked. 24. What, as Christians we should do more than others. 25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vices. 26. Of Gospel Sincerity, or Uprightness. 27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites and Counterfeits. 28. Patience and the contrary Vices.—29. Meekness, and the opposite Vices. 30. Charity, and the opposite Vices. 31. Contentment, and the opposite Vices. 32. Chastity, and the contrary Vices. 33. Humility, and the opposite Vices. 34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices. 35. Christian courage or fortitude, and its opposites. 36. The Christian Uses of the Tongue. 37. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue. 38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love & Unity among Christian Brethren. 39. The rule of Judging our Brethren; against Rashness & Censoriousness. 40. A peaceable disposition, and the opposite evils. 41. A merciful temper and its opposites.—42. Of Justice between man and man. 43. Of christian Hope. 44. Of the nature and Person of Christ. 45. Christ our Prophet. 46. Christ our Priest. 47. The kingly or regal Office of Christ. 48. On the shortness and due Improvement of Time. 49. The Consideration of Eternity. 50. The Duty of Masters of Families. 51. The best way of resisting temptations. 52. Of public spirit. 53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies. 54. Temptations arising from Company. 55. Temptations arising from Solitude. 56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty. 57. What diversions are lawful, and the way to regulate them. 58. The Value and Importance of a Child. 59. The Constraints of Christ's Love: A Sermon. 60. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon. 61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

WE the Subscribers, Ministers of the Gospel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatise to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The subjects are in their Nature important and the manner of treating them is so plain, instructive and awakening, as cannot fail giving Entertainment to every serious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN,
NATHAN STRONG.

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Hartford, Dec. 1789.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Published at Hartford.

THE OBSERVER.——No. IV.

The people have suffered an immense sum by the deranged state of the national debt.

AFter all that the public have suffered by the confusion of finance in the union and several states, it is not strange that their patience is nearly exhausted. The want of a general government hath cost millions to the people, which are now very happily shared and enjoyed among a set of people who have been very scrupulous about liberty, the collectors of the taxes you have paid, and speculators in your disordered funds.

It is time the truth should be fairly spoken to the people at large, and the Observer will do it whatever may be the consequence. Some of the false scrupulous people now wish to play over the old game, and fill you with jealousies that they may have a second harvest; but their day is past. For our own preservation it is necessary we should attend to the sources of past confusion. By the national debt I mean all those sums which the union at large, and the particular states stand obligated to pay. These sums were incurred in one common cause, our defence in the general war—it was chance and not option which fixed men's names to the list of Continental or State creditors.

The general idea is a true one, that the whole must stand or fall together, and most people had little preference to either kind of security. There is not at present any reason in equity why one class of creditors should be preferred to the other—the whole ought to stand on the same funds, and have equal justice. Soon after the war a new constitution of government was found necessary to set things right, but at that juncture the country was not sufficiently enlightened to obtain it. The consequence was, the continent without any power of creating funds, began in a desultory manner to arrange their own finances. The several States finding the weakness of the union, began to make partial arrangements for that very debt, which on every principle of justice ought to be sustained by the whole nation. Such remedies as these, adopted by different bodies of men, and at different places and very different times, must in their nature be different and confused.

From this source you have seen more than fifty kinds of paper securities at one time, within the United States, differing but a small matter in value, but enough to spread confusion over the whole, and betray the honest into the hands of designing men. The people have paid enough to make the creditors contented, had it come to their hands in a regular and equal method: but in the midst of this darkness nothing has been effected. The members of the old Congress, and of your assemblies, were men of wisdom, but what could wisdom do in such different and distant bodies, which had no constitutional connection, and of course could have no general system. Matters of this kind cannot be planned in a numerous body of men, be they ever so wise. A treasury board of proper compass, systematically arranged, and furnished with information, must concert; and the legislature after proper discussions must give the authority to execute.

The first step towards order and light is to reduce the whole national debt to one kind, and one set of regulations; and unless something of this nature takes place, you have millions more to pay without coming any nearer to the desired end. It is impossible that a plain man, who is an industrious and good subject, should distinguish between so many kinds of taxes of different value. Let the whole sum of this debt be brought together—placed on common and similar funds, and regularly introduced to the business—the public will then know their situation—thirty men will do that business for the whole union which now employs through the several States two hundred and fifty, all of whom are supported by the people—The creditors will understand a plain and honest plan, and be saved from a thousand impositions—taxes will be of one kind, and the man who purchases to pay them will know the price he ought to give. I can foresee there will be objections to what I advance, and some very cunning men will cry danger! danger! but I never yet saw any evil from simplifying money matters, where all the people have to pay. It is the rolling up together of a number of half made systems, which endangers the people; for they cannot see thro them, and the man that must borrow his neighbours wits to manage his own affairs, must soon borrow money to pay his debts. The present is a fortunate moment for this country, and the only one they will ever have to simplify their treasury matters. Let one great and inclusive system for the whole be adopted, and your finances may soon be reduced to perfect order. Should the present opportunity be past, and the federal system not take in the whole of your national debt, another opportunity must not be expected—confusion will continue—the poor and unsuspicious will be cheated—jealousy will pervade all orders of citizens—there will be no public faith, and your monied men will hide their property—a stable medium for business will be severely wanted—and your future agriculture, manufactures and commerce, be denied that spring which might now be given them.

ON THE MEANS OF PRESERVING PUBLIC LIBERTY.

WHEN a system of national freedom hath been established by great exertions, it becomes an inquiry how it shall be best preserved. The speculative Philosopher, and the practical Statesman have united their endeavours to answer this question.

A natural thirst for power in the human mind, with the emoluments springing from authority, tend to a general encroachment on the rights of human nature—even patriots and honest men have their weakness, passions, and appetites, and in little instances may be tyrants, while they wish for general freedom.

Many systems have been formed which in theory appear almost perfect—many checks have been devised; still there are, and we must expect there will be, abuses of power, until the nature of man is delivered from its present imperfections. In every state some person or persons must be representatives of the public, in whose hands the power of the whole is lodged, for general protection; and without this investiture of public authority, to restrain and punish, the wicked will be a scourge to all within their reach; and it is also possible, that the very persons who are cloathed with public power, may become cruel and unjust.—Without power in some national head, anarchy will be the state of man, every one will retaliate and abuse as his passions dictate, which is the worst of tyrannies:—with power the rulers of a nation may do injury, for man is frail—great men may misjudge—good men may fail.

To give unlimited power, is a greater temptation than ought to be placed before a frail being: at the same time, placing too many checks on rulers is in effect dismembering the body, and destroys its energy of action and of defence, both against foreign enemies and its own evil subjects. So far as we may judge from American experience, a nation of freemen, in modelling their government, are more apt to err in overlimiting, than in giving too great scope to the power of rulers—In both cases the consequence is nearly the same; for when the citizens find their constitutional government cannot protect and do justice, they will throw themselves into the hands of some bold usurper, who promises much to them, but intends only for himself; and in this way very many free states have lost their liberties. The forming a constitution of government is a serious matter—the spirit of deliberation and concession, with which it hath been taken up by the citizens at large, and thus far carried into effect, is a new event in the history of mankind. The present constitution of the United States, appears to embrace the essential principles both of freedom and energy in national operations; still very little dependence is to be made on this Constitution, as a future safeguard to the American liberties. I would by no means undervalue those systematic productions, which we call the constitution of the several states, and of the whole—they express our present ideas of the rulers power and duty, and the subjects right—they are a written basis on which national habits will be formed, and in this way will cherish sentiments of freedom and retard the rise of oppression—on these your children will look as maxims of their fathers wisdom, but if they have no other protection, the last of those who have opportunity will undermine their privileges. Every generation must assert its own liberties; and for this the collective body of the people must be informed. A general diffusion of science, in every class of people, is the true cause of that new series of events which have taken place in the United States. In every other country a great proportion of the people are unacquainted with letters—In several great and civilized kingdoms of Europe, it is but a comparative few who can read & write. The vast number of well meaning and ignorant people, become instruments of superior policy, to oppose every effort of national freedom; but in Amer-

ica there is no order or great number of people, who can be made subservient to such ungenerous purposes. The late war was a war of the people—general information convinced them of its justice, and their all was endangered; hence sprang their unanimity, exertion and patience; and a traitor could in no part of the country find either asylum or aid.

The formation of our present government, by the deliberation of three million citizens, is the highest evidence, and the greatest effect we have yet seen from general information.

The same causes which have given you victory, & a constitution combining the rights of man with the powers of government, will certainly be sufficient to preserve national liberty, and make your children as free as their fathers. A few enlightened citizens may be dangerous; let all be enlightened, and oppression must cease, by the influence of a ruling majority; for it can never be their interest to indulge a system incompatible with the rights of freemen. Those institutions are the most effectual guards to public liberty, which diffuse the rudiments of literature among a people.

Let the most perfect constitution finite wisdom can devise, be adopted; if succeeding generations become ignorant—if a large part of the people are destitute of letters, their precious patrimony will be cheated from their hands; not, perhaps, by violence, but by a course of artful measures, against which ignorant men have no defence.

A man declaiming for liberty, and suffering his children to grow up without education, acts most absurdly, and prepares them to be licentious, but not free.

The road to preferment is open to all, and the common citizen may see his children possess the first offices of state, if endowed with genius, honesty and science; having such incentives to fidelity, the remiss parent is unpardonable. As the best preservative of national liberty, the public ought to patronize institutions to instruct the children of poor people; for, give them knowledge and they will never be the instruments of injuring mankind. A few incautious expressions in our Constitution, or a few salaries of office, too great for the contracted feelings of those who do not know the worth of merit and integrity, can never injure the United States, while literature is generally diffused, and the plain citizen and planter reads and judges for himself.

The American legislature could not do an act more favourable to general humanity, liberty, and virtue, than to endow the Universities, rising in almost every state, with such funds in the unlocated territory, as would enable them to furnish the best means of instruction, and at an easy rate, to the sons of those who have moderate wealth. Disseminate science thro' all grades of people, and it will forever vindicate your rights which are now well understood and firmly fixed—Science will do more than this—it will break the chains and unbolt the prison doors of despotism. At the present moment, France is an instance of its influence—The wealthy subjects of that country are become enlightened, and thus determined to be free.—O France! I love thee and thy sons—when my nightly supplication forgets to ask a blessing on thy great exertions, and on thy councils, I shall lose my claim of being a christian. August empire! Many of thy sons are among the learned; how often have I drank improvement and instruction from their pens; but I fear, I greatly fear, that the vast mass of thy subjects are not sufficiently informed in the nature of freedom, to receive from Heaven and preserve so rich a gift.

M. ROBESPIERRE's SPEECH
in the National Assembly *of* France,
ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

M. ROBESPIERRE declared, that on a subject of such importance as the liberty of the Press, he considered it his duty to solicit the attention of the Assembly for a few minutes. He entertained a very different opinion from some gentlemen who endeavoured to check the growth of French Freedom, by fettering the Liberty of the Press. He hoped, nay, he conjured all present, to weigh the dreadful consequences of such a measure. *If, says he,* you pant for Liberty, the glorious reward of your wonderful atchievements—if you wish to establish that inestimable blessing on the most permanent basis—if you are anxious for your own honor and glory—let this truth be deeply impressed upon your minds, that the Freedom of the Press will contribute more to the freedom and happiness of the people, than all the combined strength of your National Militia. The sword or the bayonet may accomplish sudden and extraordinary revolutions—but to the arts of civilization, to those manly and exquisite refinements, to the unlimited exercise of our mental faculties—must we owe the preservation of our liberty. To what are we to attribute the influence and grandeur of Great-Britain? The navy and army of England are deservedly subjects of wonder and applause throughout Europe. They now appear equal, perhaps I may say, by the leave of my brave countrymen, superior to any other nation. But to this invincible power alone the generous English owe not the preservation of liberty. They are indebted to their salutary laws—to freedom of speech and of the press; which qualities united, direct and command the exertions of the ministry towards their warlike arrangements.

M. Robespierre then proceeded by saying, that it was well known a military force was very dangerous to liberty; and, unless the civil power were paramount, a man of a good address might so far obtain an ascendency over the troops, that he might persuade them to espouse any political convulsion inimical to the spirit of independance and liberty. He had only to nod assent, and they would immediately stand forward in support of his ambitious measures, to the overthrow of every good system of government, and to the destruction of all the enjoyments and blessings of freedom. By the liberty of the press, by the free discussion of every man's sentiments among his fellow subjects, that salutary barrier would be placed between the civil power and the military, that happy equilibrium which would give permanency to our valuable privileges, and vigour to our operations both at home and abroad.

He considered the press free and unfettered, as one of the greatest blessings of Providence. But while he beheld it with enthusiasm, he would by no means encourage an irresponsible licentiousness, either in state affairs or religion. This was the rock on which sometimes the adventrous mariner, regardless of the constitutional quicksands with which he was encompassed, foundered.

Let this then, be a beacon to warn him of his danger—to assure him, that when he reaches a certain latitude, the greatest dexterity and circumspection are necessary to avert the impending storm, & to preserve the fair bark containing a FREE PRESS the ESSENCE of LIBERTY, from perishing from among shoals of tyranny and corruption. Let every man, says M. Robespierre, have the freedom of publishing his own sentiments on all subjects; but let every man be responsible to God, and to the laws which ought to be established for the sake of peace and tranquility. He who may happen to publish observations of a treasonable nature against the King or National Assembly—to foment principles of sedition, and dangerous to constitutional liberty—ought certainly to be amenable for the consequences.

But with all the evil consequences likely to result from the FREEDOM of the PRESS, I would rather see it verge towards licentiousness—subject myself & fellow citizens to its inquietudes and perils—and feel the shafts of malice and the stings of calumny—than consent to a suppression of its glorious immunities.—He who is in the possession of a good conscience—he whose actions are regulated by rectitude, can never tremble at the exposition of his conduct. It is the *State Culprit*—the *Guilty Conscience*—the *Tyrant*, and *Oppressor*—who fear an investigation. To every Freedom of the Press he would totally consign such very abandoned wretches; and he ardently wished that satire might render them as black and odious as their unpardonable crimes merited. But above all, says M. Robespierre, the uncommon blessings which mankind have daily derived from the noble art of PRINTING, should inspire every person with a very favourable enthusiasm of the Press. To this we owe the civilization of man. To this we owe those efforts of genious which have rendered many immortal. We have heard of the exploits of Alexander—of Cæsar—of Anthony—and wonder at their atchievements. But those men, commonly called heroes, were a species of plunderers, sanctioned by the force of arms. They were military adventurers, born for the scourge and oppression of mankind: They were tyrants and enemies to liberty; therefore could not be compared with the noble invention of letters, and of printing, who, by their wonderful genius alone, had brought society to that state of happiness and civilization, which at present are evident wherever this glorious art has been introduced. Hence, my countrymen, I would recommend you to cherish it as a most powerful engine for your liberty. To connive at its nugatory foibles, or harmless licentiousness—to applaud and reward its essential services to the church and to the state. It is this wonderful engine, which is the terror to bad kings, and the defender of good kings! It is this secondary aid on which we as the National Assembly, ought to rely. Encourage it, and it will become the herald of your glorious actions. Establish the Freedom of the Press, and it will serve as the bulwark, as the guardian of our liberty.

After some debate, it was decided by the Assembly, that the free communication of thoughts and of opinions is one of the most precious rights of man—that every citizen, therefore, is at liberty to speak, write, and publish with impunity, whatever is not specially prohibited by law.

PARIS, Oct. 25.
AFFECTING INCIDENT.

One of the principal objects of the attention of the National Assembly, on Friday, was the admission of an old man 120 years of age, an inhabitant of Mount Jura, who begged to congratulate the Nation on the establishment of their liberties. When the old man entered, every Member arose, and remained standing until he was seated. He had permission of staying there during their debates, and, in respect to his age, with his hat on. A contribution was immediately raised for him.

LONDON, November 2.

Old Donald Mac Leod, the Highlander, was yesterday at St. James's, to present a petition to his Majesty. This veteran is 101 years and two months old—the cause of his coming to London was on account of his pension being refused from Chelsea; he brought every thing necessary to prove his being the man: He walked from Inverness in Scotland, and with him his youngest son, whose age is eight years; his eldest son is eighty. His countenance and other appearances bespeak a hale character of not more than seventy:—He fought under King William, Queen Anne, and George the third. The old man says, when he has done his business, he shall walk back again.

By a letter from Paris, dated 24th October, eleven o'clock, we are informed, that a little after one morning, the life of Mons. de la Fayette was atte[...]ed, on his return from a visit to Mons. Neckar by an assassin, who plunged a bayonet into his carr[...]

SURPRISING INGENUITY.

Mr. Joseph Strong, of Carlisle, who has been [...] from his infancy, follows the business of a di[...] weaver, and is allowed by people of the same occupation, to be not only a good but an expeditious work[...]man. He is at present somewhat advanced in years, but his mechanical abilities are not yet impaired in any considerable degree. In the exercise of these, besides making almost every article of houshold furniture, he has constructed various pieces of machinary; of which is the model of a loom, and the figure of a man working it. As an appendage, he added a b[...] of puppets, representing two women buffetting each other, or, as he interprets them to his visitors, "[...]ing for the web."

To shew his strong propensity to produce, by his own ingenuity and labour, whatever he thought worthy of possessing, we shall add the following circumstance:

When he was about 15 years of age, he concealed himself one afternoon in the Cathedral during the time of service; after which, the congregation being gone, and the doors shut, he got into the organ loft, and examined every part of the instrument. This had engaged his attention until about midnight, when having satisfied himself respecting the general construction, he proceeded to try the tones of the different stops, and the proportion they bore to each other. This experiment was not to be conducted in so silent a manner as his former inquiries. In short, the noise alarmed the neighbourhood of the church, and the circumstance of the organist dying a short time before, and no successor having been appointed, caused great consternation in the ears of all who heard it.

After some deliberation, a party, less intimidated than the rest, summoned resolution enough to enter the church at that tremendous hour; and Joseph, not less confounded than his unexpected visitors, was obliged to abandon his studies for that time. The next day he was taken before the Dean, who, after reprimanding him for the steps he had taken to gratify his curiosity, permitted him to visit the organ at all seasonable times. In consequence of this he set about making a chamber organ, which he completed without the assistance of any person.

He sold this instrument to a merchant in the Isle of Man, who afterwards removed to Dublin, where it still is in being, and is considered as a great curiosity.

Soon after his disposing of that, he made him another upon which he now plays both for his amusement and devotion; having a set of chants (his own composition) which he frequently uses as a religious exercise, and to which he joins long and irregular lines, expressive of various devotional subjects.

Some years ago he walked from Carlisle to London, to visit Mr. Stantley, the celebrated organist and composer, on which occasion he made, for first time, a pair of shoes.

GEORGETOWN, December 2.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Fort Wheeling, to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 12, 1789.

"The spirit of emigration to the Western regions rages more than ever; upwards of 3000 persons are encamped near this place, some of whom have been here ever since July last: They are detained on acount of the high freshes in the river, want of boats, provision, &c. Their situation is truly deplorable, as this part of the country is but thinly settled. This large body of people, with their horses and cattle, have raised the price of provisions to an alarming height; this has induced many of them, who were able, to return, while others are spending their little all in expectation to see the waters fall.

"But should this not be the case soon, and an early winter set in, the distress of the people will be great indeed; for the principal part of them are very poor, and have disposed of their old homes—so that they have no retreat.

"The great distress to which thousands of our countrymen expose themselves, by undertaking the journey to Kentucky at too late a period in the year, should serve as a warning to those who intend removing to that country. Every head of a family, before he quits a comfortable home, for good and all, should reconnoitre the waters where he intends to embark, build his boats, and lay in a stock of provisions, before he fetches his family, negroes and flock.

"We have this moment received intelligence, that a few days ago the indians took a boat in which a Mr. Thornton, from Augusta County, Virginia, with his family, embarked at Redstone, a few days ago.

"The boat, it is said, was forced on the indian shore by a large raft of trees and logs, floating down the river. The fate of this unfortunate family is as yet unknown. There are (by the best information) large parties of indians patroling the western banks of the Ohio, in order to intercept the great number of boats now preparing to go down the river."

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.

By Simon M'Grew lately from Detroit, we are informed, that while at that place, a vessel had arrived with cannon and stores for the garrison, which is now making very strong, and there is every appearance of an intention to hold it against force.

It is with regret we announce to the publick, the death of the Hon. *Samuel H. Parsons*, one of the judges of the western territory. He had accompanied captain Hart as far as the Salt Licks, on his way to Giahaga, and was on his return, down Big Beaver creek, in a canoe with one man, when coming over the falls, the canoe was dashed to pieces, and they both were drowned.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint the Hon. WILLIAM PACA, Judge of the Federal Court, for Maryland district, *vice* the Hon. THOMAS JOHNSON, resigned.

Members of Congress now in this city: SENATE, President of the Senate.—Mr. Dalton.—Mr. Johnson.—Mr. Schuyler.—Mr. King.—Mr. Izard.—Mr. Butler.

REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Gilman.—Mr. Gerry.—Mr. Lawrence.—Mr. Benson.—Mr. Scott.—Mr. Coles.—Mr. Brown.—Mr. Griffin.—Mr. Huger.—Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina.—Mr. White.—

Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Beckley, Clerk of the House.

Wednesday arrived the British Packet *Queen Charlotte*, Capt. RADCLIFF, in 30 days from Falmouth—From English papers we state the following particulars in brief.—

The National Assembly commenced their proceedings at Paris, the 10th of October.

The contributions of plate for public service, in France, amount to about 120,000 marks of silver. A list of pensions is published: there are no less than 40,000 persons on it! The names, with the motives on which the pensions are founded, make three large 410 volumes.—*Such an influence was as a mill stone hung to the neck of Liberty.*—The new standing army is established—140000 in peace—double that number in war.—A spirit of opposition to the National Assembly appears to be kindling in several of the provinces—as Normandy, Dauphiny, &c.—The resolutions of the Nobility and Clergy of Thoulouse declare that the Majesty of the Sovereign is violated by the attempts of audatious men, who wish to govern the State and substitute a real aristocracy for one which is only ideal, which they would fain create; that Religion and the Laws are prophaned: the rights and franchises of provinces violated; and that the lawful authority of the Monarch and his liberty, were lost in the cabals of the National Assembly."

Martial Law has been proclaimed, but has not been put in execution but in one instance—the case of the murderers of a baker.—Three districts of Paris are petitioning for the repeal of this law.—Count Mirabeau carried the following resolve in the National Assembly, on the 27th October, viz.—No bankrupt, or insolvent debtor, shall be an Elector, or eligible, or become a Member of any Council, or Municipal Committee, or of any Provincial, or National Assembly."—October 28th he carried the following, viz.—That in all the Assemblies, there should be, previous to an Election, a table on which should be written the names of all those young men, of the age of 21 in each Canton, who, by their conduct and morals were worthy of being elevated to the ranks of citizens.—That no citizen shall have power to exercise his right as citizen in more places than one; and no person shall be represented by proxy in any Assembly.

M. Camus the President of the National Assembly being unpopular with the democratic party, they found means to harrass him in such manner as to induce him to resign—and M. Fretean was elected to the chair.—October 29, the National Assembly decreed, That to be eligible for the National Assembly, it is necessary, besides the usual qualifications to be an Elector, to pay a direct contribution of one mark of silver, and to be a proprietor of land.

The King still resides in Thuilleris, guarded by the national militia. The Ministry has, in a body, addressed the National Assembly, on the incompetency of the Executive power.

The American funds on the London Exchange, are at 50 pr. and many buyers.—Alderman PICKET is elected Lord Mayor of London. The total amount of the several branches of the British revenue, under the heads of customs, excises, stamps, and incidents, for the week, ending Oct. 23, 1789, as delivered in to the Exchequer, is £. 294, 580 1 2d. The English paragraphists, in speaking of the President of the United States, stile him GENERAL. Belgrade surrendered to Gen LAUDOHN, commander of the Emperor's forces, on the 8th of Oct. Say's Weekly Journal, Oct. 31, informs, that the American States have obtained the bulls from Rome, for the consecration of Dr. John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Priest, by the title of Bishop of Baltimore, in Maryland. The first article in the capitulation of Belgrade, as stated by the Turks, says, that God from all eternity, decreed that the place should be taken: [An artful way of depreciating the merit of the besiegers!]—Semendria, another Turkish fortress surrendered to the Imperialists soon after Belgrade—and the Prince Hohenloe gained a complete victory over Caty Mustapha, who commanded a body of 10000 men. A deputation from the people of Colour, in the West-India islands, was admitted to the bar of the National Assembly on the 22d Oct.—and their address received with great applause—the president assured them that their representation should be certainly attended to: The deputies were enjoined to make a deposit of six millions on the alter of their country, and to give a fiftieth of their property towards the redemption of the national debt.

PITTSFIELD, Dec. 7.

On Friday the 22d ult. the dwelling house of Mr. J. Brown, of Adams, was struck with lightning. The lightning descended into the chimney, but took different courses. One flash, with an uncommon velocity, entered Mrs. Brown's bed room, while she, in a very ill state of health, sat with her children close to the fire. It made its way out at a window, shattered the frame, and broke every pane of glass in it. Another took its direction down the kitchen fire place, made its passage to the foundation, tore it from its base, and stunned several persons both in and about the house.

On the 3d inst. Capt. Daniel Brown, of Lanesborough, killed a steer, which was only three years old last spring, which weighed eleven hundred and forty-nine pounds.

NORTHAMPTON, January 6.

On the evening of the 24th ult. Mr. *Solomon Wright*, and *Jedediah Payne*, of Ludlow, were accidentally drowned in a mill pond, as they were returning home from South-Hadley. Their bodies were found next morning, fast in each other's arms.

SAD ACCIDENT.

"On the 8th of December instant, while breakfast was preparing in the family of Mr. *Aaron Cole*, jun. of Granville, (in this State) a little son of his, six months old, being on the floor, moved himself to a tea kettle, full of boiling water, which was standing on the hearth, and pulling it over on himself, by which he was so scalded, that he survived but a short time."

NEGROES.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, to his friend in Middleton. (Con.) *dated October 20, 1789.*

"On the 30th of this month there is to be upwards of 30 Negroes put to death, all of whom were concerned in the insurrection, on the last of September, in which they were to put every white person in the colony to death; but it was prevented with the loss of very few white people's lives. The different kinds of torture are beyond description! Every white person in the Colony is ordered to appear under arms on the occasion."

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

The Hon JAMES WILSON, WILLIAM FINDLEY, EDWARD HAND, HENRY MILLER, WILLIAM IRVINE, WILLIAM LEWIS, JAMES ROSS, CHARLES SMITH, and A. ADDISON, Esquires, are appointed by the Convention of Pennsylvania, a Committee, to prepare a draught of a new Constitution for that State. The principles of this Constitution will be those of the Federal Constitution—three branches, and the Executive vested in a single person, duly checked.

OF FRANCE.

The number of Frenchmen, who, during the late troubles in France, have quited the kingdom, is computed in the National Assembly, to be 80,000. Their subsistence will anually drain the kingdom of 18,000,000 livres.

It has been proposed in the French Assembly to reduce the actual expenses of the nation 61,000,000 livres, by reductions from the several departments—of which the King's Houshold will make 8,000,000.

Pensions. It may astonish our readers to be told, that 40,000,000 of livres, have been annually paid in France, in *pensions*, to between 20 and 30,000 individuals—*pimps, illegitimates, and intriguers.*

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.
Printed at Stockbridge.

SOME time since, Col.——, of this town, received a commission for his Lieutenant Colonel, newly elected, a gentleman who resides in a neighbouring town. This commission he wished to forward to his brother officer as soon as possible, and for that purpose entrusted the conveyance of it to a man who lived in the same town, not doubting but he would take care immediately to deliver it. The man, however, having occasion to go to New-Cannan, a neighbouring town in the State of New-York, took the Commission with him, went to a merchant's store, and asked him if he made a practice of crediting goods; the gentleman told him that he sometimes practised it, but did not like to trust strangers, and begged leave to ask his name. The man gave him the name that was inserted in the commission, and declared it to be his own, and added, that if he doubted his responsibility, he believed he had something in his pocket that would satisfy him on that head; he then shewed him the commission. The owner of the store having heard of the known reputation and property of Col. B. although he never had seen him, hesitated no longer to give him credit for a number of articles, for which he took the Colonel's note (*as he supposed*). The time of payment being expired, the REAL Colonel was called upon in a very serious manner to answer to the debt; but which of the Colonels will finally be obliged to pay the debt, or whether either of them will do it, we know not.

THE following affair lately happened at Belchertown:—One James Gordon, a lad about 14 years of age, who was taken out of the Alms House, at Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Forward, ran away the beginning of last August. Mr. Forward lately heard that one Jeremiah Thornton, who then lived with him, sent off the boy to a brother of his at East-Haddam—while he was enquiring for this, he found evidence that the said Thornton had stolen from him—He convicted him of theft before Esquire Clark, and brought him to a court-reference about sending off the boy.—At the reference, among other witnesses, one Enoch Olds, who the year before lived with Mr. Forward, testified that he carried the boy over the river, and that the boy told him that Thornton had advised him to go off and go to Asa Mitchel, at East-Haddam. Mr. Forward desired the referees to take particular notice of what that witness said for he had an affair to settle with him when he had done with Thornton; and upon that read a paragraph of law respecting such an affair. This so terrified Olds, that he whispered to Thornton and told him it was not safe for them to stay there any longer—they were in such haste to get off, that Olds forgot his horse, and took to his heels; and both he and the culprit fled as fast as their legs could carry them. Said Forward forbids all persons harbouring or concealing said boy, as they will answer it at peril of law.

☞ *The Subscribers for* MILLOT's ELEMENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY, *are requested to call for their books immediately.*

Just Imported from London,
And opening for sale, by
Levi Shephard,
A universal assortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
Together with a large assortment of DYE STUFFS for Clothiers—Also PAINTERS COLOURS. And has for sale a general assortment of European and India
GOODS,
Which are useful and necessary, and principally of such a kind as cannot at present be manufactured in this country, which he will sell at a very small profit for Cash. He also receives in payment most kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLAX, that is well dressed, for the DUCK MANUFACTURE,—which the said SHEPHARD designs to carry on more extensively than he did the last year, and has erected large buildings for the purpose, and would wish to engage four young women more, for a year or longer time, in his Manufactory.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
Shipping-Furr, *and* Bees-Wax;
AND PART CASH FOR
Pork *and* English Grain.
Northampton. Dec. 14. 1789. [72]

Just received, and now ready for sale,
By Daniel Butler,
At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers: Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.
ALSO—An assortment of
STONE WARE.
LIKEWISE,
Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.
WANTED,
WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.
Northampton, Dec. 9. 1789. (71)

Joiner's Tools.
HOUSE and Cabinet workmen may supply themselves with Moulding Tools of all kinds, warranted good, on short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to
BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.
Northampton, Dec. 30, 1789. [4]

F L A X.
SIX-PENCE per POUND
WILL be given for good FLAX, for which pay will be made in SHOES, BOOTS, INDIGO, TOBACCO, &c.
THOMAS SPAFFORD.
Williamsburg, Dec. 16, 1789. [73]

☞ All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof are requested to make immediate payment. [illegible]

From the VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

NEGRO's PRAYER.

THE Poets Corner in Gazette,
Is often fill'd by some Coquette;
Or cap in hand to do his duty,
Will satirize his female beauty;
But as I now have room to spare,
I'll here insert a Negro's Pray'r.
LORD if thou dost with equal eye,
See all the sons of Adam lie;
Why dost thou hide thy face from slaves,
Consign'd by fate to serve the knaves?
Stolen or sold in Africa,
Imported to America,
Like hogs or sheep at market sold,
To stem the heat or brook the cold;
To work all day and half the night,
And rise before the morning light,
Sustain the lash endure the pain,
Expos'd to storms of snow and rain;
Pinch'd with hunger and with cold,
And if we beg we meet a scold,
And after all the tedious round,
At night to stretch upon the ground.
Has Heaven decreed that Negroes must,
By cruel men be ever curst!
Forever drag the galling chain,
And ne'er enjoy themselves as men?

When will Jehovah hear our cries!
When will the sun of freedom rise!
When will a Moses for us stand,
And free us all from Pharoah's hand!
What tho our skin be black as jet,
Our hair be curl'd, our noses flat,
Must we, for this, no freedom have,
Until we find it in the Grave?

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD *for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!*

Worcester, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worcester, Massachusetts,

For printing by Subscription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large Royal Quarto,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

Old and New Testaments;

WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose—types large, beautiful, and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferiour quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in *Worcester* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.——This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News-papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete so large, important, and expensive an undertaking.—The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Booksellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on full as generous terms as the Booksellers in England are supplied with English editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all; more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, within the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be said to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class or citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happiness here, & brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob, Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be perused with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, so he rests assured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself,

With the greatest respect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims to the estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Lieut. THOMAS BELL, in Colrain, on the last Tuesdays of December, March, April, and May next, at 2 o'clock P.M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

HUGH M'CLALLEN.
JONATHAN M'GEE.
WILLIAM CALDWELL.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS BELL, Administrator.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber some time last summer, a dark brown or black STEAR, marked with a slit and half penny in the off ear. Whoever will give information where said Stear may be found, shall receive a handsome reward.

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE.

South-Hadley, Dec. 21, 1789. [4]

TO BE SOLD,

Cheap for Cash.

ALL persons that have money to lay out for GOODS, and would wish to purchase them on the most reasonable terms, are invited to call on

SETH WRIGHT,

at his Store east of the Court-House, Northampton where they will find a general assortment of English and West-India Goods, viz.

Superfine, middling, and low-prized Broadcloths,
Forrest Cloth,
German Serges,
Lambskins,
Coating,
Crimson & green Baize,
Flannel Blankets,
Velvet, Thicksetts,
Sattin Beaver,
Fustians, Lasting,
Sattin Lasting,
Florentines,
Russells,
Callimancoes,
Moreens,
Durants, Shalloons,
Tammies, Camblets,
Buckram,
Sattins, Persians,
Modes of different widths,
Red, green, blue, & white Sarsnets,
Red, blue, and white Tiffanys,
Bandano, romall, and barcelona handkerchiefs,
Lawn do.
Muslin and Cotton do.
Shawls from 3 to 6 quarters wide.
Cambricks, Lawns,
Lawn Aprons,
Muslins,
Muslin Aprons,
Sewing Silk, Twist,
Ribbons of different widths and colours,
Dutch Lace, Thread,
Black silk Lace,
Large assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes,
Black and white plain guaze,
Crape do.
Knit do.
Souflee do.
Black and white Millinet,
Quality & Shoe binding,
Worsted and Thread Hose,
No. 4 Pins and Packet do.
Needles,
Irish Linens of different widths,
Great and Small Bibles,
Testaments, Psalm Books,
Webster's Institute,
Primers,
Bickerstaff's, Strong's and Beers's Almanacks,
Writing Paper,
Large assortment of Buttons,
Plated and metal Shoe Buckles,
Knee do.
Knives and Forks,
Cutteos,
Penknives,
Shears and Scissars,
Spectacles,
Brass and Iron H's.
Door Tackling,
An assortment of Saddlers Ware,
Block-tin Tea pots,
Pewter Platters,
Quart and Pint Basons,
Porringers of different sizes,
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware,
Looking Glasses,
Women's cloth Shoes,
Desk, Cupboard, & Chest Locks,
Butts & Screws,
Iron Candlesticks,
Brass Handles & Escutcheons,
Jappan ink stands,
Warming pans,
Corn Fans,
Cotton Wool, Indigo,
Powder, Shot,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
20d. 10d. and 8d. Nails,
Shingle do.
Iron Pots and Kettles,
Tea Kettles,
Dripping pans,
Skellets and Spiders,
Cart Boxes,
Rock Salt,
West-India and New-England Rum,
Brandy, Molasses,
Tea, Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Codfish, Allspice,
Ginger, Logwood,
Fustick, Copperas,
Allum, &c.

He also continues to receive in payment for the above Goods, PORK, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, FLAX, &c.

C A S H,

AND A GENEROUS PRICE GIVEN FOR

BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1789. [73]

Hog's Bristles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Cash)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War, and who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wish to dispose of said lands) apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are not lost.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. [3]

Strong's and *Beers*'s

ALMANACK,

By the gross, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 176.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subscription,

THE

Moral *and* Religious

MISCELLANY;

OR

SIXTY-ONE

Aphoretical Essays,

On some of the most important Christian Doctrines and Virtues.

By HUGH KNOX, D. D.

IN ST. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. OF Conversion or Regeneration. 2. Of Justification before God. 3. Of Faith; particularly, as Justifying. 4. Of entering into Covenant with God. 5. A form of covenanting. 6. The Nature, Design, and Use of the Lord's Supper. 7. Of preparations for the Lord's Supper. 8. Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper. 9. Reflections on the Incarnation of Christ. 10. Of Adoption into God's Family. 11. Of Repentance. 12. Of Sanctification or Holiness. 13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ. 14. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints. 15. Of Peace of Conscience. 16. Of Joy in the Holy Ghost. 17. Of assurance of God's Love, in this Life. 18. Of the Soul's Immortality. 19. Of Death. 20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead. 21. Of a future Judgment. 22. Of Heaven; or the future state of the the blessed. 23. Of Hell, or the future State of the Wicked. 24. What, as Christians we should do more than others. 25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vices. 26. Of Gospel Sincerity, or Uprightness. 27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites and Counterfeits. 28. Patience, and the contrary Vices.—29. Meekness, and the opposite Vices. 30. Charity, and the opposite Vices. 31. Contentment, and the opposite Vices. 32. Chastity, and the contrary Vices. 33. Humility, and the opposite Vices. 34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices. 35. Christian courage or Fortitude, and its opposites. 36. The Christian Uses of the Tongue. 37. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue. 38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love & Unity among Christian Brethren. 39. The rule of Judging our Brethren; against Rashness & Censoriousness. 40. A peaceable disposition, and the opposite evils. 41. A merciful temper and its opposites.—42. Of Justice between man and man. 43. Of christian Hope. 44. Of the nature and Person of Christ. 45. Christ our Prophet. 46. Christ our Priest. 47. The kingly or regal Office of Christ. 48. On the shortness and due Improvement of Time. 49. The Consideration of Eternity. 50. The Duty of Masters of Families. 51. The best way of resisting temptations. 52. Of public spirit. 53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies. 54. Temptations arising from Company. 55. Temptations arising from Solitude. 56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty. 57. What diversions are lawful, and the way to regulate them. 58. The Value and Importance of a Child. 59. The Constraints of Christ's Love: A Sermon. 60. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon. 61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

WE the Subscribers, Ministers of the Gospel in the Town of Hartford, recommend the above Treatise to the Public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregations. The subjects are in their Nature important and the manner of treating them is plain, instructive and awakening, as cannot fail giving Entertainment to every serious Mind.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN,
NATHAN STRONG.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper.

II. It will be contained in about 350 Pages Octavo.

III. The Price to Subscribers will be *Six Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered.

IV. Those who subscribe for six copies shall have a seventh *gratis*.

V. The Money to be punctually paid by each subscriber as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.

VI. The subscriber's names will be inserted at the end of the volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in Hartford, by HUDSON and GOODWIN.—At New-Haven, by Mr. Isaac Beers.—At New-London, by Mr. Thomas C. Green.—At Norwich, by Andrew Huntington, Esq. And at Northampton, by the Printer hereof.

☞ The Subscription Papers are to be returned by the 20th of January next.

Hartford, Dec. 1789.

THE OBSERVER.——No. V.

The manner of taxation in a number of the American States is oppressive and distressing to the poor.

IN every state a certain proportion of property must be devoted to public use, to support government and defray the expenses of general preservation. The contribution designed for these ends, constitutes the national revenue, and ought to be paid by the people in proportion to their ability. Much depends on the manner of apportioning and collecting this contribution. In a very poor country, by a just system of taxation, sufficient sums to answer the public needs, may be collected without injuring any; in the richest nations on earth, small sums may be demanded in such a way as to produce almost general wretchedness. In most nations, there hath been more oppression in the manner of taxation, than by the greatness of the sums demanded. This subject, therefore, deserves attention by a people, who are laying the foundations of government and happiness. The resources of this empire are immense—to call them out in a way that is equal and not oppressive to any class of citizens, is the only difficulty. My last number urged the propriety of including in one general system the whole American debt, part of which now stands charged against the Union, and part against particular states. On this plan, all will see there must be some further means of producing a revenue to the United States. In a number of instances, the manner of State taxation is oppressive to those citizens who have small property.—Repeated attempts have been made in most of the States, to amend their respective systems; but with little success. To amend a defective system of finance is next to impossible, and involves more evils than it cures. The present manner of taxation is favourable to a number of opulent members in every Legislature, who, tho' they are not a majority, can impede any essential alteration;—and this is a serious reason, for a transferal of the State debt to the United States, who in the arrangement of a new system, may avoid the oppressive parts of State taxation. In the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, a Pole tax is in use. In Connecticut, considerable more than one quarter of the whole State revenue arises from polls. I cannot say how great a proportion in Massachusetts, but believe it is not less. Art cannot contrive a more oppressive mode of drawing money from a people, than by a poll tax. The frugal and hardy living of the poor, generally renders them prolific—their houses are filled with hungry sons, which with great toil they are educating more for the public than for themselves.—Before these sons are arrived to manhood, the father hath a severe poll tax to pay for them individually.—You will often see a poor and industrious family, who earn their bread and their every thing by labouring at a small price per day, or by cultivating the lands of others on shares, pay a greater tax to the State than their neighbour of wealth. This is taxing industry & not property—it is making those who must do the labour, pay the expense of public protection. Were the people who inhabit these States brought together, 18 out of twenty would vote out a poll tax, but it is so interwoven with the State systems, and so many efforts have been made in vain, that I despair of a remedy, but by a general and national arrangement, which I am certain will be on more just principles.

The poll tax is a discouragement to manufactures, which the true policy of this country ought to promote. It is rare that mechanics arrive at great riches, few of them areable to pay a tax for a large number of apprentices, and this consideration alone prevents many masters, who would otherwise have their shops filled with poor boys learning some art useful to themselves and mankind. This is a discouragement both on manufactures and on the poor.

The taxing of wild and uncultivated lands takes place in a number of the states. To tax this property which is absolutely unproductive, is attended with more evils than will be at first imagined. Few men either think it equitable, or have the means of paying an annual tribute for dead property. The old countries in the United States are so far cleared that there ought to be an encouragement for preserving wood and timber. Many who would be contented to have their interest lie without use in wild lands, not being able to discharge their taxes, have sold them. Even in the agricultural towns our forests are mostly destroyed—the poor, unable to pay an advanced price, being to suffer for fuel, and the dearness of timber and lumber will soon be severely felt by all kinds of people.—This piece of State policy, by grasping at a little, for it is only a small sum which any would dare to affix on dead property, hath lost much. It would be better policy, in the old countries of America, to allow a bounty on the growth of timber. We ought to enrich the cultivation of our improved lands and preserve our wood.

Arbitrary assessment by the opinion of one or several men is an oppressive mode of taxation, and ought not to be the basis of a national revenue. This is practised, in some manner and degree, by most of the States within the union. Justice will not be done through so many prejudices, are found in the minds of assessors; and if perfect justice could be done, the selfishness or ignorance of very many will lead them to suppose they are over assessed. The man thus soured will grumble more at a small taxation than for four times the sum imposed on known principles, and where his exact quota is calculated by the letter of the law. Taxing of polls and unproductive property, is an injury to the poor, and calls on those to pay who cannot without making a great sacrifice of their interest. Arbitrary assessment is exposed to injustice, and sours the minds of the people. We hope these things will be considered in the arrangement of federal measures, and that such a plan will be devised by the treasury board, as will invite the people and creditors to throw the debt under their management.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

A remarkable and extraordinary Narrative of the Revivification of young JOSEPH TAYLOR, who was supposed to have been hanged to death (in company with that notorious high-way man, pick-pocket, and house breaker, ARCHIBALD TAYLOR,) on *Boston* Neck, on Thursday the 8th of May, 1783, for a violent Assault and Robbery on the Highway, committed on the person and property of Mr. Nathaniel Cunningham, Butcher, in October, 1787.

In a letter from said Joseph Taylor, *to his kind friend and countryman, Mr.* Phelim Donance, *in Boston.*

Egg-Harbour, Mouth of the Delaware, May 12, 1789.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOu will, no doubt, be greatly astonished at receiving a letter from one whom you so lately saw, to all appearance, numbered with the dead, with all the ignominy of a publick and shameful execution. But, tho' strange as it may appear, it is no less strange than true, that, blessed be God for his infinite goodness, I am now among the living to praise him. It was my fervent desire that you should have been made acquainted with the steps which were taken to recover me to life immediately after my being hanged. But the Doctor who managed the affair would not admit of more than five persons in the secret, as he feared a discovery—and said a crowd around me would be fatal, and prevent the air getting into my lungs—and *O'Donnell* and *Tesser* had been told of it before I saw you; and they, with the Doctor, his young man, and a person he brought with him, made the five. I therefore take this early opportunity to let you know of my being alive, and in health, blessed be God! as I hope these lines will find you;—as also the circumstances which attended my execution and recovery to life—as also my frame of mind, and resolution, through the grace of God, to sin no more, but endeavour after new obedience.

You remember, that you, among other friends, had great hopes of my being pardoned on account of my youth: But when their Honours sat I soon found I must be made an example of as they were determined never to pardon Highwaymen. I then began to prepare for death; but must needs say, though I had many affecting conferences with the Reverend Parsons who visited me in goal, I never, even after my condemnation, realized that I was suddenly to die in so awful a manner, until a gentleman (who I afterwards found was a Doctor) came and talked privately with the late unhappy sufferer, and my fellow convict, *Archibald Taylor*, who, when the gentleman was gone, came to me with money in his hand, and so smiling a countenance, that I thought he had received it in charity. But he soon undeceived me—telling me with an air of gaiety, that it was the price of his body; and then added a shocking speech which I sincerely hope is blotted out of the book of God's remembrance against his poor soul.

This was the first time since my condemnation that I thought what it was to die. The shock was terrible—& *Taylor* increased it by telling me that the Doctor had desired him to bargain with me for my body also. The thoughts of my bones not being permitted to remain in the grave in peace, and my body which my poor mother had so often caressed and dandled on her

In my better days, being flashed and mangled by the Doctors was too much for me. I had been deaf to the pious exhortations of the Priests; but now my conscience was awakened, and hell seemed indeed to yawn for me.

What a night of horror was the next night!—When the Doctor came in the morning to bargain for my body, I was in a cold sweat; my knees smote together, and my tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of my mouth. He perceived the agony of my soul, and asked me some questions respecting my state of mind. I found utterance—and poured out my heart to him. He seemed affected with my distress, especially as my conduct was so different from that of A. Taylor's;—And after pausing he left me without mentioning the sale of my body, and said he would call again the next day. He came, and asked me privately whether I had two or three friends I could depend upon to assist in any thing for my benefit. He communicated his design of attempting to recover me to life, if my body could be carried immediately after I was cut down, to some convenient place, out of the reach of the people; assuring me by all that is sacred that if he failed in the attempt he would give my body a christian burial. I closed with it without hesitating. The Doctor then left me, and soon after Tector and O'Donnell came to see me, to whom I communicated the plan in confidence. The Doctor came back to charge me not to trust more persons than were sufficient to carry my body from the gallows to a private place. I told him who the persons with me were;—and upon O'Donnell's engaging to procure a number of his countrymen to remove my body to a private place, who might not be let into the secret, but suppose it was to secure my body from the Doctors, he seemed pleased with the plan; and made us promise to admit no more persons into the secret, upon pain of his not having any thing further to do in the affair, so soon as it leaked out. He gave them money to hire a small boat to be in readiness at the wharf, nearest to the place of execution, which boat I think was hired of one Mr. Skinner or Skillings, near Oliver's Dock. The Doctor undertook to find the place of execution, which was then reported to be in several places, and to procure a two mast boat, with a good cuddy, which was to be moored off the wharf at a convenient distance: All which was accordingly done. The two mast boat, in which was the Doctor, his friend, and apprentice, with their Doctor's instruments, which was moored up the bay, near the gallows the morning of the execution day, but fell down with the tide about two hours before the execution, towards Dorchester-Point, for fear of being grounded.

The state of my mind after my conversation with the Doctor, until the day of execution, it is impossible for me to describe. This glimpse of hope, this mere chance of escaping the jaws of death, and of avoiding the eyes of an offended judge, at whose bar I was no ways prepared to appear, seemed but to render my mind more distracted. I sometimes indulged myself with the thoughts of being recovered to life; and as I had fortunately concealed my real name, that I might return, like the Prodigal, to my parents, and live a life devoted to God and their comfort. But I oftner feared the means might fail to bring me to life; and then I wished that this scheme had never been mentioned, as the hopes of life seemed to prevent my conversion; and then, to be surprised into another world, totally unprepared, how terrible! Thus distracted the time flew, and the awful day arrived. In the morning the Reverend Parsons visited me. I was much softened by their conversation; and really at that time, wished I had never seen the Doctor, but by the near and certain approach of death, had been prepared to live in those blissful mansions which are prepared in the world of glory for the truly penitent.

Soon after they left us the Doctor's young man came (under pretence of a message from Mrs. Ranger, who had shewn me much kindness in goal, the Lord reward her for it) to renew the Doctor's directions how to conduct my body so as not to suffer the least shock: He left me the following paper.

Thursday morning, May 8th, 1789.

TAYLOR, every thing depends on your presence of mind—Remember that the Human Machine may be put in tune again if you preserve the spiral muscle from injury, and do not dislocate the Vertebræ of the neck: As the Calli Spinalis is deduced from the transverse processes of the Vertebræ of the throat, and is latterally inserted into the Vertebræ of the neck, its connexion with the whole human frame is material; so that you must endeavour to work the knot behind your neck, and press your throat upon the halter, which will prevent the neck's breaking, and likewise the compressions of the Jugular, and preserve the circulation in some degree.—Keep up your spirits.

My hopes were now raised, and my former terrour did not return upon me; which I doubt not was observed by the Reverend Parson who attended me; by the officers of justice, and the multitude, who doubtless compared my behaviour with my fellow-sufferer. It is true when I mounted the stage I dreaded the pain of hanging as I should any other bodily pain equally severe; but the far greater distress of meeting an offended, inexorable Judge, and being consigned to endless misery was done away: For the nearer the time of execution approached, the more my reliance on the Doctor increased.

You was present at the solemn parting with, and warning which was given to the people—at the excellent prayer of the Reverend Mr. STILLMAN, and the dropping of the traps, which to all appearance launched me and my poor unhappy fellow prisoner, into a boundless eternity.

I cannot take a better opportunity than to declare here, solemnly (as a man who, though he has once providentially escaped death, knows he must soon die and come to judgment) that neither his Honour the High Sheriff (whose tenderness and humanity otherwise I shall ever acknowledge) nor Mr. Otis, nor Mr. Milish, the Deputy-Sheriff, who were the three officers with us on the stage, or any other officer of justice had any knowledge of my escape from death.

But to return to my particular feelings—I preserved my presence of mind; and when the halter was fastened remembered the Doctor's directions, and while the prayer was making I kept gently turning my head so as to bring the knot on the back of my neck, nearly as O'Donnel afterwards informed, and as you and others observed. When the trap fell I had all my senses about me; and though I have no remembrance of hearing any sounds among the people, yet I believe I did not lose my senses until some minutes after. My first feelings after the shock of falling, was a violent strangling and oppression for want of breath; this soon gave way to a pain in my eyes, which seemed to be burned by two balls of fire which appeared before them, which seemed to dart on and off like lightning; settling over and anon upon my shoulders as if they weighed ten hundred ton; and after one terrible flash, in which the two balls seemed to join in one, I sunk away without pain like one falling to sleep.

What followed after I was turned off you know, as I was informed you kindly assisted my other friends in taking my body down as soon as you were permitted, and conveying it across the salt works to the small boat—I was from thence carried on board the two mast boat to the Doctor, and I was, to all appearance, dead; for O'Donnell (who was directed by the Doctor to cut and loosen my clothes, and rub me, throwing water on me) could perceive no life in me, but told the Doctor it was too late. But the Doctor was not discouraged, and in one hour and twenty-two minutes after I was brought on board the boat, making two hours and forty three minutes after I was turned off, he perceived signs of life in me, by a small motion & warmth in my bosom: In twenty minutes after I gave a violent deep groan. Here description fails!—I cannot describe the intolerable agony of that moment.—Ten thousand stranglings are trifling to it! The first confused thoughts I had, was, that it was the moment of my dissolution; for I had no knowledge of my removal from the gallows, but was quite insensible from the time I first lost myself, to that in which I recovered—except some faint glimmerings of a scene, which faint, and confused as they were, I shall never forget, but which I feel impressed on my heart I ought to communicate *to no man living.*) I was soon after this violent anguish made sensible where I was; the Doctor's stuff and sight of my friends restored me in a great measure to my senses. The Doctor would not allow me to talk much; but feeling fatigued he permitted me to lay down, having two persons by me to rub me with a brush while I slept. When I awoke it was dark. I felt somewhat light headed and confused, from the dreadful scene I had passed through. All hands were now called, and a solemn oath was taken by all present, not to tell any thing which had happened until they should know that I was out of the country; and then not to discover the Doctor, his friend or apprentice. I was then put on shore, and went from thence on board the vessel which brought me here.

I am engaged to go to Gottenburgh, in Sweden, & shall sail to-morrow in a ship which is now coming down the river from Philadelphia. I shall take my family name and return to my parents, *A prodigal Son indeed.* God grant, as I have severely eaten husks, that I may soon eat bread in my earthly parents' house; and be prepared for such *food as the Saints in glory love, and such as Angels eat in that house which is not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.*

Tector is gone, I suppose, with Murphy and O'Brien to Philadelphia. You will please to show this letter to O'Donnell, that he may know he is freed from his oath. You will probably find him at St——ns. You will let him copy such parts of this letter as he thinks proper to shew to the Doctor. I have been more particular, as I promised the Doctor to write O'Donnell (and not to him for fear of accidents) a particular account of my feelings, from my being turned off, to my recovery, whenever I was more composed in my mind and body; he wishes, I suppose to compare it with what he took down with his pencil on board the boat.

If O'Donnell is gone from Boston, which upon recollecting, I have reason to fear, you will please to copy such parts of this letter as are new to the Doctor, and inclose them in a cover, directed to Mr. Samuel Woods, of Concord, to be left until called for; and leave the letter at Mr. ********, Apothecary, in —— street, which is what O'Donnell is to do, if in town. Pray do not forget to do this punctually; and inform the Doctor that the numbness in the place he mentioned went off the third day all at once, after a violent burning, as if a thousand Pins were stuck into me.—Pray be punctual—God knows I cannot be too grateful to the Doctor; not only for his charity, by which I now subsist, but because without his assistance, I might have not remained as a wonderful monument of God's sparing mercy, but probably been receiving the rewards of the impenitent in a world of spirits.

So I remain your assured frend,
until death shall indeed come,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Mr. *Phelim Dunbare*,
Whitesmith, *Boston*.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

The growing of turnips is justly reckoned a very profitable branch of husbandry—every hint, therefore, that has a tendency to advance the cultivation of this valuable root, will be acceptable to the public.

THE Farmers in this part of the country generally sow their turnips, for fall and winter use, about the 25th of July. I have been long apprehensive that this sowing is too early. The weather at this season of the year is generally very hot, and very dry, and drought has a direct tendency to dwarf and spoil a field of young turnips: The black fly also, a natural enemy of the turnip, is at this period very voracious—and the crop is too often destroyed or rendered unprofitable, by one or other of these causes.

With a view to remedy these evils, I sowed my turnips, the *last* year, very late in August—My neighbours laughed at me, and said I should not have a single mess—I had, however more and better turnips than any of them. Encouraged by this success, I sowed *this* year, on the 25th of August, a small piece of ground, eight rods only, with turnips. They came up well and not a fly touched them. When they had four or five leaves, I directed one of my men to clean them of weeds, and thin them so as to have them stand ten or twelve inches from each other. The ground was afterwards slightly stirred with a garden hoe.—The leaves grew rapidly—covered the ground and prevented the further growth of weeds. On the 11th of November I pulled the turnips, trimmed and measured them, and had on the eight rods of ground, (the twentieth part of an acre) forty five bushels of as large and well flavoured turnips as I ever saw. This produce is at the rate of nine hundred bushels per acre. The soil is a sandy loam, in good heart, but by no means in high tilth.

I sowed two other small pieces of ground, the one on the first, and the other about the eighth of September. Neither of these yielded like the one sowed on the 25th of August; but each of them produced much larger and better turnips than any I have seen that were sowed at the usual time.

I attribute my success altogether to the late sowing—then the heat is less intense—the rain more frequent, the dew copious, the fly harmless, and the crop abundant.

"Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious man
Has done his due. Ye fostering breezes, blow!
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend!
And temper all, thou world-reviving Sun
Into the perfect year."

YOUNG FARMER.

Hampshire County, Dec. 1789.

P. S. I cannot help, on this occasion, reiterating an ardent wish (which I have heretofore urged in vain) that the substantial practical Farmers in this County would associate for agricultural improvements. It would be the means, the sure and certain means, of inriching their minds with knowledge, and their barns and granaries with produce—of cultivating and disseminating that friendship and sociability which heighten all the joys of life, and render man agreeable to man!

FOLLY OF TOO GREAT

PARENTAL INDULGENCE.

I Am engaged in a visit to a friend's house in the country, where I promised myself much satisfaction. I have, however, been greatly disappointed in my expectations; for on my arrival here, I found a house full of children, who are humoured beyond measure, and indeed absolutely spoiled, by the ridiculous indulgence of a fond mother. This unlucky circumstance has subjected me to many inconveniencies; and as I am of a grave reserved disposition, has been a perpetual source of embarrassment and perplexity. The second day of my visit, in the midst of dinner, the eldest boy, who is eight years old, whipped off my perriwig with great dexterity, and received the applause of the table for his humour and spirit.—This lad, when he has reached his fourteenth year, & is big enough to lie without the maid, is to be sent to a school in the neighbourhood, which has no other merit than that of being but seven miles off. Six of the children are permitted to sit at table, who entirely monopolize the wings of fowls, and the most delicate morsels of every dish, because the mother has discovered that her children have not strong stomachs. In the morning, before my friend is up, I generally take a turn or two upon the gravel walk, where I could wish to enjoy my own thoughts without interruption, but I am here instantly attended by my little tormentors, who follow me backwards and forwards, and play at what they call "running after the gentleman." My whip, which was a present from an old friend, has been broken to pieces by one of the boys, who is fond of horses, and the handle is turned into a hobby-horse. The main-spring of my repeating watch has been broke in the nursery; which, at the mother's request I had lent to the youngest boy, who was just breeched, and who cried to wear it. The mother's attention to the children entirely destroys all conversation; and once as an amusement for the evening, we attempted to begin reading Tom Jones, but were interrupted in the second page by little Sammy, who is suffered to whip his top in the parlour. I am known to be troubled with violent head-aches, notwithstanding which, another of the boys, without notice given, or any regard paid to the company, is permitted to break out into the braying of an ass, for which the strength of his lungs is commended, and a little miss, at breakfast, is allowed to drink up all the cream, and put her fingers into the sugar dish, because she was once sickly. I am teazed with familiarities, which I can only repay with a frown, and am pestered with the petulence of ludicrous prattle, in which I am unable to join. It is whispered in the family that I am a mighty good sort of a man, but that I cannot talk to children. Nor am I the only person who suffers from this folly; a neighbouring clergyman, of great merit and modesty, and much acquainted in the family, has received hints to forbear coming to the House, because little Sukey always cries when she sees him, and has told her mama, she cant bear that ugly parson.

Mrs. Qualm, my friend's wife, the mother of this hopeful offspring, is perpetually breeding; or rather her whole existence is spent in a series of great-bellies, lyings-in, visitings, churchings, and christenings.—Every transaction of her life is dated from her several pregnancies. The grandmother, and the man midwife, a serious sensible man, constantly reside in the house, to be always ready on these solemn occasions. She boasts, that no family has ever sent out more numerous advertisements for nurses, *with a fine breast of milk.* As her longings have of late been in the vegetable way, the garden is cultivated for this purpose alone, and totally filled with forward peas, and melon glasses, in hopes that she may luckily long for what is at hand. She preserves, to the utmost, the prerogative of frequent pregnancy; and conscious of the dignity and importance of being often *big*, exerts an absolute authority over her husband. He was once a keen fox-hunter, but has long ago dropped his hounds—his wife having remonstrated, that his early rising disturbed the family unseasonably, and having dreamed that he broke his leg in leaping a ditch.

I revere Mrs. Qualm as the mother, and only wish I could recommend her as the manager of children. I hope this letter may fall into her hands, to convince her how absurd it is to suppose, that others can be as much interested in her own children as herself. I would teach her that what I complain of as matter of inconvenience, may one day prove to her a severe trial; and that early licentiousness will, at last, mock that parental affection from whose mistaken indulgence it arose.

I am, gentlemen, your's, &c.
X. Y. Z.

VIENNA, [Germany] Oct. 21.

We learn by dispatches directly from Marshal Laudohn, dated the 14th instant, that Osman Pacha, late Governor of Belgrade, a great number of Ecclesiasticks, and people belonging to the profession of the law, with their families, servants, &c. amounting in all to 26,000 persons; together with the late Garrison, their families and effects, have departed in three divisions, partly by water and partly by land, for Orsova.

The conquest of Belgrade has cost Marshal LAUDOHN's army very little to what it cost Prince EUGENE, who took it in the year 1717. By his returns it appears, that the slain and wounded of the Imperial army were as follow:

Cavalry, 1044 men killed—1582 wounded.
Of the Foot, 802 killed—1700 wounded.

Total killed,	1846
Wounded,	3282
Horses killed,	2741
Ditto wounded,	1358

The carnage on the side of the Turks was dreadful, almost beyond precedent.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The advices from France yesterday are more ominous than any hitherto arrived. There seems to be arising a spirit of contradiction in various provinces. Brittany, Languedoc, Dauphine, Anjou, all threaten to convene their assemblies, and seem indisposed to act cordially with the National Assembly.

In one account an engagement is said to have happened near Rougstralen, between the Patriots and the Imperial Forces, in which the latter were defeated, with considerable loss. The Leyden Gazette states differently, "that the Patriots, being ignorant of the first principles of the military art, were easily defeated and dispersed."

A third account relates, that an engagement had taken place near Ghent, in which the Patriots were defeated, with the loss of 1000 men killed on the spot. A fourth mentions this transaction in a loose manner, saying that some disturbances had also occured near Ghent!

This mass of contradiction, in a day or two, we shall be enabled to explain; but in the mean time, we are more induced to give credit to the success of the Patriots, as the Austrians are not more versed in the art of exaggerating their victories than they are in the art of concealing their defeats!

The Patriots have been too long and too diligently employed in their preparations, and are led by men of too much ability, to suffer us to believe that their schemes should be thus crushed in the outset.

It will require much caution on the part of the Imperialists to avoid giving offence to the Dutch, and thereby by provoking an interference which must for the present give a decisive turn to the contest.

The city of Leige is at present precariously tranquil, and waiting with anxiety, for the result of the Deputation which has been sent to deprecate the interference of the Prussian arms.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) Nov. 25.

On Thursday last, a child was burnt to death at the Shawanese cabbins, near this town. While its mother went to a neighbouring spring for some water, the infant's cloaths caught fire, and on the return of the parent, exhibited a most shocking spectacle, being parched to a cinder.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 9.

If contemplation is the effect of sense, and sense arises from a soul, we may fairly allow that attribute to the brute creation. The following extraordinary fact may illustrate the hypothesis, as related by a gentleman in the country, who is curious in keeping of fowls. One of his hens though in the midst of summer had for several weeks stopped yielding her usual produce, and yet daily made her natural cackling—he searched her nest, but could not even find a shell of an egg, which made him resolve to watch her closely. He accordingly the next day situated himself in such a manner as to observe her motions minutely; when to his great surprise, he saw her discharging an egg—but no sooner was she off her nest than three rats made their appearance. One of them immediately laid himself on his back, whilst the others rolled the egg upon his belly, which he clasped between his legs & held very firm; the other two then laid hold of his tail, and gently dragged him out of sight. This wonderful sagacity was exhibited for several days to some curious observers.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

The following is the produce of 35 acres of ground, 14 acres of which is ploughed ground, farmed by *William Johnson*, at Frankford mill.

170½ Bushels Barley,
129 Ditto Rye,
36 Ditto Wheat,
256½ Ditto Buckwheat,
180 Ditto Indian Corn,
50 Tons Hay,
26 Ditto Pumpkins,
250 Bushels Potatoes,
100 Ditto Turnips,
½ Acre Flax.

ALBANY, December 24.

Col. MAXWELL, who arrived in this town, last evening, from the county of Ontario, has favoured us with the following intelligence—That a Waggon road, with bridges over all the creeks and rivers, quite to the Genesee River, 119 miles from Oneida, is now completed—the Proprietors of the Genesee Company having opened the road from Oneida to Cayuga; 62 miles in extent—That the Salt-Works are in such forwardness as to afford 40 bushels per day—That Mr. Ellicot, the Geographer-General of the United States, on the first of November last, applied to Col. Harris, the Commanding Officer at Nigara, for permission to pass that fortress, for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries between the lands of the United States and those purchased by Mess. Gorham and Phelps; which was refused him; but when Mr. Ellicot had arrived at the Genesee River, he was overtaken by an express from Col. Harris, who had sent him a pass, on which he returned to Nigara, where he received every mark of respectful and polite attention.—The Commandant having, in the mean time, received orders, on the subject, from Lord Dorchester, to whom application had been made by the President of the United States.—*From this aspect of affairs in the West, may we not contemplate a participation of the Fur-Trade—to say nothing of the Posts?*

BENNINGTON, December 7.

A gentleman from the northward informs, that on the 29th of October last, the following melancholly accident happened at Georgia, in this state; it being a day appointed for training, early in the morning a number of young men went to the house of one of the officers, in order to give him a morning gun; the first man fired his piece, the second missed fire, which being likely to render their intended salute irregular, the third immediately discharged his piece, when the whole contents entered the side of the second man which broke his third and fourth rib, and in a few hours put an end to his existence. The name of the deceased was Francis Ferguson, about 21 years of age. He has left a mother and sister in Albany, and a brother in Georgia to lament his death.

NEWBURY-PORT, Dec. 9.

Capt. Blasdell, lately from this port in a new schooner, on his passage to the West-Indies shipped a sea which overset the vessel, by which he and all on board (except the mate) lost their lives. The mate (Mr. Eliot) floated on a spar nine days, seven of which he held a boy in his arms, who then died. The ninth day he was taken up by a British vessel and carried to the West-Indies, where a handsome subscription was raised, and on his recovery, was immediately put into business again. Among the lost, was Mr. Joseph Leathers, of this town.

PORTLAND, December 20.

On Tuesday last a meeting was held by the inhabitants of this town—"1st To take into consideration the late Act of Congress, and see whether we are aggrieved! and seek redress for such grievances, in such a manner as they then might think proper.

"2d. To see if they would give their representative any instructions to use his endeavours in the General Court, that the whole or a part of the Excise may be taken off."

After reading the notification, a Committee of nine was appointed to take the whole into consideration. The Committee reports tomorrow: Next week, therefore, we shall be able to lay before our readers the result of this business.

NORTHAMPTON, January 13.

A vessel lately arrived at N. York in 34 days from *Ostend.*—HOSTILITIES have commenced in the *Austrian Netherlands*, between the PATRIOTS and the EMPEROUR's Troops; several bloody actions have taken place, in which the PATRIOTS have gained the advantage.

Some of the particulars are—That one action was in *Ghent*—it lasted seven hours—The troops were obliged to take shelter in the citadel, from whence they sallied out in parties, killing, burning and destroying—at length the People besieged and carried the citadel, making all who were not killed, prisoners.

SENATORS.

For North-Carolina are chosen—they are the Hon. HUGH WILLIAMSON and BENJAMAN HAWKINS, Esquires. The former was one of the *Federal Convention*, and signed the Constitution—and they are both men of abilities, and tried patriotism.

The *REPRESENTATIVES* will be elected in January inst.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New-Jersey, who has lately returned from an excursion to the Western country, dated Nov. 10th.

"The design of this letter is to give you a short account of the rising of the waters in Lake Ontario, which from their continual advances, have alarmed the inhabitants around its borders to a great degree. Several buildings which stood at a convenient distance from its ancient boundaries, now stand 7 feet in the water. All the low meadows made around it, are now part of the Lake, and roads where cattle, horses and men travelled eighteen months ago, are now only passable for boats. The last information I had was from a man of integrity who receives letters from his son at Nigara upon this subject. In his last letter he informed him, that a brew-house which stood on the bank of the Lake is now rendered useless, from its second story being under water.

"I have supposed that the waters of Lake Erie (which lie near three hundred feet above those of Ontario) have found a passage among the rocks under ground to the Lake of Ontario, if this should be the case, the waters of Ontario will rise to a level with those of Lake Erie."

*** *Those who subscribed for the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, *and receive them at this Office, are requested, if they wish for a continuance of the same another year, to lodge their names with the Printer hereof by the 20th instant.—The 12th number is not yet received.*

FOR SALE,

By Hudson and Goodwin,

Near the Bridge, *Hartford*,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers by the gross or dozen—Bonnet Papers—Cartridge Paper—Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire—Account Books of various sizes—Record Books—Blank Books for Collectors—All parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities—Copper Plate Copies—a variety of School Books—Wafers—Sealing-Wax—Ink Powder—Slates, &c. &c.

BOOKBINDING performed on reasonable terms. [6 w.]

CASH PAID FOR

Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,

By CHARLES HOPKINS.

FOR SALE,

European Goods,

By Wholesail and Retail.

Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6w]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Davenport & McLean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next—This therefore is is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furrs—Wheat—Rye—Indian-Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & McLean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon *OBADIAH DICKINSON*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are once more requested to call on the subscribers at the late dwelling house of the deceased, to make settlement of their accounts. Constant attendance will be given from the 18th January inst. to the 29th. All Persons neglecting to settle their accounts, within the time above mentioned, may depend that they will be put in suit indiscriminately.

Elijah Dickinson,
Elihu Dickinson, } Ex'rs.
Obadiah Dickinson.

Hatfield, Jan 8, 1790.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

ELEGY,

Written on the RUINS *of the* BASTILE.

HERE, ere the firſt tear from the weeping roſe,
 The cheering ſolar beam has kiſs'd away,
How ſhall this fragment give my limbs repoſe,
 And fit them to purſue the wearying way?

Ah! once, alas! theſe limbs no place of reſt
 Here on this ruin-ſcatter'd ſpot had found;
The ſteps of Peace here never ſoftly preſt,
 Or Pleaſure wanton'd o'er the ground:

But hopeleſs Grief, and hollow-ey'd Deſpair,
 In full poſſeſſion of their horrours dwelt;
And Tyranny, with grim-exulting air,
 Her iron terrours wide around her dealt.

Here roſe the dread Baſtile—at that fell name,
 Cold flows the ling'ring lifeblood thro' my veins,
A ſudden horrour ſpreads thro' all my frame,
 And the chill'd Muſe can ſcarce purſue her ſtrains.

Here, as I ſit, and fling my eyes around,
 And bid warm Fancy wing her utmoſt flight,
What tragick ſcenes on this eventful ground,
 Unnumber'd, pour upon my aching ſight!

E'en now I ſee, on yonder blood-ſtain'd ſtone,
 His aching head the captive low recline,
Upwards to Heav'n a ling'ring laſt look thrown,
 That ſpeaks ſubmiſſion to the Will Divine.

That ſeems to riſe above the cumb'rous load,
 That many a day his woe-worn heart has preſt;
That thinks, expectant on Heav'n's bright abode,
 At length his ſoul ſhall find a place of reſt.

Hark! what a heart-heav'd ſigh aſſails my ear!
 'Tis the laſt groan—ſome wretch now yields his breath!
See! wafted by full many a ſorrowing year,
 He ſinks, alas! into the arms of Death.

He ſinks—by ſtern Adverſity ſore preſt,
 He dies—and not a ſoothing friend is nigh,
To hear the laſt wiſh of his burſting breaſt—
 To wipe the moiſt tear from his cloſing eye.

From theſe heart-rending ſcenes I gladſome turn;
 The dread Baſtile ſhall terrify no more;
No wretched captive here again ſhall mourn,
 Or on the gate his ſad complaining pour.

'Twas a great deed! That Monarch ill muſt reign,
 Muſt inſecurely ſit upon his throne,
Whoſe ſubjects, bound by Slav'ry's galling chain,
 Unheard, beneath her yoke oppreſſive, groan.

No:—He, alone, his people's King and Friend,
 The legal ſeat muſt ſurely ſafely preſs,
Who lives, for this important, glorious end,
 To make his ſubjects happy—and to bleſs.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD *for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!*

Worceſter, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts,

For printing by Subſcription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large ROYAL QUARTO,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontiſpiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

Old and New Teſtaments;

WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpoſe—types large, beautiful, and ſuited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, eſpecially thoſe of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* ſhall be fully equal in goodneſs, if not of a ſuperior quality, to the (Engliſh) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subſcribers, handſomely bound, ſhall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the Engliſh Editions of the ſame ſize, and of an inferiour quality, are ſold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment eaſy to thoſe who wiſh to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in poſſeſſion of ſo valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Caſh—from ſuch the publiſher will receive one half of the ſum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his ſtore in *Worceſter* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining ſum of 21 ſhillings to be paid in Caſh, as ſoon as the Books are ready for delivery.—This propoſal is made, to accommodate all, notwithſtanding the ſum of twenty one ſhillings will by no means be the proportion of Caſh that each Bible bound will coſt the Publiſher.

V. The work will be committed to the preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Bibles are ſubſcribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Preſs, on or before the firſt day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE aſſiſtance of the Reverend Clergy, of all perſuaſions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earneſtly requeſted, to forward and complete ſo large, important, and expenſive an undertaking—The weight now reſts entirely on the publiſher of this propoſal, who has already expended a very large ſum for types, and other matters preparatory for the buſineſs; but he doubts not, ſhould he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles ſubſcribed for, to complete the work to the ſatisfaction of the Publick.

In order in ſome meaſure to recompenſe the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whoſe piety, goodneſs of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward ſo great and uſeful an undertaking as the one now propoſed, all who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be ſubſcribed for, and will be anſwerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this propoſal, ſhall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handſomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Bookſellers in the United States, who ſubſcribe for twelve or more copies in ſheets, ſhall have them on full as generous terms as the Bookſellers in England are ſupplied with Engliſh Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all deſcriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that ſacred Book which has a nobler object—the ſupreme and ultimate happineſs of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, eſpecially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Induſtry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Propoſal, therefore, to publiſh a large quarto Bible, muſt be pleaſing to all, more eſpecially to the chriſtian citizen, to whom nothing need be ſaid as a ſtimulus for him to promote the good work by ſubſcribing for one or more copies, but his being aſſured that due care ſhall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this ſhall be the caſe, no labour or coſt, within the ſubſcriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, ſhould he proceed with the work, to have it completed in ſuch a manner as ſhall diſgrace neither himſelf nor his country.

It cannot be preſumed that any thing need be ſaid to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any claſs or citizens whatever—if there ſhould, nothing new can be given on the ſubject—we muſt republiſh the ideas of thoſe who have gone before us.—Books are addreſſed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Paſſions, or pleaſe the Fancy. The Holy Bible addreſſes the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happineſs here, & brings to view a beautiful proſpect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful ſurpriſe, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleaſing admiration may be ſeen the Riſe and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Viciſſitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forſaken by his God—the eaſy tranſitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Luſt—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madneſs of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wiſh to practice the Chriſtian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory ſays, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perſeverance in Righteouſneſs—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulneſs—Joſeph, Chaſtity—Jacob, Conſtancy in Labour—Moſes, Meekneſs—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the moſt glorious prize that man can obtain, may be peruſed with pleaſure, & it may with eaſe be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the interceſſor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happineſs eternal within our reach, if we ſuppreſs the gratification of our paſſions to ſeek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is preſumed that every denomination of Chriſtians will be pleaſed with the intention of the propoſer, ſo he reſts aſſured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this firſt American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permiſſion to ſubſcribe himſelf,

With the greateſt reſpect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subſcriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

Juſt received, and now ready for ſale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good aſſortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Conſiſting of Oval Platters, Plates of all ſizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An aſſortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE,

Beſt ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or leſs quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or ſingle Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. (71)

Joiner's Tools.

HOUSE and Cabinet workmen may ſupply themſelves with Moulding Tools of all kinds, warranted good, on ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Dec. 30, 1789. [4]

F L A X.

SIX-PENCE perPOUND

WILL be given for good FLAX, for which pay will be made in SHOES, BOOTS, INDIGO, TOBACCO, &c.

THOMAS SPAFFORD.

Williamſburg, Dec. 16, 1789. [73]

We the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Eſq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to examine the claims to the eſtate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the houſe of Lieut. THOMAS BELL, in Colrain, on the laſt Tueſdays of December, March, April, and May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

HUGH M'CLALLEN.
JONATHAN M'GEE.
WILLIAM CALDWELL.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS BELL, Adminiſtrator.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber ſome time laſt ſummer, a dark brown or black STEAR, marked with a ſlit and half penny in the off ear. Whoever will give information where ſaid Stear may be found, ſhall receive a handſome reward.

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE.

South-Hadley, Dec. 21, 1789. [4]

Hog's Briſtles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Caſh)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They muſt be well combed and free from filth.

Strong's and *Beers*'s

ALMANACK,

By the groce, dozen, or ſingle, for ſale at this office.

☞ All Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof are requeſted to make payment immediately.

VOL. IV.] THE [NUMB. 177

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. VI.

REMARKS ON TAXATION.

THE greateſt effects are produced by the moſt ſimple cauſes. A great mind may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſimplicity of its conceptions, and the art of managing momentous concerns, by thoſe plain means which others have overlooked. If we examine the hiſtory of mankind we ſhall perceive that the moſt eminent characters in civil and religious policy, obtained their ſuperiority of reputation by diſcerning the opportune moment to ſweep away complicated ſyſtems the work of thoſe who had been laboriouſly and minutely wiſe, and ſubſtituting in their place ſome plain ſcheme of truth and practice, which the people can ſee and underſtand to be for their advantage. In every enlightened country, a majority of the people are willing to do right, or what is the ſame thing, that which is for their own intereſt. Intricacy in the meaſures of government, is a common courſe of loſing the publick confidence; and this ought to be the caſe, as it expoſes the ſubject to tyranny and fraud, without any means of detection. The manner of raiſing, collecting and applying a national revenue, has generally been eſteemed the moſt difficult part of government, and doubtleſs more uneaſineſs hath ariſen from this than every other ſource. This difficulty hath generally been imputed to the avarice of the human heart. It hath been ſaid that the people will neceſſarily be diſpleaſed with every regulation which requires any contribution of their property to the publick; but I cannot yet believe that ſo much both of the fool and knave is eſſential to human nature. Honeſty is known to be the beſt policy, and the ruling half of an informed people, ſetting aſide moral obligation, will on this account prefer honeſty. Let them be convinced the State is honeſt in its government, and with the ſame honeſty and cheerfulneſs, they will contribute their quota of the general expence; but the people can never have this evidence of national integrity with ſuch a confuſion of ſchemes as have filled the United States.

More than four fifths of the citizens through the Union are willing to ſatisfy every demand of juſtice.—The late revolution of government is a proof that they have magnanimity ſufficient for every event.—But in this buſineſs a financier who means to lead them muſt have a ſimple and plain ſyſtem both of raiſing and applying the revenue. He muſt have a permanent ſyſtem—one that will not need new modeling every ſeſſion of the ſupreme Legiſlature. It is allowed on all hands that taxation hath cauſed uneaſineſs in moſt of the States, but it is not from any want of honeſty in the people. Some reaſons of this uneaſineſs were mentioned in my laſt number, and there are others which deſerve notice. When the ſums to be paid in the progreſs of the war became conſiderable, the State Legiſlatures through almoſt the whole union, with the beſt intentions and a real deſign to favour the people, ſet themſelves to new modeling thoſe modes of taxation, to which they had been reſpectively uſed—addition upon addition was made to the tax laws—every year produced ſomething new, which, the next, was probably repealed, for the ſake of ſome alteration ſuppoſed to be better. This fluctuating ſtate of the tax laws became a temptation for particular perſons to favour themſelves; and jealouſy has been gradually introduced between reſpectable claſſes of citizens, whoſe property is in difficult ſituations. The people at large are unable to comprehend the deſign of ſuch frequent alterations—the whole appears to them like confuſion, and a game played between the more knowing ones, to promote their own purpoſes. A frequent violation of funds or appropriation to particular uſes, in the application of revenue hath been another ground of uneaſineſs. The State muſt be ſaved at all events, and there may be exigencies of danger which will warrant ſuch violations; but nothing of this kind can amount to a juſtification, in one quarter of the inſtances which have happened. A worthy citizen always wiſhes for an opportunity to glory in the good faith of his country—national juſtice is his pride—the want of it wounds his feelings and ſinks his ambition—he becomes weary of paying, when the whole ſyſtem is a chaos, and the application ſo variable that none are ſatisfied, and the publick do not obtain the reputation even of trying to be juſt. Another ſource of uneaſineſs, and this I think with great reaſon, is, that part of the public creditors have been wholly neglected, and among thoſe who have received ſome compenſation it hath been on various principles and in different proportions, though all had a right to the ſame juſtice. One half of the citizens without receiving any intereſt on their own ſecurities, have been taxed to pay the intereſt due to their neighbours, whoſe notes might run in another name, but had no preference in equity. They ſubmitted to the neceſſity of the times with a fortitude almoſt unparralleled, and it muſt not be long expected from them. There is but one remedy for this evil—let the United States aſſume the whole public debt—it was incurred for them and in equity they ought to ſee it funded. The principal ought not to be paid if there was public ability, but the intereſt ſhould be annually ſatisfied.

This debt will be an advantage to the nation, and to individuals, to government, commerce, agriculture and manufactures. I can foreſee it will be enquired how ſhall this be done, will not ſo vaſt an amount ſink the people? By many theſe enquiries are honeſtly made, and by ſome merely to terrify. Methodiſe and ſimplify your whole treaſury department, & the burden on the people will not be one half of what they have annually borne for fifteen years. The United States have now an impoſt, the ſavings of this, beyond the ſupport of civil government will amount to a large ſum—but other ways and means will doubtleſs be requiſite. In a number of the States there is now an exciſe, which ought to be baniſhed from all, or extended through the whole—and perhaps the latter will be found neceſſary. An exciſe is a tax attended with ſome difficulty in collection, and if not thoroughly gathered proves a diſcouragement to the honeſt, who wiſh to obſerve all the regulations of government;—but notwithſtanding this difficulty there are ſome reaſons both of policy and equity, which I ſhall mention in ſome future number, that may render this mode of revenue expedient. The tax paid by the country planters and farmers, ought to be of one kind, and on the moſt ſimple principles, ſuch that every man may know by his own calculation, what will be demanded from him. Among the various expedients of taxation, deviſed by human ingenuity, a land tax of a certain ſum per acre on improved lands, is the moſt ſimple & permanent. It admits no altercation concerning the ſum to be paid—being placed on ſtable and immoveable property, while a poll tax cruſhes them—It comes on ſuch as have ſolid wealth—The quantity of improved land bears a nearer proportion to the comparative wealth of individuals in the State, than any other articles which can be reduced to taxation. Another thing which favours this mode of taxation in the United States is, that it may be carried into effect with eaſe, and in an intelligible manner, through every part of the empire. There will be no need of intermedling with the different policies of revenue in the ſeveral States, which cannot be reduced into a harmonious ſyſtem. A very ſmall land tax in addition to the other branches of revenue, would be ſufficient, and could it be introduced, by the plainneſs and ſimplicity of its operation, would give general content.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, Publiſhed in New-York by Mr. JOHN FENNO.

The Tablet.

"I hate a drinking companion, ſays the Greek proverb, who never forgets."

I KNOW not a more fallacious opinion that men entertain, than that there is a great degree of friendſhip and generoſity among perſons, who mingle in parties of diſſipation and intemperance. The warm profeſſions of attachment and good will that flow ſo eaſy, in moments of feſtivity, are apt to lead a by-ſtander to imagine there is ſome ſerious friendſhip, at heart. Many an imprudent youth has fallen a victim to the aſſeverations he heard at convivial meetings. There is perhaps no deſcription of men who proclaim their own generoſity ſo loudly, and yet who realize fewer ſubſtantial acts of it, from each other, than thoſe who enter circles, under the ſtyle of bottle companions. It is hardly credible to one, who has not ſtrictly noticed it, how ſlender the ties are, that are created by ſuch a connection.

The idea conveyed in my motto may be taken in two different ſenſes; and the reader may make his choice of them. It is true, that when perſons are engaged in a drinking match, they ſhould wiſh to forget their cares and misfortunes; and it will heighten their hilarity, if they can ſo far drown their reflection, as to forget the duty they owe their character and family. And it is likewiſe true, that ſuch aſſociates deſire that whatever paſſes at their ſcenes of conviviality ſhould not be repeated elſewhere. In either of theſe conſtructions, that companion who does not loſe his recollection will be hated by the reſt. What can be more offenſive, in the jollity of a debauch, than remonſtrances of reaſon, or lectures of morality! What can be more diſguſting, when the debauch is over, than a juſt deſcription of the actions, and recital of the expreſſions, with which it was attended. If a vociferous perſon throws off all reſtraint in the hours of his merriment, he certainly cannot wiſh to behold a portrait of himſelf, when he is ſober. His own conduct; his own converſation are the laſt things in the world, the he can bear or recollect with approbation and pleaſure. I would adviſe all ſuch clubs, that the firſt article of their aſſociation ſhould be a ſolemn oath of ſecrecy. Otherwiſe they may often be ſhocked at a view of their own picture. But the greateſt advantage of forgetfulneſs conſiſts in freeing one from the pain & inconvenience of being reminded of promiſes that are made, when the heart is opened by mirth and intemperance. When this kind of openneſs and generoſity diſcovers themſelves, among Bacchanalians over the bottle, it is not intended they ſhould afford any claim upon the perſon, in whom they are exhibited.

I lately met with my old college acquaintance JOCULUS. As he did not appear with his former, dignity and ſprightfulneſs, I had the curioſity to enquire into his circumſtances and proſpects. I found him deſtitute of money and friends; and that he had neither character to deſerve the one, nor induſtry to procure the other. He complained of ill health; and his conſtitution was too much wrecked with intemperance to be reclaimed. It was difficult for him to aſſume reſolution enough to relate his vices and misfortunes; and that he was not willing to be recognized, even when I called him by name. The terms of intimacy on which we had formerly aſſociated made us both communicative.

When I knew JOCULUS, ſome years ago, he dreſſed handſomely, poſſeſſed an eaſy flow of ſpirits and was generally eſteemed for his amiable qualifications. His patrimonial eſtate was ſufficient, with care and attention, to have afforded him a decent ſupport. It happened unfortunately that he loved pleaſure more than buſineſs; and knew better how to ſquander a fortune than to keep, or to gain one. Though he was born and educated in the country, he early conceived an idea, that he could enjoy life in greater perfection, by taking a reſidence in ſome populous town. He followed his inclination, and entered at once into ſcenes of diſſipation and extravagance. Soon after he fixed himſelf in a city, he fell into company with a ſet of profligate youngſters, who called themſelves *choice ſpirits*. This appellation accorded ſo well with the feelings of JOCULUS, that he eagerly ſolicited an admiſſion into the club. As he appeared a light hearted, accommodating young man, his comrads viewed him as an acquiſition. They ſoon diſcovered the depth of his purſe, and knew intimately his hopes and intentions. It was their firſt attempt to perſuade him that he had too noble a ſpirit to ſubmit to the drudgery of buſineſs, and that when he had ſpent his property he could not be at a loſs for friends. Thus he was beguiled into a courſe of idleneſs and debauchery, which ſoon plunged him into debt, and alienated him from his old friends and connections.

The honeſt, unſuſpecting temper of JOCULUS, though it gave his new comrads a controul over his time and money, was ſtill a ſource of much altercation. From his ignorance of human nature, he ſuppoſed that men never ſpoke but with ſincerity; never promiſed but with an intention to fulfil. He would often repeat in the day, what he had heard in the revels of the night; and vexed them by his demands on their juſtice to reimburſe his advances; and by his appeals to their generoſity to put him into better circumſtances.—But neither their juſtice, their generoſity, or their pity afforded the leaſt relief to JOCULUS, and he now remains as wretched as vice and poverty can render him. The *choice ſpirits* have totally diſcarded him, and ridicule him as a *lowbred fellow*, who *remembers too well*.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DIXON,

I HAVE long waited with anxious expectation of ſeeing exhibited to the public, thro' the channel of your uſeful Gazette; the letters from our Federal Senators, to the Governor and the Speaker of the Houſe of Delegates, on the ſubject of amendments as agreed on by Congreſs, referred to the different ſtate legiſlatures for ratification; and as I find the Aſſembly has manifeſted no intention of rendering communicative their letters among the people, I muſt beg leave to encloſe you copies thereof, and requeſt you will give them a place in your next paper, and you will greatly oblige, ſir,

Your moſt obedient, and humble ſervant.

A CUSTOMER.

December 10, 1789.

To His EXCELLENCY *the* GOVERNOR *of* VIRGINIA.

New-York, September 28, 1789.

SIR,

WE have long waited in anxious expectation, of having it in our power to tranſmit effectual

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and it is with grief that we now send forward propositions inadequate to the purpose of real and substantial Amendments, and so far short of the wishes of our Country. By perusing the Journals of the Senate, your Excellency will see, that we did, in vain, bring to view the Amendments proposed by our Convention, and approved by the Legislature. We shall transmit a complete set of the journals of both Houses of Congress to your address, which with a letter accompanying them, we intreat your Excellency will have the goodness to lay before the Honorable Legislature of the ensuing meeting.

We have the honor,
of every sentiment of respect,
to be, Sir,
your Excellency's most obedient,
and very humble servants,
RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

The Honorable *the* SPEAKER, *of the* House *of* Representatives *in* Virginia,
New-York, September 28, 1789.

SIR,

WE have now the honor of enclosing the proposition of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States that has been finally agreed upon by Congress. We can assure you, Sir, that nothing on our part has been omitted, to procure the success of those radical amendments proposed by the Convention, and approved by the Legislature of our country, which as our constituent we shall always deem it our duty with respect and reverence to obey. The Journal of the Senate herewith transmitted, will at once shew exact and how unfortunate we have been in this business. It is impossible for us not to see the necessary tendency to consolidated empire in the natural operation of the Constitution, if no further amended than as now proposed; and it is equally impossible for us not to be apprehensive for Civil Liberty, when we know of no instance in the records of history, that shew a people ruled in freedom when subject to one undivided Government, and inhabiting a territory so extensive as that of the United States; and when, as it seems to us, the nature of man, & of things join to prevent it. The impracticability in such case, of carrying representation on, sufficiently near to the people for procuring their confidence and consequent obedience, compels a resort to fear; resulting from great force and excessive power, may permit the existence of freedom, whilst it preserves union, strength and safety. Such amendments therefore as may secure against the annihilation of the state governments we devoutly wish to see adopted.

If a persevering application to Congress from the States that have desired such amendments, should fail of its object, we are disposed to think, reasoning from causes to effects, that unless a dangerous apathy should invade the public mind, it will not be many years before a constitutional number of Legislatures will be found to *demand* a Convention for the purpose.

We have sent a compleat set of the Journals of each House of Congress, and through the appointed channel will be transmitted the Acts that have passed this session; in these will be seen the nature and the means so far adopted for defraying the latter.

We beg, Sir, to be presented with all duty to the Honorable House of Representatives, and to assure you that we are with every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Sir, your most obedient,
and very humble servants,
RICHARD HENRY LEE.
WILLIAM GRAYSON.

THE PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
January 7.

A MESSAGE was sent to the Senate, informing them that a quorum of the House was now assembled.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. White, were appointed a committee to report the unfinished business of the last session.

A resolution was received from the Senate, by which Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard is appointed a committee on their part, to wait on, and inform the President of the United States, that the two Houses of Congress are now formed, and request to know of him, what time he will assign to meet them in the Senate Chamber, to lay before them the business he has to communicate. The House concurred in this resolution, and appointed Mr. Gilman, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Seney, a Committee on their part.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee appointed to wait on the President, informed the House, that the President had assigned to-morrow, 11 o'clock, to meet, and address both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber.

Adjourned to half after ten o'clock, to-morrow morning.

JANUARY 8.

The House being assembled, adjourned to the Senate Chamber. At 11 o'clock, THE PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by his Aids, and Secretary, was received by the two Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber, when he was pleased to make the following

SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS *of the* SENATE, *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

I EMBRACE with great satisfaction the opportunity which now presents itself, of congratulating you on the present favourable prospects of our public affairs. The recent accession of the important state of North-Carolina to the Constitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)—the rising credit and respectability of our country—the general and increasing good will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are blessed, are circumstances, auspicious in an eminent degree to our national prosperity.

In resuming your consultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to your constituents, as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectations, and to secure the blessings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will in the course of the present important session, call for the civil and deliberate exertion of your patriotism, firmness, and wisdom.

Among the many interesting objects, which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite: And their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactories, as tend to render them independent on others, for essential, particularly for military supplies.

The proper establishment of the troops which may be deemed indispensable, will be entitled to mature consideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers, with a due regard to economy.

There was reason to hope, that the pacific measures adopted with regard to certain hostile tribes of indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our southern and western frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, that the information contained in the papers, which I shall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the Commonwealth of Virginia) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the Union; and, if necessary, to punish aggressors.

The interest of the United States require, that our intercourse with other nations shall be facilitated by such provisions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that respect, in the manner which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good: And to this end, that the compensations to be made to the persons, who may be employed, should, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund designated for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various considerations also render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens, should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and measures of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home; and of facilitating the intercourse between the distant parts of our country, by a due attention to the Post Office and Post Roads.

Nor am I less persuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing, which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of Science and Literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one, in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community, as in our's, it is proportionally essential. To the security of a free Constitution it contributes in various ways: By convincing those who are entrusted with the public administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people: And by teaching the people themselves to know, and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy, but temperate vigilance against encroachment, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

Whether this desirable object will be the best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I SAW with peculiar pleasure, at the close of the last session, the resolution entered into by you, expressive of your opinion, that an adequate provision for the support of public credit, is a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity.—In this sentiment, I entirely concur.—And to perfect confidence in your best endeavours to devise such a provision, as will be truly consistent with the end, I add an equal reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other branch of the Legislature.—It would be superfluous to specify inducements to a measure in which the character and permanent interests of the United States are so obviously and so deeply concerned; and which has received so explicit a sanction from your declaration.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I HAVE directed the proper officers to lay before you respectively such papers and estimates as regard to affairs particularly recommended to your consideration, and necessary to convey to you that information of the state of the union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.—And I shall derive great satisfaction from a co-operation with you, in the pleasing though arduous task of ensuring to our fellow citizens the blessings which they have a right to expect, from a free, efficient and equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, *January* 8, 1790.

The President then retired, and the House returned to their own room: When The President's Speech being read by the Clerk, it was voted that the House would to-morrow take the same into consideration in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion, it was voted to proceed to ballot for a Chaplain, when the votes being collected, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Lynn was re-elected.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANNAPOLIS, December 2.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore Town, dated Nov. 23, 1789.

"Being at a friends house, in the neighbourhood of the Reserver, he stated to me his fears that it will cause an insurrection among the people of the Reserves, if longer indulgence is not given, for the mortality among their horses has been without example, one gentleman having four horses, lost three, bought two more, and lost them in two days; another had six, and lost five, he mentioned at least forty of his acquaintance, who have lost either all or two-thirds of their horses, so that they are afraid to buy any more, and are generally trying to plough with oxen, or where they have none, with cows, many are reduced to one horse, and it is usual for the neighbors to club in ploughing and going to mill. One person went to a physician, and got 10s. 6d. worth of medicine for a fovourite riding horse; the doctor informed him it would do no good, and his horse died in two days. The horses are taken with a staggering, stiffness of limbs, and running at the nose, cannot be made to hold up their heads, and, commonly die in two or three days. No man is more averse to the smallest violation of the plighted public faith than myself, but if indulgence is not given, at least four hundred industrious families will be drove immediately from this country to the back country; and the true riches of a country consist in the number of its industrious inhabitants."

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 24.

The following Association has been signed, generally by the principal Merchants, Traders, and Inhabitants of the town of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA ASSOCIATION.

WE, the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, believing it to be the duty of every citizen in a Republican Government, to observe and support the laws thereof, by which alone freemen ought to be governed, and highly approving of the commercial regulations of Congress, by which commerce is put on a just and equal footing throughout the United States, and by which, if duly observed, American manufactures will be greatly encouraged and promoted:—DO hereby associate together, and mutually promise and agree with each other, and not only duly to observe the commercial regulations made by Congress, ourselves, but to compel the observance of them by others, as much as lies in our power, particularly by discountenancing and discouraging smuggling, which we consider as injurious to the fair trader, and prejudicial to the morals of those concerned in it; and when duties are justly and equally imposed for the general good of the community, we deem it to be as disreputable and dishonest to defraud the publick of such duties, as it is to defraud an individual; and in order to prevent that dishonourable practice, we will not purchase any goods, wares or merchandise, which we have good reason to believe were smuggled; we also so consider it to be the duty of every good citizen, to give information of any person whom they shall know to be guilty of smuggling; and we do thus publickly declare that if any person shall hereafter be guilty thereof, to the knowledge of any of us, that we will give information thereof to the proper officers of government; and to remove any suspicion that in so doing we may be influenced by self-interested motives, we do pledge ourselves that the reward any of us shall be entitled to, in consequence of giving such information, shall be appropriated to some public use for the benefit of this town, in such manner as a majority of the subscribers shall direct.

The two following Resolves, were passed by the Legislature, at the October session, 1789.

RESOLVED, That the Governor with advice of Council, be requested to take the most effectual measures, for procuring and forwarding to Congress, at the commencement of its next session, full, complete and authentic information of the present state of the navigation of the river Potomack, as well above as below tide water, with an accurate statement of distances, the progress of the works for improving the navigation of the said river, with what remains to be done for compleating the same, and the practicability of a communication with the western waters, accompanied with the most accurate chart or plan of the said river that can be obtained.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the General Government, be transmitted to the General Assembly of Maryland without delay, and that it be proposed to the said Assembly to unite with this Legislature in an application to Congress, that in case Congress shall deem it expedient to establish the permanent Seat of Government of the United States, on the banks of the Potomack, so as to include the session of either State, or a part of the session of both States, this Assembly will pass an act for advancing a sum of money not exceeding One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, to the use of the general government, and to be applied in such manner as Congress shall direct, towards erecting public buildings; the said Assembly of Maryland, on their part advancing a sum not less than three-fifths of the sum advanced by this State for the like purpose.

CARLISLE, (Pennsylvania) December 30.

The following remarkable circumstance happened in Uonecocheague settlement, Franklin county; on Friday and Friday night the 18th inst.—A mad wolf, which run through that settlement, bit a number of sheep, hogs, dogs and some horned cattle: but this monster did not stop here; at the farm of Mr. Cairns Sterret, he attacked a negro man, but the negro having recourse to a stick, beat him off. The next object of his ferocity was a widow woman of the name of Targart, who hearing a considerable noise among her sheep, came out of her house to know the cause; the wolf immediately made to her, and caught her by the arm; in strugling, the woman fell to the ground, and turning upon her face, the wolf bit her in several places upon her lips:—by her screams one of her daughters was awakened, but not immediately finding the door, came thro' a window; upon the noise of her coming, the wolf made off. The next place we hear of this monster is at the house of Mr. Carrell, who also hearing a noise without doors, coming out to see the cause, was likewise accosted by the wolf, who endeavoured to seize him by the arm, but Carrell retreating into the house, the wolf's pursuit was so close as to be partly caught by the nose between the door and frame. A weaver who lived opposite to Carroll, heard the noise, jumped out of his bed and came out. The wolf, disappointed by Carrell made upon the weaver, and an engagement ensued; the weaver fell to the ground, and apprehensive of the wolf seizing him by the throat, took the first advantage in seizing the wolf by the throat and there held him, till Carrell came to his assistance with an ax, and put an end to the monster.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday agreeable to Adjournment, the Hon. the General Court, convened at the State-House in this town; and a quorum of both Branches being assembled a joint Committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governour, to inform him that the two Houses were proceeded to business, and were ready to receive any communications that his Excellency might think proper to make to them.

MESSAGE.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governour sent down a message to both Houses, inclosing an ANSWER to the ADDRESS of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to the PRESIDENT of the United States, which was presented by the Federal Senators and Representatives of this State, agreeable to a resolve of the General Court passed the last session.

[*The Address is as follows.*]

ADDRESS.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

SIR,

YOUR acceptance of your present exalted and important station affords universal joy to the people of Massachusetts. They have long felt the most grateful veneration for your character, and attachment to your person; and they reflect with pleasure on the ardor which your presence inspired in the alarming and novel circumstances of a war within their country, and on their civil security, so soon restored, by the descipline and success of the army under your command.

The unanimity of the suffrages of these States in your election, is no less a testimony of your merit, than of the gratitude of this extensive community. They have declared, by investing you with the powers of their President, their confidence in you from their experience of your wisdom and virtues, and they delight to honour you: for your services in their estimation will yet exceed their rewards.

The union of these States by a form of government intended to secure the blessings of liberty, is rendered more perfect under you, as their Chief. All, the advantages of that government, of our national independence and civil liberty, may be rationally expected under your administration. From you, we shall receive those examples of public and private economy, of prudence, fortitude and patriotism, of justice morality and religion, which, by the aid of Divine Providence, insure the welfare of the community.

To express the voice of our constituents, we join in the congratulations of United America, on this great event, and we earnestly implore the protection of ALMIGHTY GOD, upon your person and family, that he would afford you his divine aid in the duties of your important station, and would long continue you as a blessing to the United States.

THE ANSWER.

To the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the State of MASSACHUSETTS.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Address with which I have been honoured, has made a most sensible impression upon me.—That my acceptance of the Presidency of these United States, should have even given joy to the people of Massachusetts—and that my conduct through our late arduous struggle for liberty and independence, hath met the approbation of the citizens of that Commonwealth, will be considered by me, as among the most pleasing circumstances of my life.

In executing the duties of my present important station, I can promise nothing but purity of intentions—and in carrying these into effect, fidelity and diligence: if these, under the guidance of a superintending Providence, shall continue to me the approbation and affection of my fellow-citizens of the Union, it will be the highest gratification and the most ample reward that my mind can form any conception of, in this life.

The adoption of the present government by so large a majority of the States, and their citizens—and the growing dispositions which are discoverable among all descriptions of men, to give support and energy to it, are indications of its merit—auspicious of the future greatness and welfare of the Empire, which will grow under it—and is the foundation on which I build my hopes of public felicity;—the best efforts of mine towards the accomplishment of these great and glorious objects can only be secondary.

For the Benedictions which you have been pleased to implore the Parent of the Universe on my person & family, I have a grateful heart—and the most ardent wish, that we may ALL, by rectitude of conduct, and a perfect reliance on his beneficience, draw the smiles of Heaven on ourselves and posterity to the latest generation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, July 9, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON January 20.

The President of the United States, when he addressed the two houses of Congress on the 8th instant, was dressed in a crow coloured suit of clothes, of American manufacture; the cloth appeared to be of the finest texture—the colour of that beautiful changeble hue remarked in shades not quite black. This elegant fabric was from the manufactory in Hartford.

State of the THERMOMETER on the following days.

Wednesday, Jan.	13, 12	degrees below	0
Thursday	14, 20	above	0
Friday	15, 35	above	0
Saturday	16, 33	above	0
Sunday	17, 24	above	0
Monday	18, 4	below	0
Tuesday	19, 35	above	0

** *ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment—Those whose accounts have been due more than six months, and have discontinued taking the papers, are hereby informed they will be sued, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.*

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION.
DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
OR A
TREATISE
ON THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF
DISEASES.
BY
REGIMEN and Simple MEDICINES,
WITH
AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING A DISPENSATORY.
For the use of private Practitioners:
BY WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.
Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS,
EDINBURGH.

SIXTEEN years have now elapsed since the first edition of this work made its appearance, during this period the author who is now living, and has been in practice ever since—has made great additions and improvements to this Book: Cautions concerning cold bathing and drinking the mineral waters, are likewise added, and the whole so altered and amended, that all physicicans and private Families will reap ample satisfaction in the purchase of this New Edition; it needs no recomendation, as every Physician and others who have seen it, must allow that those who Practice by it, have had the Greatest Success, and every tender parent who has a family ought never to be without it, as this Mode of Practice not only keeps their Families in Health, but may prevent the sending to Physicians, for every little incident that may happen.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Book will contain near 900 Pages large Octavo size, which is 350 more than the last American Edition, will be printed on a New Pica Type, and good Paper.

II. It will be printed page for page with the last London Edition.

III. The price to subscribers will be only ten Shillings neatly bound, letter'd and filletted, with gold on the back, altho' the London Edition cost Two Dollars and one Quarter in New-York.

IV. Those who subscribe for six books, shall have a seventh gratis.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office Northampton.

Hartford, January 1, 1790.

CASH PAID FOR
Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,
By CHARLES HOPKINS.
FOR SALE,
European Goods,
By Wholesail and Retail.
Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6w]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Davenport & McLean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next—This therefore is is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furs—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & McLean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.
Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

☞ *Take Notice!*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon *OBADIAH DICKINSON*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are once more requested to call on the subscribers at the late dwelling house of the deceased, to make settlement of their accounts. Constant attendance will be given from the 18th January inst. to the 29th. All Persons neglecting to settle their accounts, within the time above mentioned, may depend that they will be put in suit indiscriminately.

Elijah Dickinson,
Elihu Dickinson, } Ex'rs.
Obadiah Dickinson.
Hatfield, Jan 8, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JAMES GEER, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the last Tuesdays of March, June and July next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Samuel Knight,
Jonathan Warr, } Com'rs.
Samuel Warner,

☞ All Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM FOBES, Adm'r.
Norwich, Jan. 13, 1790. [7]

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims to the estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Lieut. THOMAS BELL, in Colrain, on the last Tuesdays of December, March, April, and May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

HUGH McCLALLEN.
JONATHAN McGEE.
WILLIAM CALDWELL.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
THOMAS BELL, Administrator.

FOR SALE,
By Hudson *and* Goodwin,
Near the Bridge, *Hartford,*

CLOTHIERS Press Papers by the gross or dozen—Bonnet Papers—Cartridge Paper—Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire—Account Books of various sizes—Record Books—Blank Books for Collectors—All parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities—Copper Plate Copies—a variety of School Books—Wafers—Sealing-Wax—Ink Powder—Slates, &c. &c.

BOOKBINDING performed on reasonable terms. [6.w.]

From the Poetical Works of Peter Pindar, Eſq.
Peter ſtill continueth to give great advice, and to exhibit deep reflection—he telleth a miraculous ſtory.

THERE is a *knack*, in doing many a thing,
Which *labour* cannot to perfection bring:
Therefore, however great in your own eyes,
Pray do no hints from other folks, deſpiſe.

A *fool*, on ſomething great at times, may ſtumble,
And conſequently be a good adviſer;
On which, forever you *wiſe men* may ſemble,
And never be a whit the wiſer.

Yes! I adviſe you (for there's wiſdom in't)
Never to be ſuperior to a hint—
The genius of each man, with kindneſs, view—
A *ſpark*, from this, or to'ther, caught,
May kindle quick as thought,
A glorious *bonfire* up, in you,

A queſtion of you, let me beg—
Of fam'd Columbus, and his egg.
Pray, have you heard?—" Yes."—Oh, then if you *pleaſe*,
I'll give you the two pilgrims and the peas.

The PILGRIMS and the PEAS.
A TRUE STORY.

A BRACE of ſinners, for no *good*,
Were order'd to the Virgin Mary's ſhrine,
Who, at Loretto dwelt in wax, ſtone, wood;
And in a fair white wig, look'd wond'rous fine.

Fifty long miles had theſe ſad rogues to travel,
With ſomething in their ſhoes much worſe than *gravel*;
In ſhort their toes, ſo gently to *amuſe*,
The prieſt had order'd peas into their ſhoes;

A *noſtrum* famous, in old Popiſh times,
For purifying ſouls, that, ſtunk with crimes;
A ſort of apoſtolick ſalt,
That Popiſh parſons for its powers exalt,
For keeping ſouls of ſinners *ſweet*;
Juſt as the kitchen ſalt keeps *meat*.

The knaves ſat off on the ſame day—
Peas in their ſhoes—to go and pray;
But very diff'rent was their ſpeed I wot—
One of the ſinners gallop'd on,
Light as a bullet from a gun;
The other limp'd as if he had been ſhot.

One ſaw the *Virgin* ſoon—' peccavi' cry'd—
Had his ſoul whitewaſh'd all ſo clever;
Then home again he nimbly hi'd,
Made fit, with ſaints above to live forever.

In coming back, however, let me ſay,
He met his brother rogue, about half way—
Hobbling, with out-ſtretch'd bum; and bending knees;
Damning the ſouls and bodies of the peas;
His eyes in tears, his cheeks and brows in ſweat,
Deep ſympathiſing with his groaning feet.

" And now!" the light-toed, whitewaſh'd pilgrim broke—
" You lazy lubber!"
" Odds curſe it!" cry'd the other, " 'tis no joke,
My feet, once hard as any rock,
Are now as ſoft as *blubber*.

Excuſe me, Virgin Mary, that I ſwear—
As for Loretto, I ſhall not get there:
No! to the Dev'l my ſinful ſoul muſt go;
For, damme, if I han't loſt ev'ry toe!
But, brother ſinner, do explain,
How 'tis that you are not in pain;
What pow'r hath work'd a wonder for your toes;
Whilſt I, juſt like a ſnale, am crawling,
Now ſwearing, now on ſaints devoutly bawling,
Whilſt not a raſcal comes, to eaſe my woes?

How is't that *you* can, like a grey hound, go,
Merry as if that nought had happen'd, burn ye?"
" Why" cry'd the other, grinning, " you muſt *know*,
That juſt before I ventur'd on my journey—
To walk a little more at eaſe,
I took the liberty to *boil* my peas."

CUPID IN INDIA.
A FACT.

ABOUT eighty years ſince, a gentleman of property in Bengal wrote to a friend in London, deploring the ſtate of beauty in that ſcorching climate, and requeſting him to prevail on ſome young lady, well born and educated, with a tolerable ſhare of perſonal charms, to make a voyage to India, giving his honour to make her immediately his wife. The gentleman who received the commiſſion was induced to ſend his daughter, who to a diſengaged heart, added beauty, muſick, and every accompliſhment. The fair bade adieu to the bleak ſhores of England, and glowing with triumphant hopes found herſelf in a few months on thoſe of the Ganges. But, alas! the expected lover did not appear to greet her arrival: Buſineſs had carried him ſome hundred leagues up the country; but foreſeeing the arrival of the Engliſh fleet during his abſence, he had provided for the accommodation of the lady in the houſe of a factor. Two months elapſed before his return; then panting with expectation, he flew to his friend's, to throw himſelf before the future arbitreſs of his fate. Whether his empaſſioned fancy had drawn the lady in colours beyond thoſe of nature, or whether the ſtile of her beauty differed from the picture he had formed, it is certain he beheld her with a coldneſs almoſt bordering on averſion. The capricious god for once was uniform; the lady found herſelf as little captivated as the youth, and ſeveral ſucceeding interviews ſerved but to confirm their mutual diſlike. The gentleman finding there was no danger of the lady's breaking her heart for his perfidy, offered her a compenſation of ſixteen thouſand pounds to be releaſed from his engagement, which was gladly accepted. The factor, who had been laying by for the event, now boldly ſtood forward as her lover, profeſſing the moſt ardent paſſion—the lady was pleaſed, and the nuptials were celebrated. No ſooner had the rejected beauty become a wife, and totally out of the reach of her firſt lover, than his eyes were opened—he was aſtoniſhed that he had before been blind to her perfections, was ſeized with deſpair, took to his bed, and for ſome time was pronounced to be in a ſtate incapable of recovery.—If a vertical ſun ſublimates the body and mind to ſuch extravagancies a theſe, let us be thankful that we may have his beams aſkance, and be content with humbler feelings.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures; for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worceſter, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL
OF
ISAIAH THOMAS,
Of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts,
For printing by Subſcription,
AN AMERICAN EDITION,
In Large ROYAL QUARTO,
(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontiſpiece)
THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING
The SCRIPTURES of the
Old and New Teſtaments
WITH THE
APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,
AND
Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpoſe—types large, beautiful, and ſuited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, eſpecially thoſe of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* ſhall be fully equal in goodneſs, if not of a ſuperior quality, to the (Engliſh) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subſcribers, handſomely bound, ſhall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the Engliſh Editions of the ſame ſize, and of an inferiour quality, are ſold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment eaſy to thoſe who wiſh to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in poſſeſſion of ſo valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Caſh—from ſuch the publiſher will receive one half of the ſum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his ſtore in *Worceſter* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining ſum of 21 ſhillings to be paid in Caſh, as ſoon as the Books are ready for delivery.—This propoſal is made, to accommodate all, notwithſtanding the ſum of twenty one ſhillings will by no means be the proportion of Caſh that each Bible bound will coſt the Publiſher.

V. The work will be committed to the preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Bibles are ſubſcribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Preſs, on or before the firſt day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE aſſiſtance of the Reverend Clergy, of all perſuaſions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earneſtly requeſted, to forward and complete ſo large, important, and expenſive an undertaking—The weight now reſts entirely on the publiſher of this propoſal, who has already expended a very large ſum for types, and other matters preparatory for the buſineſs; but he doubts not, ſhould he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles ſubſcribed for, to complete the work to the ſatisfaction of the Publick.

In order in ſome meaſure to recompenſe the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whoſe piety, goodneſs of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward ſo great and uſeful an undertaking as the one now propoſed, all who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be ſubſcribed for, and will be anſwerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this propoſal, ſhall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handſomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Bookſellers in the United States, who ſubſcribe for twelve or more copies in ſheets, ſhall have them on full as generous terms as the Bookſellers in England are ſupplied with Engliſh Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all deſcriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that ſacred Book which has a nobler object—the ſupreme and ultimate happineſs of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, eſpecially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Induſtry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Propoſal, therefore, to publiſh a large quarto Bible, muſt be pleaſing to all, more eſpecially to the chriſtian citizen, to whom nothing need be ſaid as a ſtimulus for him to promote the good work by ſubſcribing for one or more copies, but his being aſſured that due care ſhall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this ſhall be the caſe, no labour or coſt, within the ſubſcriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, ſhould he proceed with the work, to have it completed in ſuch a manner as ſhall diſgrace neither himſelf nor his country.

It cannot be preſumed that any thing need be ſaid to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any claſs or citizens whatever—if there ſhould, nothing new can be given on the ſubject—we muſt republiſh the ideas of thoſe who have gone before us. Books are addreſſed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Paſſions, or pleaſe the Fancy. The Holy Bible addreſſes the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happineſs here, & brings to view a beautiful proſpect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful ſurpriſe, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleaſing admiration may be ſeen the Riſe and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Viciſſitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forſaken by his God—the eaſy tranſitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Luſt—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madneſs of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wiſh to practice the Chriſtian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory ſays, " From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perſeverance in Righteouſneſs—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulneſs—Joſeph, Chaſtity—Jacob Conſtancy in Labour—Moſes, Meekneſs—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the moſt glorious prize that man can obtain, may be peruſed with pleaſure, & it may with eaſe be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the interceſſor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happineſs eternal within our reach, if we ſuppreſs the gratification of our paſſions to ſeek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is preſumed that every denomination of Chriſtians will be pleaſed with the intention of the propoſer, ſo he reſts aſſured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this firſt American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permiſſion to ſubſcribe himſelf,

With the greateſt reſpect, &c.
ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subſcriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

Juſt received, and now ready for ſale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good aſſortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Conſiſting of Oval Platters, Plates of all ſizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An aſſortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE,
Beſt ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or leſs quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or ſingle Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. (71)

ALMANACKS,

By the groce, dozen, or ſingle, for ſale at this office.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. [illegible]73]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. VII.

The fluctuating value of Paper in circulation oppreſſive to the poor.

EVERY public meaſure, which ſubjects needy citizens to the impoſition of the rich, is repugnant to juſtice. Great numbers of the rich are alſo generous to the poor, but it is not the character of all to whom a wiſe Providence hath diſtributed wealth.—One man of great opulence and a hard heart hath power to oppreſs a whole vicinity of needy people. Among the preſent means of oppreſſion in the United States, none is greater than a circulating paper of unſteady and deceitful value; and yet there are thoſe who with a confident face will aſſert, that the meaſures which lead to this are deſigned as an eaſement to the neceſſitous members of ſociety. Thoſe who are poor and in backward circumſtances unwarily are taken by the fair pretences—they are told and believe that it is for their benefit. & bleſs the meaſures which ſap the vigor of their induſtry. The wealthy can make their choice between ſeveral mediums in circulation, and if there be a bad kind of money, we ſhall always find it in the hands of thoſe who have leaſt policy and riches: thus the indigent lie under a double diſadvantage, the quantity of their money is ſmall, and it is of the worſt kind, not being in demand to procure the neceſſaries of life. It is a maxim forever true that the worſt kind of cirulating money will in the end fall into the hands of thoſe who are leaſt able to bear a loſs. Thoſe States which have partially funded their debts pay the intereſt in paper certificates or indents, which paſs into circulation for the payment of taxes—theſe certificates are iſſued as an equivalent for gold and ſilver coin, and in every view of the fact they are a depreciated paper money, of very different value at ſeveral times of the year and in different diſtricts—they may be purchaſed in large ſums through moſt of the States from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. diſcount. Taxes iſſue by authority on the ſuppoſition that it is their real value, and it is their real value, thoſe who can purchaſe at the right time of ſale; it is alſo their value, to a greater part of the public creditors, whoſe diſtreſſed ſituation obliges them to ſell on any terms, the firſt moment they can obtain the intereſt from the public. Still it is fact that one half the taxable inhabitants purchaſe them nearly at par with gold and ſilver. The poor man and thoſe of little enterpriſe, but induſtrious, delay purchaſing until they are driven by the hour of payment, and then make the beſt bargain they can, either with ſome neighbor, or ſome public officer, prepared for the *benevolent* purpoſe of accommodating all ſuch as could not purchaſe in time for themſelves. In this way proviſion is made for the poor, and thoſe whoſe circumſtances are decaying; ſome of theſe make payment in hard labor, and ſome by promiſſory bonds, induced by a ſhort credit they fall into the ſnare and are effectually ruined.

Take the following fact as proof of my aſſertion. In March, 1785, one hundred pounds ſpecie was ſent to Boſton to purchaſe State paper, then receivable in taxes, which paper was put into the hands of a perſon in one of the weſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts, who returned the principal in November of the ſame year, with a net profit to the owner of the hundred pounds, of ſixty pounds ſix ſhillings and one penny. It is to be remembered this agent charged very high for his ſervice and expenſes, ſo that it is certain, thoſe who paid the taxes, paid at leaſt forty ſhillings for every twenty which the State received. Theſe were the very people, who a little before had been ſcourged into obedience by a military force. For inſurgency they were criminal, and government was right to check their phrenzy by the moſt coercive means; but to palliate their conduct which we wiſh to bury in oblivion, let it be remembered that oppreſſion will ſometimes make wiſe men mad. It is but a few articles the poor planter has for ſale, and theſe perhaps not in demand at the time neceſſity obliges him to ſell, ſo that he can exchange them only for the worſt kind of circulating money, and that at its higheſt price. The ſame neceſſity obliges him to ſell at his higheſt price, and between buying and ſelling, he makes a loſs of one third. I could mention a thouſand ways in which a depreciated cirulating medium is oppreſſive to mankind, but eſpecially to ſuch as have ſmall property; and nature admits not of a poſſibility of remedying the evil, but, by wholly removing the cauſe. No fact can be more fully proved than thoſe I have mentioned, but there is ſo ſtrong a propenſity in ſome people to have a cheap king of money, that they will think the writer hath miſchievous ſchemes in his brains, and that every thing is endangered, until the pariſh Prieſt, or town pedagogue, or the incendiary of the neighborhood, ſome of whom may chance to remember a phraſe of ſchool Latin, ſhall have founded the alarm. With waſps and flies the Obſerver promiſes great patience, and will drive them gently, not aiming at their life, for it is the nature of thoſe inſects to buzz round the ſcent of honey, though they can make none themſelves; but ſhould any of the higher claſs of peculators, who have thrown themſelves in his way, he pledges himſelf to diſcloſe things concerning them, which the heart of the public hath not conceived. The old man Abraham was honeſt, he made payment in the current money of the merchant, which the poor ought to receive, and no other kind of circulating medium will do juſtice in the community. Whether this money be gold, ſilver or paper, it is a matter of little conſequence, for a fixed value and general demand conſtitutes its worth.—At preſent it is not poſſible for the State governments to give this value to their certificates or indents; but the United States, if the whole debt could be brought into one fund might eaſily effect it by a connection with the great mercantile banks within the Empire. Bank money is the money of the merchant, and the commercial influence of the country will preſerve its value. Suppoſe the ſums of a rich and poor man purchaſing at almoſt double price, finds the demand intolerable; and if to this there be added fees for travel, and others which have no legal name, he ſinks in ruin. Theſe, ye poor and embarraſſed citizens, are the bleſſing of a cheap paper money, for which too many of you have been advocates.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1789.

IN CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the draft of a New Conſtitution.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ordain and eſtabliſh this CONSTITUTION *for its Government.*

Section I. THE legiſlative power of this Commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a General Aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

II. The Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county in the State reſpectively, on the Tueſday of October.

III. No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative, who ſhall not, at the time of his election, have been, the three years next preceding, an inhabitant of the ſtate; and one year next preceding, an inhabitant of the city or county in which he ſhall be choſen.

IV. The Repreſentatives from the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties ſhall be in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants; provided that the number of Repreſentatives ſhall never be fewer than ſixty, nor more than one hundred: But each county ſhall have, at leaſt one Repreſentative. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made in three years after the firſt meeting of the General Aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct.—Until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of the State, ſhall be reſpectively entitled to chooſe the ſame number of Repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

V. The Senate ſhall conſiſt of not fewer than ſixteen, nor more than thirty two members, choſen in diſtricts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each diſtrict.

VI. The city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be formed into diſtricts, containing each, as nearly as may be, ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect one Senator—but where that cannot be done, then ſuch a number of adjoining counties ſhall be formed into one diſtrict, as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than three Senators.

VII. The citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, qualified to elect Repreſentatives, when aſſembled for that purpoſe, ſhall, if occaſion require, at the ſame time, at the ſame places, and in the ſame manner, elect for every Repreſentative, two perſons reſident within their city or county reſpectively, as Electors of the Senator or Senators of their diſtrict.

VIII. Within days after their election, the electors of each diſtrict ſhall meet together at ſome convenient place within the diſtrict, and elect the Senator or Senators for their diſtrict.

IX. The Senators ſhall be choſen for four years. But immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year; of the ſecond claſs, at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the third claſs at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth claſs at the expiration of the fourth year: So that one fourth may be choſen every year.

X. No perſon ſhall be elected a Senator, who ſhall not have reſided four years next before his election in the State, the laſt year whereof ſhall have been in the diſtrict for which he is choſen. No man ſhall be a Senator who ſhall not have attained the age of thirty years. And no Elector ſhall be choſen a Senator.

XI. No perſon ſhall be choſen an Elector, who ſhall not have reſided in the diſtrict three years next before his election. And no perſon ſhall be choſen an Elector, who is a member of the Legiſlature, or who holds any office in the appointment of the Executive Department.

XII. Until the enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, the number of Senators ſhall be ſixteen.

XIII. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet at leaſt once in every year; and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the Tueſday of November.

XIV. Each houſe ſhall chooſe its ſpeaker and other officers; and the Senate ſhall chooſe a ſpeaker pro tem. when the ſpeaker ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

XV. Each Houſe ſhall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each Houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller may adjourn from day to day; and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner and under ſuch penalties as the Houſe may provide.

XVI. Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member. And ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for either branch of a free Legiſlature.

XVII. Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publiſh them, excepting ſuch parts as may, in their judgment, require ſecrecy: And the yeas and nays of the members of either Houſe, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of be entered on the journal.

XVIII. The doors of each Houſe ſhall be open, unleſs when the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as, in their judgment, ought to be kept ſecret.

XIX. Neither Houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that, in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

XX. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the Commonwealth. They ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective Houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame—and for any ſpeech or debate in, either Houſe they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

XXI. No Senator or Repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of this Commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been increaſed during ſuch time:—And no perſon holding any office, except in the militia under this Commonwealth or the United States, ſhall be a member of either Houſe during his continuance in office.

XXII. When vacancies happen in either Houſe, the Speaker of that Houſe ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

XXIII. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

XXIV. No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

XXV. Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Senate, ſhall before it become a law, be preſented to the Governor. If he approve he ſhall ſign it; but if he ſhall not approve it, he ſhall return it, with his objections to that Houſe, in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconſider it. If, after ſuch reconſideration, three-fifths of that Houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill; it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections, to the other Houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be reconſidered, and if approved by three-fifths of that Houſe, it ſhall become a law. But, in all ſuch caſes, the votes of both Houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the name of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journals of each Houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall be preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law in like

manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

XXVI. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governour, and before the same shall take effect be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by three fifths of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. The Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

II. He shall hold his office during the term of three years: and shall be chosen on the Tuesday of October in every third year, by the citizens throughout the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for Representatives.

III. He shall not be capable of holding his office longer than nine years successively; nor shall he be capable of being elected again till three years after the nine successive years shall have been expired.

IV. He must be, at least, thirty years of age; and he must have been an inhabitant of this State during seven years before his election.

V. No person shall be capable of exercising the office of Governor, who at the same time, shall hold any other office under this State, or any office under the United States.

VI. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive, for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

VII. He shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and of the militia; except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

VIII. He shall appoint the Chancellor, Judges, Prothonotaries, Clerks, and all other officers of this Commonwealth, whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. But no person shall be appointed to an office within any county, who shall not have resided therein one year next before his appointment.

XI. The Governor shall commission all the officers of this commonwealth.

X. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth: and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

XIII. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

XIV. In case of the removal of the Governor from office; or of his death, or resignation, it shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate until the next annual election of Representatives, when another Governor shall be chosen in the manner herein before mentioned.

XV. The State Treasurer shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the twenty-sixth section of the first article of this Constitution: All subordinate officers in the Treasury Department, Election Officers, Officers relating to the poor and highways, Constables and other township officers, shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. IN elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two years next before the days of the elections respectively, and paid taxes within that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The sons of freeholders, of the age aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, though they have not paid taxes.

II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative or public capacities; which shall be *viva voce*.

III. If elections are not properly attended; attendance on them shall be enforced by law.

ARRTICLE IV.

Section I. THE House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

II. All impeachments shall be tried before the Senate; and the Chancellor of the Commonwealth shall preside therein. When sitting for that purpose, the Senate shall be on oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

III. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this Commonwealth: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial judgment and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Section I. THE Judicial Power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a High Court of Chancery & a Supreme Court, the jurisdiction of each of which shall extend over the State; in the Court of Chancery and of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery herein after mentioned; in a Court of Common Pleas Orphans' Court, Register's Court, and Court of Quarter Sessions for each county; and in such other courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish. But no special commission of Oyer and Terminer or Goal Delivery shall be issued.

II. The Chancellor of the Commonwealth, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be commissioned and hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive, for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office: But the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature.

III. The Chancellor, in addition to the other powers & duties of his office, shall cause to be tried, by a jury such material facts as either party shall require to be so tried, provided a specification of the facts be made in writing.

IV. The Supreme Court and the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a Court of Chancery so far as relates to the obtaining of evidence from places without the State.

V. Until it shall be otherwise directed by the Legislature, the several Courts of Common Pleas shall be established by law, be divided into circuits, any of which shall not include more than nor fewer than counties: A President shall be appointed for the several courts in each circuit, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside within such circuit; and one Judge shall be appointed from every county within such circuit, who, during his continuance, in office, shall reside within such county: Such President and Judges, or any three of them, shall be the Judges who shall compose the several Courts of Common Pleas.

VI. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas respectively, during their continuance in office, shall, the President being one of them, be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders, for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: But they shall not hold a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery in any county, when the Judge of the Supreme Court, or some of them, shall be sitting in the same county.

VII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas respectively shall, during their continuance in office, be Justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions for each of the counties within the said circuits respectively: And they shall, when sitting in a county, compose the Orphans' Court and Register's Court for that county: But the Judge, who shall reside therein, and the Register of Wills may, at all other times, hold such Courts, subject to the revision and decrees of the Orphan's Court upon appeal or otherwise.

VIII. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall have the like powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court to issue writs of Certiorari to the Justices of the peace within the several counties respectively, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

IX. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall be Conservators of the Peace within the several counties of the circuit courts, in which they shall be empowered to hold Courts.

X. A Court of Chancery shall be established within each of the said circuits, except that, in which the high Court of Chancery shall be statedly held, and the President of the said Court of Common Pleas respectively shall hold the same, and be stiled the Chancellor of such circuit: He shall possess and exercise therein the like powers with the Chancellor of the Commonwealth, except the power of granting injunctions to stay the proceedings, or suspend the judgments of any common law courts: The mode of proceeding shall be the same as shall be used in the high Court of Chancery. From any interlocutory or final decree in the Chancery of any circuit, there shall be an appeal to the Chancellor of the Commonwealth.

XI. A competent number of Justices of the Peace for each county shall, from time to time, be ascertained by law; and the citizens of each county respectively shall, at the general election, choose double that number, or of the vacancies that may happen, and return their names to the Governor, who shall appoint and commission for years, if so long they behave themselves well, half of the number so elected and returned: But this mode of appointment may be altered as the Legislature shall, by law, direct.

XII. A Register's office for the probate of wills, & granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds shall be kept in each county.

XIII. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorders of Deeds, Registers of Wills and Sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county, in which they respectively shall be officers. And circuit officers shall keep their offices in some county town within their circuits respectively.

XIV. The stile of all process shall be, *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the same.*

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. SHERIFFS and Coroners shall, at the places of the election of Representatives, be chosen for three years, by the citizens of each county respectively; two persons shall be chosen for each office, one of whom for each, shall be commissioned by the Governor; no person shall continue in the office of Sheriff more than three years successively.

II. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence: The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be, by law, directed.

ARTICLE VII.

ALL debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the establishment of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the commonwealth, under this Constitution, as they have been heretofore.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section I. A SCHOOL or schools shall be established in each county for the instruction of youth, and the State shall pay to the masters such salaries, as shall enable them to teach at low prices.

II. The arts, sciences, and all useful learning shall be promoted in one or more Universities.

III. Religious societies and corporate bodies shall be protected in their rights, immunities and estates.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

At twelve o'clock, on Tuesday the 19th inst. His Excellency the Governor, agreeably to assignment, came down to the Chamber of the House of Representatives attended by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and where the Senate had previously assembled —when His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I DIRECTED the Secretary on the 14th inst. to lay before you the proceedings of the Congress of the United States of America in their late session; and other papers which I thought it necessary to communicate to you.

It is in compliance with the duties of the office I am honoured with; from the respect I have for you personally, and from the regard I feel to you as the Representatives of my fellow-citizens the people of the Commonwealth, that I have proposed this interview.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the accession of another state to our Union; and am happy to say, that I am persuaded that the wisdom and tried patriotism of the Citizens of Rhode-Island, will very soon complete the Union of all the Independent States of America, under one system of general, national government;—the due administration of which, cannot fail to render them respectable abroad, and to establish peace and harmony between them at home. Every patriot will rejoice to see all these states, which have most nobly contended for civil freedom, uniting in their endeavours to preserve, and in their measures to enjoy, the invaluable blessings which flow from it.

The Acts, and proceedings of Congress, which the Secretary has laid before you, contain propositions for amendments in the Constitution of the United States; These are submitted to your deliberations, on the part of our constituents; and there can be no necessity of any other call to awaken your attention, than the interest they have in them.

I shall not be particular in my remarks on these propositions.

As government is no other than the United consent of the people of a civil community, to be governed in a particular mode, by certain established principles, the more general the union of sentiment is, the more energetick and permanent the government will be:—Upon this idea, the adoption of some of the proposed amendments becomes very important; because, the people of this Commonwealth, felt themselves assured by the proceedings of their Convention, which ratified the Constitution, that certain amendments, among which were some of those, would be effected: The seventh, eighth and ninth articles appear to me to be of great consequence. In all free governments, a share in the administration of the laws ought to be vested in, or reserved to the people; this prevents a government from verging towards despotism, secures the freedom of debate, and supports that independence of sentiment, which dignifies the citizen, and renders the government permanently respectable. The institutions of grand and petit Juries are admirably calculated to produce these happy effects, and to afford security to the best rights of men in civil society: These articles, therefore, I believe will meet your ready approbation: Some of the others appear to me as very important to that personal security which is so truly characteristick of a free government.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature The President of the United States has been pleased to honour the Commonwealth with a visit; upon so pleasing an occasion I thought it to be my indispensable duty, with advice of the honourable council, to receive him with all the attention due to his personal merit, and illustrious character; and to the high and important office which he sustains with so much dignity; as well as in a manner suited to the consequence of the Commonwealth; and I feel myself assured, that we shall meet your entire approbation in our proceedings. Upon so pleasing an incident, the people of every description vied with each other, in paying their respects to the Man, who with such magnanimity, wisdom and firmness, led the successful armies of their country, in their late perilous contest.

Within the same time, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, and one other of the Judges of that Court, have been appointed by The PRESIDENT of the United States, to offices under the government wherein he presides; in consequence of which, they have resigned the commissions they held under this government. I shall endeavour to fill the vacancies occasioned by those resignations, with men of integrity, learning and ability, that the Judicial power of the government may still retain that eminent degree of respectability for which it has been revered; and still hold that confidence in the public mind, which has so happy an effect upon the tranquility of the State. You will readily agree with me, Gentlemen, when I say, that the freedom of people, and the protection of their rights, persons a property, essentially depended upon the respectibal of their government. The general Government well calculated to direct the great national conce of the confederated Republick, but the line which vides the authority of that, and the government of t Commonwealth, is well described in the Constitutio and ought to be obviously established, and carefu maintained; and such provisions ought to be ma for the ample administration of Justice, amongst t citizens of the Commonwealth, that all reasonable m will be satisfied, nor indulge a wish to derive aid fro any other tribunal, than those the State provides.

From the information I receive from various parts of the State, I am inclined to believe that the plan lately adopted, of having but two Courts of Common Pleas, and two courts of Sessions anually in each county, will not have the salutary effects which were expected from it! and that more Courts, in nearly all the counties, will be of great advantage to the people. Your acquaintance with the subject, enables you to decide with propriety upon it; to you I submit it, with only this observation, that the great end of government is the regular administration of Justice; and this, as expressed in our Constitution, ought to be done promptly and without delay.

I congratulate you with great pleasure, Gentlemen, upon the happy situation of our contry; but the pleasing prospects afforded us by Divine Providence, ought not by no means to be the occasion of our relaxing in our endeavours for the publick weal. It would be very extraordinary if we, as a nation, should remain exempted from those foreign or domestick troubles, with which other nations are frequently visited. Notwithstanding a general Government is well established by the free consent of the people, we are to continue to support our own government, with unabating anxiety for its welfare and prosperity: Indeed, the general government of the United States is founded in an assemblage of Republican Governments; and it depends essentially on these, not only for its dignity and energy, but for its very existence in the form it now possesses; therefore, whatever is done to support the Commonwealth, has a tendency to advance the interest and honor of all the States. Hence we are called upon in an especial manner, to maintain an equal and regular system of revenue and taxation, to support the faith, and to perform the engagements of our Republick; to arm and cause our Militia to be disciplined according to the mode which shall be provided by Congress; and to see that they are officered with men, who are capable of making the greatest progress in the art military, and who delight in the freedom and happiness of their country. A well regulated and disciplined Militia, is at all times a good objection to the introduction of that bane of all free governments—a standing army.

Our happiness so essentially depends upon the encouragement of literature, and the dissemination of useful knowledge, that the fathers of the people will always have them in their view: And give me leave to add, that our safety, ease and prosperity, may be promoted by cultivating peace and harmony amongst the people of every denomination in the Commonwealth.

Let us unite frequently with all our brethren who possess this good land which God was pleased to give our forefathers, in reflecting upon the trials we have been supported under; upon the dangers we have been delivered from; and let us adore and praise Him who has been our deliverer, for his goodness vouchsafed to us, in giving us success and victory, and in making us an independent and prosperous nation; for his smiling in a peculiar manner upon all our attempts for the atchievements of political and civil institutions. And as obedience to the Divine Will is the best expression of gratitude, may a true spirit of piety and virtue be every where seen and encouraged.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

If I am blessed with any talents that may be useful to my country; I do most heartily assure you, that I can derive no greater pleasure from any circumstance, than from the improvement of them to the best of my ability: And I shall do every thing in my power, to render the present session useful to my fellow-citizens, as well as pleasant and agreeable to you.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, Jan. 19, 1790.

Proceedings *of* Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, January 9.

A LETTER from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, informing the House, that agreeable to their resolution of 21st of Sept. 1789, he had prepared a report, respecting the Finances, with a plan for the support of the public credit, and requested to know at what time the house would please to receive the same.

The time, and manner of receiving this communication, was made a subject of debate. It was contended by some members that there was the greatest propriety in the Secretary's delivering it in person, and giving a verbal explanation of the several parts—as it could not be supposed that the members could fully comprehend a system so various and complex, without its being accompanied with an explanation: That subjects of this kind are in their nature intricate—the House would want information, and must wish to receive it from the best source.

A resolution was proposed that the Report should be received on Thursday next, accompanied with such reasons and explanations as might be necessary, stated

address be presented by the House, to the President the United States, in answer to his Speech to bo Houses, with assurances that this House will, witho delay, proceed to take into their serious considerati the various and important matters recommended their attention.

This resolution being agreed to by the House, t following gentlemen were appointed a committee prepare the address, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Clyme and Mr. Lawrence.

MONDAY, January 11.

Mr. Harthorn, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Moore, too their seat this day.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed to en quire into the unfinished business of the last session brought in a report; which was read and laid upon th table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee appointe to prepare an Address in answer to The President' Speech presented a report, which being read, it wa voted, That the House would to-morrow resolve it self into a committee of the whole, to take the sam into consideration.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed the la session, to prepare a Census, or Enumeration of the in habitants of the United States, enquired, whether it i considered that the committee then chosen, is now i existence—if it is, he moved, That more effectually t answer the object of their appointment, the committe should be enlarged, to consist of a Member from eacl State.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that the several matter recommended to the consideration of the House in the President's Speech, are objects of more immediate attention—suggested the propriety of appointing Committees to take them respectively into consideration, and accordingly moved, That the House should go into a Committee of the whole.

Several gentleman observed, that it would be perhaps more proper to wait for those communications to which the President referred in the Speech.

Mr. Goodhue suspended his motion, till the House should decide on that made by Mr. Smith—which being put, was not adopted.

Mr. Goodhue then rose to enquire, Whether it is considered that the unfinished business of the last session, should be taken up in the stage in which it was left, or *de novo*.

This enquiry occasioned considerable discussion—Many of the members spoke on the occasion—The Speaker said, that it had been customary in the legislative assemblies with which no had been connected, to continue the business from one session to another, during the time for which the members are elected—but it appeared that this was not strictly consonant to parliamentary usage, and as the subject is of very great importance, and different sentiments are entertained by gentlemen, it appeared necessary that the House should come to a decision upon it.

Mr. Livermore adverting to the necessity and importance of the two Houses adopting similar rules of conduct, proposed that a committee on the part of the Senate, to determine on a uniform system to be adopted by both Houses.

Mr. Page, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Smith were severally of opinion, that the business of the last session could not with propriety be taken up in the present, in the situation in which it was then left. They contended that it should be entered upon *de novo*. As on the co supposition, questions of the highest importa peace and happiness of a great part of the Ur be resumed, and determined; in the early p session; in a very thin House, and by a sma of a bare quorum of members.—The exte ry which is represented—the great distanc most of the members came—all concur taking up the business anew.

Mr. Clymer observed, that Congress b committee to enquire into, and report th business of the last session, plainly indicate not consider that business as dead—for if it considered it was absurd to appoint such a

Mr. Lawrence said, that when the busin last session, should come before either Hou with them to determine in, what manner th proceed with respect to every article. He to the appointment of a committee.

The motion for a committee of ten be app bring in a bill for the actual enumeration of the bitants of the United States; which passing in the firmative, the following members were appointed, v

Mr. Foster,	Mr. Clymer,
Mr. Goodhue,	Mr. Seney,
Mr. Sherman,	Mr. White,
Mr. Lawrence,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Schureman,	Mr. Baldwin.

TUESDAY, January 12.

The order of the day being called for, the Ho solved itself into a Committee of the whole—

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

OR A

TREATISE

ON THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF

DISEASES.

BY

REGIMEN and Simple MEDICINES,

WITH

AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING A DISPENSATORY,

For the use of private Practitioners:

BY WILLIAM BUCHAN, M.D.

Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

SIXTEEN years have now elapsed since the first edition of this work made its appearance, during this period the author who is now living, and has been in practice ever since—has made great additions and improvements to this Book: Cautions concerning cold bathing and drinking the mineral waters, are likewise added, and the whole so altered and amended, that all physicians and private Families will reap ample satisfaction in the purchase of this New Edition; it needs no recommendation, as every Physician and others who have seen it, must allow that those who Practice by it, have had the Greatest Success, and every tender parent who has a family ought never to be without it, as this Mode of Practice not only keeps their Families in Health, but may prevent the sending to Physicians, for every little incident that may happen.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Book will contain near 900 Pages large Octavo size, which is 350 more than the last American Edition, will be printed on a New Pica Type, and good Paper.

II. It will be printed page for page with the last London Edition.

III. The price to subscribers will be only ten Shillings neatly bound, letter'd and filleted with gold on the back, altho' the London Edition cost Two Dollars and one Quarter in New-York.

IV. Those who subscribe for six books, shall have a seventh gratis.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office Northampton.

Hartford, January 1, 1790.

CASH PAID FOR

Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,

By CHARLES HOPKINS.

FOR SALE,

European Goods,

By Wholesail and Retail.

Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6w]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Davenport & McLean,

[illegible]ampton, will dissolve in the month of March [illegible]s therefore is is to request all those indebted [illegible] call on the subscriber at their Store in [illegible]on, and settle the same before the expirati[illegible]ne.

[illegible]ts remaining unpaid after the dissolution [illegible]nership, will be lodged in the hands of [illegible]s at Boston—a previous settlement there[illegible]robably prevent trouble and cost. To pre[illegible], and in order to make payment as easy as those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl [illegible]lts of Lye—Shipping-Furrs—Wheat—Rye Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans [illegible]eef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tal[illegible]d Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Rags, (if brought within the time above men[illegible] will be received in payment. Those having [illegible]ds up them are desired to call likewise, and re[illegible]e their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & McLean,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

[illegible]orthampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

[illegible]ilitary Bounty Lands.

[illegible]FICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS,* may find [illegible]antageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

[illegible]eenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

Just received, and now ready for sale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton, a good assortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An assortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE,

Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.——BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. [77]

☞ *Take Notice!*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Deacon *OBADIAH DICKINSON,* late of Hatfield, deceased, are once more requested to call on the subscribers at the late dwelling house of the deceased, to make settlement of their accounts. Constant attendance will be given from the 18th January inst. to the 29th. All Persons neglecting to settle their accounts, within the time above mentioned, may depend that they will be put in suit indiscriminately.

Elijah Dickinson,
Elihu Dickinson, } Ex'rs.
Obadiah Dickinson.

Hatfield, Jan 8, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JAMES GEER, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the last Tuesdays of March, June and July next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Samuel Knight,
Jonathan Ware, } Com'rs.
Samuel Warner,

☞ All Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM FOBES, Adm'r.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1790. [77]

FOR SALE,

By Hudson *and* Goodwin,

Near the Bridge, *Hartford,*

CLOTHIERS Press Papers by the gross or dozen—Bonnet Papers—Cartridge Paper—Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire—Account Books of various sizes—Record Books—Blank Books for Collectors—All parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities—Copper Plate Copies—a variety of School Books—Wafers—Sealing-Wax—Ink Powder—Slates, &c. &c.

BOOKBINDING performed on reasonable terms. [6.w.]

Hog's Bristles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Cash)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

Strong's and *Beers*'s

ALMANACKS,

By the groce, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

*** *ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment—Those whose accounts have been due more than six months, and have discontinued taking the papers, are hereby informed they will be sued, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.*

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 17[illegible]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. IX.

TO THE PUBLIC CREDITORS.

FROM many of the evils which happen to a good citizen, he extracts a happiness as they pass. The patriotic creditor, who deposited his property with the public, has the happiness of reflecting that his loss contributed to the safety of millions, and laid the foundation of an empire, in which we hope science and virtue will perpetuate freedom. There have been many delays, and many things done on the part of the public, which ought not to have been; still you have no reason to despair of national justice. Some there may be who would spunge the whole, and obliviate your claims—these men are of small number, and still less influence—they act not from principle, and falsely supposing the measure would be popular, have baulked their own expectations of preferment. As the case is circumstanced, if there were no sense of justice, a principle of policy would support your claim with every considerate man; for to drive to despair two hundred thousand creditors and influential citizens, is an event too great to be hazarded, and might produce worse consequences than the most rigorous payment. Convinced of these facts, the creditors ought not to be too hasty in their expectations from the present government. Let it be seen that your patience hath not been the effect of necessity, but from a conviction of the deranged state of the National finances. The mind is apt to vibrate in extremes; and from too great despondency rise into sanguine hopes, which never can be realised. Something of this I have observed in the creditors of the nation. To arrange a scheme of finance—to liquidate many unsettled claims—to search from anew, the resources of this great country, and to adjust the whole into a system beneficial to agriculture, commerce and manufactures, requires great ability and industry in the official departments, and the most candid indulgence of all parties concerned. The gentlemen who have these duties in trust, possess too much good sense to hazard their own responsibility in a sudden manner, and before they can possibly ascertain the means which may be exerted. Returning order in the treasury department, is the first thing necessary—this you may see, and for the rest, there must be time to adjust measures which will be durable. If the legislature were to decide without previous information from its executive, or the executive to endanger its existence by recommending without knowledge, it would betray a want of the proper capacity, to relieve a nation from such confusion as we have experienced. Certainly it will be for the public advantage to stop the accumulation of interest on a great debt, speedily as can be; you may therefore depend on every thing which is consistent with justice and humanity to the people, and more than this ought not to be granted. The resources of the United States are increasing, and in a few years may do what at present is impossible. You have no right to expect, that funds can be suddenly erected and formalised, sufficient to answer the literal promises of the public; but ought for the present to be satisfied with what in this country hath been esteemed small interest for property: On the other hand, national honor and justice require, that the funds provided should be in their nature increasing ones, that the dividend you receive may increase with the public ability, until it arrives to the point of equitable interest; after which all increase in the national revenue, may become a sinking fund to do away the general debt, if that be judged best. By funds thus constituted and sacredly appropriated, a compromise may be made between the nation and its creditors, honourable for one, and safe for the other. In a country of increasing commerce and population, and in which every year brings a million acres of new land into taxable improvement, there is the best opportunity for funds of the above description. The State creditors appear to me in the most hazardous situation, and ought immediately to unite their influence, that they may be placed on the same footing with the creditors of the United States—the measure must take place now or never—You have a reasonable demand—Your property was advanced for the common defence, and if an application is made in season, you must be heard. I can foresee but one objection to be made to this measure, which is, that it will increase the value of State securities, and make them of equal goodness with the Continental: But he must be a churl indeed, who objects on this ground, when it is considered how much the state creditors have lost in the principal of their debt, and that the appreciation will arise from the simple circumstances of giving them a more extended circulation, and placing them on the credit of a known government, and not from laying any new burdens on the people. The National and State securities ought to be considered as negociable bank stock, and one circumstance on which its credit and value depends, is the extensiveness of its circulation, and the credit of the government pledged for its redemption. For these reasons, one hundred pounds placed in the funds of the United States, will be of greater value than the same sum bearing the same interest, in the funds of a single state. I am not an advocate for encreasing the demands on the people—they have already been too great, and as a friend of the people I shall endeavour to show still more plainly the impositions they have suffered. The people pay a certain sum annually for interest on the State debt, and it is of little consequence to them, whether this centers in the treasury of the United States, or of a particular State. If by the adoption of one general system, both people and creditors may be benefited, every friend of his country will give an influence to complete it.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1789.

YESTERDAY morning the Committee of the Convention, appointed for the purpose, reported the following Declaration of Rights to be attached to the Form of Government already submitted to the consideration of that honorable body.

ARTICLE IX.

THAT the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and unalterably established, we declare,

I. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

II. That all power being originally vested in, is derived from the people, and all free governments originate from their will, are founded on their authority, & instituted for their common peace, safety, and happiness: and for the advancement thereof, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that no man ought, or of right can be, compelled to attend any religious worship, or to maintain any ministry against his free will and consent; and that no human authority can controul or interfere with the rights of conscience in any case whatever, nor shall any preference ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments; shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

V. That elections shall be free and equal.

VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof shall remain inviolate.

VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made restraining the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant shall issue, to search any place, or to seize any persons or things, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, & describing them as nearly as may be.

IX. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his council; to demand the cause and nature of the accusation; to meet the witnesses, face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any way be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

X. That no person shall be proceeded against by information for any indictable offence, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger;—nor shall any person for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and on just compensation being made.

XI. That all courts shall be open, and every freeman, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of the law, and right and justice administered to him without sale, denial or delay.

XII. That no power of suspending laws, or the execution thereof, shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature, or by the authority thereof.

XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, or cruel punishments inflicted.

XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

XV. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up all his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

XVI. That no *expost facto* law, or law impairing contracts shall be made.

XVII. That no person shall be attainted of treason, or felony, by the legislature.

XVIII. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of real estate, except during the life of the offender.

XIX. That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves, and the state, and to assemble peaceably together, and apply in a decent manner, to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, shall not be questioned.

XX. That those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

XXI. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

XXII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

XXIII. That the legislature shall, at no time, create any office, the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

XXIV. That emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

XXV. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article expressed, is excepted out of the general powers of legislation, and shall forever remain inviolate.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

January 16th, 1790.

WHEREAS it is found expedient that the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas next to be holden at Lenox, in and for the County of Berkshire, on the first Tuesday of February next—And also the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, next to be holden at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of February aforesaid, should be adjourned to some further time.

RESOLVED, That the said Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, by law to have been holden at Lenox, in and for the County of Berkshire aforesaid, be and hereby are adjourned, to be holden at said Lenox, on the third Tuesday of March next—And the said Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the said County of Hampshire, to have been holden at Springfield, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of February next, be, and are hereby adjourned, to be holden at said Springfield on the second Tuesday of March next—and all writs, Recognizances, warrants and other processes, issued and depending before the said Courts, in either of the Counties aforesaid—And all matters and things pending before the said Courts, that might have been heard and determined at the usual time by law for holding the said Courts, in either of the said Counties, be, and hereby are ordered and directed to be returned, heard, and proceeded on, at the times respectively appointed by this *Resolve* for holding the said Courts in the Counties aforesaid, in like manner as they otherwise might have been at the times by law for holding the said Courts, if the same had not been adjourned, of which all concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, any law of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding

And it is further Resolved, that the Sheriffs of the aforesaid Counties are hereby directed to notify the County to which they severally belong of this Resolve, by posting a copy thereof at some publick house with-

in each town and plantation within the same, or by publishing the said Resolve in all the publick news-papers printed within the aforesaid Counties, six days at least before the days by law appointed for holding the said Courts respectively.

Sent up for concurrence.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Jan. 23d, 1790.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy——

Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Sketch of the Business, in the General Court.

Thursday, January 13.

MR. Secretary Avery, came down with a Message from his Excellency the Governour, communicating the Laws &c. of the United States, with the amendments proposed by Congress.

A Committee was raised to consider and report on the propriety and advantage of having the Laws of the United States printed at the public expense, and each town supplied with a copy.

The Secretary brought down another Message, informing of the resignations of the Hon. Major-Generals Lincoln and Warner.

On motion of Dr. Jarvis, a committe was raised to investigate, whether persons holding offices under the Government of the United States, could retain their seats in the Legislature.

Friday, 15th.

The commmittee appointed for that purpose, reported to the House, a Resolve, for publishing, at the expense of this Commonwealth, the Laws, Resolves, &c. of the United States, and that each town be furnished with a copy thereof—which after a short debate, was negatived. The reasons urged against accepting the Resolve, were—that it would be expensive, and that Congress had funds sufficient for promulging their own laws.

Monday, 18th.

A resolve was brought into the House for validating the proceedings of such Justices of the Peace, as had been re-appointed, and had not taken the oath of office, which resolve was negatived on the idea of its being unconstitutional.

A committee was appointed to consider on the propriety of increasing the power of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, with regard to granting new trials.

A Committee was appointed to devise some means for discharging the warrants drawn on the Treasury.

Tuesday, January. 19.

THE LAW AND ITS PRACTITIONERS.

As soon as the House had assembled,

Mr. GARDINER, [*member from Pownalborough*] rising to make the motion he announced on Thursday last, addressed the Chair as follows:

MR. SPEAKER,

THE impressions and ideas which we receive and imbibe in our early years, generally grown up with, and attend us through life, too frequently interweave themselves, as, it were, into our very Constitutions, & become Prejudices; in *some men* so unalterably fixed & rivetted as never to be eradicated, never to be even shaken; for, to such men, even the *attempt to examine* appears *shocking*, to eradicate and reform little less than offering violence to Nature herself: While in others, of more liberal and expanded minds, to part with their long-cherished opinions, deep-rooted by habit and almost sanctified by custom and usage, requires efforts the most strenuous, exertions the most persevering, and a strength of mind which dreads not, which shrinks not from, any difficulties pain or perplexities.

Trammelled in these letters of early prejudice, few, comparatively very few, ever prevail upon themselves to open their eyes, and freely to exercise that noblest faculty of the human soul, REASON:—REASON, which so eminently distinguishes MAN from the *brute creation*—that glorious emanation, which the benevolent Parent of the Universe hath so liberally communicated, so graciously imparted to MAN to illuminate his paths, to direct him into the way of truth.

Even among the more liberal and enlightened of the human race, we find very few indeed who dare freely exercise this noblest gift of God, who dare freely think for themselves—dare open and see with, their own eyes, hear with their own ears—compare, infer & judge from their own understandings: and, selling conviction, dare nobly eradicate from *their minds*, those prejudices and false opinions, which for years, perhaps, had miserably clouded and obscured the noblest faculty of the soul.

In the great concerns of religion—in the matters local and national—in law, physick, and the other sciences, we find mankind frequently misguided by prejudices, often misled by erroneous principles, too easily received, too firmly settled and strengthened by custom, habit and long usage.

Look around the world—search the records of history—recollect and ponder upon what has passed even in our own day, and then say if facts justify not the melancholy assertion!

There is, Sir, in most men, a strong, I had almost said a natural aversion to alteration or reformation of long-established, old, familiar systems however erroneous, however defective, however unintelligible; the bare attempt to reform which is always opposed, either openly or secretly; while the author or authors of the intended reformation frequently experiences derision—are ever sure to meet with insult, invective, and the most illiberal, the most virulent abuse: not only from those interests may possibly be affected by the reform, but from the bigot, whose prejudiced opinions, with stubborn obstinacy, continue still to roll on in the old, absurd channel, unvaried, unaltered, unmended, unchanged.

Even men of undoubted great abilites, extensive knowledge, and the most copious reading, are not always exempt from the prejudices to which certain modes of education, certain habits of thinking are liable.—Of this truth, two very eminent moderns of the law, are a demonstrative proof.

The late * Sir James Burrow, (for if I rightly remember he is deceased) the Master of the Crown office, a Member of the Royal Society, and one of the Society of Antiquarians, in England, so late as the year 1765, through similar prejudices, was betrayed into the censure of an † Act of the British Parliament, in my opinion most assuredly dictated by common sense and sound reason, which substantially and in effect enacts, that in future, all writs, processes, pleadings and proceedings at law, shall be in the *English*, instead of the *Latin* tongue, (in which for near four centuries preceding, the year of the reign of King *Edward the third*, in the year 1362, to the fourth year of the reign of his late Britannick Majesty, *George the second*, in 1731) and that they shall be wrote in a common, plain, legible and intelligible hand, instead of the old, barbarous, black letter, law text or *Court hand*, in which, for ages preceding, they had been invariably written, which was illegible, and, of course, unintelligible, to all but the *Priests*—I beg pardon, I mean the *Professors* of the Law; and that able Judge and very eminent commentator, ‡ Sir William Blackstone, hath not been able to smother his prejudices upon the same subject; but seems, though not in so general terms as Sir James Burrow, to condemn the same commendable acts of Parliament.

If these great men of the law, Sir James Burrow & Judge Blackstone, could suffer themselves to be thus misguided by *their* prejudices, we must not be surprised, hereafter, if we find some of our little men of the Profession, blinded by their narrow, contracted, vicious systems, bawling aloud against innovations and every attempt of reform.—These, as well as some of the more able Professors of the law among us, *may* (I do not say they *will*) advocate the cause in which they may possibly suppose their pecuniary interests are more immeditately concerned however replete with absurdities however injurious to the people of this Commonwealth at large that cause may be, and a majority of the fraternity warped, perhaps, too much by their own selfish prejudices, may attempt to justify, as innocent, the irregular proceedings of the *Hutchinsonian*, novil, self-created legislature, known or distinguished by the name of the BAR-MEETING or BAR-CALL;—which I humbly conceive to be wild, unconstitutional, and highly injurious to the great body of this people.

"At coming into this world," (saith the immortal Montesquieu) "we contract an immense debt to our country which we can never discharge."—

When I consider this debt, Sir, when I recollect also I sit here as one of the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that this representative body are the constitutional guardians of the rights, liberties, and privileges of the good people of the Commonwealth at large, and that it is the indispensable duty of this body to watch over those rights, liberties & priviledges with the most jealous eye; further Sir, when I reflect that the oath of God is upon me, and that I have solemnly sworn, as every other Member of this House hath sworn, "that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform *all the duties* incumbent on me as one of the Representatives of this Commonwealth." I say, Sir, that when I so consider, so recollect, I find myself necessarily impelled, at every hazard, to make the attempt for a Reformation of some parts at least of the present complicated systems of the law, & for the regulation of its Professors, totally regardless of the foul torrents of abuse which may flow from any set of interested men whatever, or from all, or any of their friends, adherents, or abettors. Conceiving it then, to be my bounden duty so to do, I do now, Sir, accordingly move,—That this House, on an early day now to be assigned for that purpose, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, then to take into serious consideration the present state of the Law, and its Professors within this Commonwealth, and report thereon to the House as soon as may be; and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Dr. Jarvis inquired, why the gentleman wished the House to go into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Gardiner, in reply, said, from his knowledge of the *Order*, and the extent of the subject, he supposed that he should be should be obliged to say a good deal and to speak often—And as the rules of the House prevented a Member's speaking more than twice on the same subject, he wished for a Committee of the whole, that he might not be interrupted with the call of "*order*." The subject he said was important—and the people by their complaints required of their guardians and servants, an examination into the subject—if it was proceeded with in the usual mode of doing business, the *Order* he said, would have art enough to get it into a small committee and there would be an end to it.

Dr. Jarvis objected to the House going into a Committee to consider the subject of the motion of the Member from Pownalboro'—as he conceived, that the House in its present organized state was adequate to a full discussion of the subject as its importance requir-ed. From the experience he had, he was convinced that much time and expense were alway needlessly occasioned by going into committees of the whole—the subject had always to come under the consideration of the House afterwards. As to the idea that gentlemen can speak oftener in a Committee without interruption, he did not doubt, but that the House would extend its usual indulgence; and that the worthy gentlemen who made the motion, or any other, might speak as many times as they thought proper.

Mr. Gardiner said, he had no objections, but did not wish to have a clapper on his mouth.

Mr. Carnes said, the house had several times taken the subject into consideration—and he was anxious that all the light that could be flung upon the subject might be admitted—He did not know what the object of the system of Mr. G. was, but he was an advocate for a reform on the subject—he had always been an advocate for it—& would be until he drew his last breath.

After Mr. Breck, Judge Spooner, and Dr. Eustis had spoken a few words, the question for the House to assign a time to take the subject into consideration was put, and passed in the affirmative, and Thursday next, 10 o'clock, A. M. was assigned.

* See the Preface to the 1st vol. Burrow's Reports, p. ii
† Stat. iv. Geo. 2. ch. xxvi.
‡ iii. Blackstone's Comm. 322 323. § See p. 24.

Proceedings *of* Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1790.

MR. SMITH of the committee appointed to wait on The President of the United States, to know at what time and place the House should wait on him to present their address, reported that The President had appointed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at his own house.

The House resumed the reading of the statement of the south-western frontiers, and of the Indian department, as referred to in The President's message of yesterday. Committed to Messrs. Wadsworth, Brown, Boudinot, Burke, Baldwin, Livermore, Ames, Laurence, Scott, and Smith.

Thursday Jan. 14.

Mr. Secretary HAMILTON's *communications on* FINANCE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and read, and referred to a committee of the whole House, this day fortnight.

After a lengthy, but necessary introduction, the Secretary observes, that whilst the public debt is unfunded, money will be scarce in the United States: He therefore recommends funding it. The decrease in value of lands toward the northward, and the still greater decrease as we go southerly, are mentioned; and the rise in the public securities, since the establishment of the present government. To pay the debt at current price is the opinion of some; who wish to support the credit of the country: especially the foreign debt; but there is less unanimity in providing for the discharge of the domestick debt, and many are of opinion that there should be a discrimination between the original holders of certificates and purchasers. It would be a breach of contract to discriminate, for the purchasers or present holders stand in the place of the original possessor; the buyer therefore has a just right to principal and interest, for he took upon him a hazard, neither does it follow that all original holders sold out through necessity, as the contrary is proved. It would have a fatal influence on the credit of the United States, injure the lenders to government. The money that will come into America from abroad, for the purchase of certificates will be laid out in the end for the improvement of the land, and the ultimate benefit of the people.

The report, in the next place, states the publick debt with interest*, as well foreign as domestick, and then enumerates the amount of what revenue may be collected from the impost and tonnage, which is about 2,169,000 dollars.

The frauds to which the collection of the revenue is liable are spoken of, and remedies proposed.

The secretary then observes, that although this plan is not original, nor perhaps the very best that might have been suggested, yet it has been tried with success.

The next division of his report begins by recommending that the present law of the United States respecting impost and tonnage, be repealed the first day of May next, from which time a new law to take place, the form whereof is annexed to the report.

The duties on the following articles, as far as memory serves, were read, and are nearly as follows. viz.

On Madeira, according to quality, from 30 to [illegible] cents per gallon; Sherry, from 30 to 35 cents; Distilled spirits, 30 to 31; proof 32; above proof, not exceeding 20 per cent; proof above 20 and not exceeding 40, 30 cents; above 40 o cents. On hyson tea, [illegible] cents per lb. green, 24; souchong, 42; bohea, [illegible] coffee, 5 cents.

Spirits, manufacture of the United States, above [illegible] per cent. proof, 11 cents; under 5 per cent. 12 cents; not below 5, 13 cents; above proof, not exceeding 20 cents; from 20 to 40, 20 cents above 40, 30 cents.

Spirits of the produce and manufacture of the United States above 10 per cent. proof, 9 cents; under 12 cents; not below 5, 13 cents; above proof, not exceeding 20, 20 cents; from 20 to 40, 20 cents; above 40, 30 cents.

The report next goes on to recommend an inland excise, and the means of collecting it, with strict provision for securing the citizens from hardship, and every species of damage that could be expected to arise from any improper conduct in the officers who may be appointed to collect the same. These inland excises, valued at 1,700,000 (for the sake of round numbers) together with the amount of tonnage and impost beforementioned, complete the sum required "for providing for the support of public credit."

A New Loan of 12 millions of dollars is amongst the articles enumerated, for the discharge of which a plan is proposed; together with the interest thereon about 60,000 dollars.

The Post-Office comes next into view; but as the Post-Master General is forming a plan to lay before Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury does not at present dwell so largely on this head, as he may have occasion shortly to report farther respecting this subject, together with the plan of a National Bank, in the course of the present session of Congress.

He only states that the Post-Master General had informed him the revenue might now be valued at about 100,000 dollars; but was increasing very rapidly.

In this part of the report, it is observed, that, with proper management, "the public debt may be converted into a publick blessing."

The revenue arising from the Post-Office, he recommends to be appropriated in a sinking fund, under the care of commissioners.

To effect a reduction of the interest from 5 to a lower per cent. per annum, on the foreign debt, after 1790.

To purchase in public securities, when at an under value, may be a part of the business of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

To assume the debts of the different States by the United States, is another subject of consequence.

The papers which accompanied the report, were as follow, viz.

1. A suppositious account of the debts of the individual States with the United States.
2. Scheme of a foreign loan.
3. Debt of the United States.
4. Exhibits the interest of the domestic debt to 1790.
5. Abstract of the publick debt of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Virginia, and South-Carolina.
6. and 7. Tables of annuity.
8. Scheme of a Tontine.
9. Estimate of services, &c. including the civil list.
10. Another estimate.
11. The form of a.. act to repeal the present impost and tonnage law, and to levy the new duties, &c. mentioned in the report.

After the report was read, Mr. Boudinot moved that 400 copies should be printed for the use of the members, and to send to different States.

This motion not being carried, it was then moved and seconded to have 300 copies printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. Boudinot moved that a committee of the House bring in a bill for the purpose of enacting uniform laws of naturalization, as recommended in The President's message; but this motion was lost.

The House then adjourned until eleven o'clock tomorrow.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that the House should go into a committee of the whole on The President's Speech; which motion being agreed to—Mr. Baldwin took the chair.

Mr. Smith then read a statement of the several articles in the Speech which were recommended to the consideration of the House—and moved that the committee of the whole should come to a resolution to refer the same to select committees—This being adopted the committee rose, and the chairman reported the resolution to the House—On which the House appointed committees for each of the purposes mentioned in the Speech of the President.

Mr. Goodhue moved that a committee should be appointed, to divide the State of North-Carolina into districts for the purpose of collecting the impost in that state, agreeable to the laws of the United States.

Several other motions, referring to the same object, were introduced—but the following proposed by Mr. Sedgwick was adopted, viz.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills, for making such alterations in the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to conform the same to the present State of North-Carolina—and Mr. Benson, Mr. Cadwallader, and Mr. Trumbull were appointed.

* *The foreign debt is about 11,710,000 dollars; domestic debt about 27,383,900; arrears of interest 13,036,168; which, together, with the amount of the debts of the different States, if assumed by the United States, will make the total about* SEVENTY MILLIONS *of dollars: the annual interest whereof will be 4,587,[illegible] dollars—to be provided for by the new duties on [illegible] wine, tea, coffee, &c.*

BOSTON, January 18.

Rochester, January 7, 1790.

The night before last, one of the most melancholly accidents took place in this town, that has ever happened in this part of the country since its first settlement, and is scarcely exceeded by any which has ever taken place in America. The wife of Lt. TISDALE WINSLOW (whose husband was absent) was awakened about 11 o'clock, when she perceived that a fire had burned through the breast-work over the mantle-tree—she was then in bed with her oldest daughter about 15, and an infant, she sprang out of bed, as did her daughter, and supposed the fire to be extinguishable, ran to an entry-door and opened it, in order to take a pail of water to put out the fire; she no sooner opened the door than she perceived the entry in one solid blaze, which burst into the room with such force that it was out of her power to shut the door; she ran then to a door which communicated with the kitchen and opened it, which drew the flame with incredible force from the entry door to to the kitchen door, cut off all communication between either door and the children, except the eldest who followed her mother out; two of them, however, a son about twelve years of age and a daughter of about eight, forced themselves through the flame and got out of the house, leaving two behind them, one of about five years of age and one of eighteen months who perished in the flames; the oldest who had followed her mother into the kitchen, instead of pushing out doors through the porch, went into a buttery where she perished likewise. The son who had run through the fire, as before related, was burnt in a shocking manner, his shirt was wholly consumed saving only the the wrist bands. In this situation he ran to the next neighbour, about twenty rods, leaving his footsteps in blood the whole of the way, losing the soles of both his feet before he arrived at the house: in this situation he lay, a heart breaking spectacle of distress till the next morning about eight o'clock, when death put and end to his sufferings. The only surviving child is exceeding ill of her burns that her life is much despaired of.—Mr. *Gray* the nighest neighbour, arrived at the place of this scene of horror just as the wife come out of the house who turned about to re-enter it, which was then little different from the solid column of fire, and so great was her anxiety to return, that his address was scarcely sufficient to deter her from it, in which case nothing within the compact of human abilities could have been capable of preventing her perishing in the conflagration.

The whole exhibited a spectacle of horror, which even the richest language or the most bold imagination is totally incapable of depicting. A child of about 8 lying in anguish—a promising son of about twelve, reduced to a lifeless corpse—a tender mother frantic with grief, her eyes swimming in tears, and her features distorted with anguish and unavailingly weeping over them—On the mouldered ruins of the house lay the scattered bones of the three unfortunate victims, part of which had fallen into the cellar, the flesh entirely consumed, saving only in the place of the stomach and bowels, were a kind of cinder adhering to the bones. A most distressed father, who, on his return home was recognized by his groans before his arrival, and on his coming to the fatal place a number of times swooned, making in the whole as finished an exhibition of distress and grief as adversity itself is capable of producing.

NORHAMPTON, February 3.

THE KING OF FRANCE,

We are informed by a late ENGLISH Paper, has been in danger of assassination as he was walking the garden of the Thuilleries—a dart being aimed at him, which went through his hat, but did him no injury.

GOOD NEWS.

It is with a great degree of satisfaction we announce to the publick, the entire discharge of the *Foreign Debt* of this Commonwealth—The Treasurer having been enabled, during the recess of the General Court, to discharge the same in specie. One of the demands thus discharged, we are told, amounted to more than 60,000 dollars. *Mass. Centinel.*

The publick anticipations are more than realised by the communications made to Congress at the commencement of the present session. During the recess it appears that the executive departments have been incessantly employed in forming the necessary arrangements, collecting information, and preparing publick business, in such manner that the National Legislature has the most important objects brought immediately before them—and there is no doubt, but that they will proceed in the discussion of every subject, with all that unanimity and dispatch, which is compatible with doing justice to the general interests of their constituents. *Gaz. U. States.*

We learn from Shaftsbury, in Vermont, that a number of small boys were lately hunting there, when one of them, named Ebenezer Bottom, was pushing a wad into his gun with his finger, at the same time that another boy was priming it, the gun discharged, by which accident Bottom was badly wounded in the hand, and John Welch, son to Ebenezer Welch, of Norwich, was shot in the body, and died in a few days after. This affords a melancholy caution to parents not to trust their children with guns till they have discretion to know how to use them.

State of the THERMOMETER the week past at sunrise.

Wednesday, Jan.	27.	34 degrees	above o
Thursday	28,	7	above o
Friday	29,	20	above o
Saturday	30,	21	above o
Sunday	31,	17	above o
Monday, Feb.	1,	25	above o
Tuesday	2,	25	above o

CASH PAID FOR
Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,
By CHARLES HOPKINS.
FOR SALE,
European Goods,
By Wholesail and Retail.
Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6w]

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of the Rev. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, late of Pelham, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of Benoni Shirtleff, inholder in said Pelham, on the last Mondays of March, June, and September next from 1 to 6 o'clock A. M. on each of said days.
EBENEZER GRAY.
JOHN RINKEN.
ALL Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Books belonging to the same, are desired to return them to ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, Adm'r.
Pelham, Jan. 29, 1790.

THE Store of the Subscriber was broken open on the night of the 21st inst. and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz.—Six pieces of chintz and callico—part of a piece of red broadcloth—part of a piece of drab broadcloth—part of a piece of sad red broadcloth—part of two pieces of blue broadcloth—part of a piece of blue serge—part of a piece of corduroy—part of a piece of brown velvet—two pieces of silk crape—two pieces of black silk mode—three dozen of black silk handkerchiefs—two pieces of holland—a number of jappan'd inkstands, and a number of other articles. Whoever will take up the thief or thieves so that they may be brought to justice, and secure the goods, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, or for the thief only, TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges.
ASA WHITE.
Williamsburgh, Jan. 25th, 1790.

30 Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the subscriber in July last, a bay
HORSE,
fifteen hands high, eight years old, black mane and tail, trots and paces, inclining mostly to trot, one hind foot white, with a scar occasioned by a cork. Also, a saddle, saddle-bags and portmanteau, a piece of London brown home made cloth containing twelve yards, a pair of velvet breeches with silver buttons, a pair of new buckskin breeches, a green marine coat, a new ruffle shirt, a new round furr hat, a blue silk vest, a pair of new boots, a blanket, and a number of other articles. The Thief called his name William Fox, is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black curl'd hair, pitted with the small pox, a great talker, speaks broken English, supposed to be of French or German extract, and is supposed to have been one of the Cow Boys (so called) in the late war, and to have belonged to Germantown in Pennsylvania.
Whoever will secure said thief, horse and goods, or return them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or fifteen dollars for the thief or horse alone and all reasonable charges, paid by
ASAHEL POMEROY.
Northampton, Jan 20. 1790.

The Subscriber hereby informs the Inhabitants of this town, that he shall in future occupy the Lower Mill every third week, from Monday morning, to Thursday, commencing on the first day of February next.
RALPH POMEROY.
Northampton, Jan. 27, 1790. (—8—)

Officers & Soldiers,
WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War, and who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wish to dispose of said lands) apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are not lost.
CORNELIUS LYMAN.
Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. —t.f.

Military Bounty Lands.
OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

Hog's Bristles.
ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Cash)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.
N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

Strong's and *Beers's*
ALMANACKS,
By the groce, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

A few of THOMAS's *COLLECTION of SACRED MUSICK, for sale at this Office.*

From a late New-York Paper.

ADVETISEMENT.

THIS day—Ah! cursed love of gold—
This day, at auction will be sold,
The human form divine;
A bankrupt's goods, Two Negro Boys—
Perhaps their parent's dearest joys—
Like horses, sheep or swine.

A bankrupt's property beware!
That curse may cruelty endure;
Ah! spare the wretched—spare!
Sure *bankruptcy* may well succeed
So black, so vile, so base a deed:
Ye creditors beware.

On a Bee settling on a Young Lady's Breast.

GO, busy Bee, extract each sweet
Which thou in various flow'rs may'st meet;
But shun fair Laura's breast:
For, ah! the sweets that flourish there
Are far too fragrant, far too rare,
For man himself to taste.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD *for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!*

Worcester, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worcester, Massachusetts,

For printing by Subscription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large ROYAL QUARTO,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

Old and New Testaments;

WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose—types large, beautiful, and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferiour quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in *Worcester* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.——This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete so large, important, and expensive an undertaking—The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Booksellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on full as generous terms as the Booksellers in England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal; therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all—more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, within the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be said to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class of citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happiness here, & brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be perused with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, so he rests assured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself,

With the greatest respect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

OR A

TREATISE

ON THE

PREVENTION AND CURE OF

DISEASES.

BY

REGIMEN and Simple MEDICINES,

WITH

AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING A DISPENSATORY,

For the use of private Practitioners:

BY WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.

Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH.

SIXTEEN years have now elapsed since the first edition of this work made its appearance, during this period the author who is now living, and has been in practice ever since—has made great additions and improvements to this Book: Cautions concerning cold bathing and drinking the mineral waters, are likewise added, and the whole so altered and amended, that all physicians and private Families will reap ample satisfaction in the purchase of this New Edition; it needs no recomdenation, as every Physician and others who have seen it, must allow that those who Practice by it, have had the Greatest Success, and every tender parent who has a family ought never to be without it, as this Mode of Practice not only keeps their Families in Health, but may prevent the sending to Physicians, for every little incident that may happen.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Book will contain near 900 Pages large Octavo size, which is 350 more than the last American Edition, will be printed on a New Pica Type, and good Paper.

II. It will be printed page for page with the last London Edition.

III. The price to subscribers will be only ten Shillings neatly bound, letter'd and filleted with gold on the back, altho' the London Edition cost Two Dollars and one Quarter in New-York.

IV. Those who subscribe for six books, shall have a seventh gratis.

☞ Subscriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office Northampton.

Hartford, January 1, 1790.

Just received, and now ready for sale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good assortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An assortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE,

Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.——BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. (77)

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JAMES GEER, late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the last Tuesdays of March, June and July next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

Samuel Knight,
Jonathan Ware, } Com'rs.
Samuel Warner,

☞ All Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM FOBES, Adm'r.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1790. [77]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Davenport & M'Lean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next—This therefore is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furrs—Wheat—Rye—Indian-Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

FOR SALE,

By Hudson *and* Goodwin,

Near the Bridge, *Hartford,*

CLOTHIERS Press Papers by the gross or dozen—Bonnet Papers—Cartridge Paper—Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire—Account Books of various sizes—Record Books—Blank Books for Collectors—All parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities—Copper Plate Copies—a variety of School Books—Wafers—Sealing-Wax—Ink Powder—Slates, &c. &c.

BOOKBINDING performed on reasonable terms. [6.w.]

Vol. IV.]

THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 18

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. X.

To the American Planters and Farmers.

THE gentlemen who possess and cultivate the soil, are in this country so numerous, and hold so great proportion of property, that they have right to a decided influence in the measures of government. In addressing you I speak to the people, whose will must ultimately determine the system of national police.—An enlightened planter is a friend to manufactures, by which his raw materials are prepared for the use of man—he is a friend to commerce, which converts the surplus of his perishable produce into permanent wealth, and mingles the growth of every clime on the board of hospitality; still the agricultural now is, and for a century to come must remain the prevailing interest both in riches and in influence. The war of independence was yours; and therefore became a war of blows too hard for the common enemy—our present form of government was first delineated by those who roll the tongue and drive the quill; it became a sacred reality by the seal of your suffrages; and the measures of the treasury department must be addressed to your good understanding and sense of national honor to render them successful. Though the nature of your employment is such as precludes the opportunity of collecting information; your judgment must sanctify, and your firmness effectuate the public decrees.—The evils resulting from a loss of public credit may effect others first—on you they fall heaviest. Merchants, monied men, and those who have great property afloat, are on the watch—they have leisure to collect every information—a correspondence by every post and through half the world advertises them of the evil, and their property by some change in its situation is secured; while you without information and unsuspicious are ensnared. Every possible imposition in public credit will operate thus—either the price of your produce will fall, or the articles you purchase rise, or the deceitful medium centre in your hands. When the state of credit, in any country, is such as excites a war of artifice between its citizens, they must be eventual sufferers, whose employment confines them in the field, distant from the course of information. The first thing you ought to demand is a stable system for the public debt, which may be done by placing the whole of every description under one responsible board—the next is a circulating medium of fixed value.—To accomplish this, I am sensible there must be some kind of direct taxation by the United States, for it is not probable that an impost and excise will equitably fund the whole debt. Direct taxation is now practised with a heavy hand by the separate states, and why should the exercise of this power by the general government be more dangerous, when attended with such circumstances that a part of the sum you now pay will be sufficient? If a change of system will remove half the weight you have borne these fifteen years, be not duped to lose the opportunity, by the artful suggestions of some men, who expect to gain more by the old game, than by a new one. The members of the general government are your representatives—your friends, and the beings of your own creation—their existence and popularity are in your hands, and they have every motive to guard your interest: more cannot be said of the state legislatures. Still further to remove all suspicions that the writer is acting an insiduous part, I will compare your present situation with what might be made, by an interposition of the general government.

Every State in the empire is heavily in debt—in each state there are different modes of imposing and collecting taxes; but in all, direct taxation of some kind is in use—in a few States arbitrary assessment is customary, which may be set down for the worst kind of imposition—in others every kind of property specifically is charged at certain rates affixed in the tax acts—In New-England your houses and lands, your cattle of every description, even your sons are taxed before their labour can pay for their support, and your mechanics are arbitrarily assessed for the labour of their hands. The tax laws have been varied annually, so that to understand the system of public debts is next to impossible—these changes in the tax laws, have opened a succession of speculations destructive and unintelligible to the unwary citizen—The general taxation of all your property imperceptibly advances the amount to a grievance—In Connecticut there are one hundred taxgatherers, and in the other states a number proportioned to their extent—The gentlemen qualified to do this duty, must be men of capacity, and as such will not forget themselves, nor can we wish they should serve the public for nothing. An average emolument to themselves of less than two hundred dollars per annum would not tempt them to execute the duty—this emolument arises from a public reward, mileage, forbearance money, with an opportunity of speculating among the ignorant; and though it be not charged in the tax bills is eventually paid by the people—I blame not the collectors, their business requires industry and watching, and is attended with risque, for they must lose the taxes of those who abscond after their warrants are received; but I accuse a system so expensive to the people. One hundred tax-gatherers at two hundred dollars each amount to twenty thousand dollars—this sum though not charged in any account whatever, is annually paid by the people of Connecticut—an enormous burthen for the simple collection of taxes, and all this, on a plan which you have often been told is mighty cheap and full of economy and liberty. Let us talk no more of the high salaries given by the United States, when our own plan bears so much harder on the people. The employing too many men in any public business, that it may be done at a cheap rate, always proves a spunge in the event. With the great sums you have paid, & collected in this expensive manner, with a general taxation of your whole property, you have not obtained the reputation of being just to your creditors. The evil still remains, and must remain without a general reform of system. Most of my remarks will apply to all the States, and as this publication first appears in Connecticut, I have taken it as an instance to exemplify the whole—Let not these truths excite faction—be calm—reverence government, and public justice, and you will be remedied. Compare with this picture a system I will propose.—Let your state debt be assumed by the United States—In addition to the impost and excise give them a direct tax—Let this tax be imposed on the single article of improved land—Three Cents per acre, which is two pence currency of New-England very nearly, will be sufficient to establish the faith and justice of your country, and content the public creditors, if they are reasonable men—Let this be paid in the money of the merchant, for if there be a depreciated currency in circulation, you will eventually rue the consequences—Eight tax-gatherers will be sufficient to collect an excise and land tax in Connecticut, which now employs one hundred—Make these men responsible; give them a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and suffer no kind of fee to be taken from the people. This will make a saving of nearly fourteen thousand dollars in the article of collection, which is principally paid by the poorest citizens; and for which they have no credit in the public opinion. The planter, possessing one hundred acres in fair cultivation, will have to pay annually sixteen shillings New-England currency, for the whole amount of his taxes, and without any additional fee to collectors; and those who have less estate in proportion. Every wise planter would compound with the public for this sum—I believe it would be sufficient; and I appeal to the honest cultivators of the earth, whether it be more than one third of the sum that they have been used to pay.

My next number shall contain further remarks on a land tax.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE.

To Mrs. VIRGINIA, alias THE ANTIENT DOMINION.

Dear Sister,

WE have lately seen some letters, which two of your confidential servants have sent you, calculated entirely to make mischief in the family. We have always allowed your claim of rank, as our eldest Sister; and when your children and servants have pretended that your power was the greatest, your purse the heaviest, your farm the largest, and yourself a woman of more sense than any of your Sisters, we have never contradicted them, because we did not wish to quarrel about the matter—though we were sensible that a great part of your farm was untenanted and going out of repair, that you were constantly running in debt for your annual expences, and whenever the robbers have broke into your house, you were very poorly able to defend yourself, and could only alarm the neighbourhood, by dismal outcries, of "Help, Murder and Rape." But you ought to remember that we established our Co-partnership on terms of perfect equality, and that we have advanced at least our equal shares in the publick stock. You cannot therefore pretend any right to govern us in the business. As to your boy, Dicky, we have known him many years.—He is a good natured fellow when he can have his own way, but as factious as Satan when he is contradicted.—Besides, you are sensible, that he never could endure it, that we formerly appointed your Son, George, Steward of the household, and have lately given him a full Power of Attorney to manage the concerns of the company—when Dick, in the simplicity of his heart, always believed himself to be the fittest man of the two—Whereas you and all the world know, that George is worth as many of him, as Omnipotence could create to all eternity, if it had no other business to attend to. And now Dick and Bill are finding fault with the contract of Co-partnership, because it does not give you a controuling power over the whole transactions; and they are out of all patience and temper, because we are not willing to alter it. In the same manner some of your servants lately threatened that you would break your contract and set up for yourself, unless we would send all our head servants and agents to reside in your dominion, under your immediate eye and inspection. We have always wished to proceed in business in perfect union and equality; and notwithstanding these foolish speeches sometimes thrown out by your people, we have no idea, that you are in the least inclined to follow the example of our profligate Sister, who has run away from the family, & now keeps a house of evil fame, at the Sign of C****n's Head, in Rhode-Island. We are still willing, as a matter of etiquette, to allow your superiority in point of age, rank and precedence, but shall not submit to the insults of your domestics. We wish you to take these matters into your serious consideration, and teach some of your servants a little better manners.

We have the honour to be,

With the most cordial esteem,

Your affectionate Sisters,

NEW-ENGLAND,
NEW-YORK,
PENNSYLVANIA,
CAROLINA, &c.

Sketch of the Business, in the General Court.

Thursday January 21.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY

being called for, Mr. GARDINER thus addressed the House:—

MR. SPEAKER,

WHEN our glorious ancestors migrated into this country from *England*, they brought with them, as their birth right, all the common law, and as much of the statute law of their native land, and no more, as was applicable to their local situation and new circumstances, and such hath been the uniform determination of the Supreme Appellate Court,* for Plantation causes, in England. The Professors of the Law here are most certainly mistaken, when they assert that our ancestors brought with them from England, not only all the common law, but also all the statute law, then in force in their native country, as part of their common law; for certainly they left those statutes behind them, which related to ecclesiastical powers and discipline, as well as numberless others relative to sundry crimes and offences. This erroneous opinion of the gentlemen of the profession here, Sir, was taken from the mere *dictum* of the late Mr. Gridley, (whom I personally knew, and who, although a mighty pompous man, was a man of considerable learning and abilities—in learning and genius, however, almost infinitely inferior to that great giant of learning and genius, the Law Member from † Newbury-Port.)

"Laws ought not to be subtile, as they are designed for people of common understanding—not as an art logick, but as the plain reason of a father of a family," saith the immortal ‡ Montesquieu. Again, "Law," saith the learned § Blackstone, "ought to be a plain rule of action—not a science of the greatest intricacy." And I say, Laws ought to be written in a plain and intelligible language; and so expressed as to be free from all ambiguity; and their stile should be plain, simple and intelligible. Let us compare the boasted laws that our great forefathers imported into this country from England, with the principles I have stated from Montesquieu and Blackstone. Is the Law, as known among us, so plain, simple, and intelligible, as to be understood by men of common understanding? It certainly is not. For if you apply to any two gentlemen of the Profession, and ask their opinions upon the same point, is any thing more common than to find them differ?—Let us go into our Courts and attend to the judges upon the bench: Do they always coincide in one and the same opinion, upon one and the same point of law? It is a melancholy truth that they do not always so agree.—To what must we attribute their difference in opinion? Truth must compel us to say, in this case,

NOTES.

* *The Court of King in Council.*
† *Theophilus Parsons, Esq.*
‡ *Spirit of Laws, B. xxix. chap. 16.*
§ *Blackstone's Commentaries, iv. vol. p. 410.*

that the law we are governed by is not a plain rule of action; but, on the contrary, that it is a ſcience of the greateſt intricacy—that is ſubtile complicated and perplexed—that it is an art logick, and not like the plain reaſon of a matter of a family. Having thus far adverted to our preſent complicated ſyſtem of the law, I will now beg leave to turn your attention to its Profeſſors—And,

MR. SPEAKER,

Of late years, frequent and loud have been the clamours and complaints of a great majority of our fellow-citizens againſt the Profeſſors of the Law in this State; whoſe real or pretended exactions, oppreſſions and uſurpations have been conſidered as grievances which ought to command the attention of the Legiſlature, and which; if real, urgently call for redreſs and reformation. Commiſſioned as we are, by the vote of the Houſe, to take into ſerious conſideration the preſent ſtate of the Law and its Profeſſors in this Common-wealth, I apprehend, Sir, that it is a part of our duty to attend to thoſe clamours—to examine into theſe complaints—and, if upon a candid inquiry, we ſhall find that theſe Profeſſors of the Law have really been guilty of any illegal practices—of any unjuſtifiable exactions—of any oppreſſions—that the Order, in fact, have aſſumed—have actually uſurped any powers, incompatible with the rights of the people and the regulations of the Conſtitution, I apprehend it will be our indiſpenſable duty ſo to reſolve; and, when the ſame is properly made known, there can be no doubt but that the combined powers of the Supreme Legiſlative Authority of the State will immediately interpoſe, correct the errours, redreſs the grievances, and provide a competent remedy againſt ſuch evils in future. But, however matters may eventually turn out, I hope, Sir, that each individual of this Houſe will make uſe of every proper exertion to diveſt himſelf of all paſſion, prepoſſeſſion and prejudice, on this important occaſion, attend ſolely to FACTS, hear with patience, examine with candor, & decide with impartiality; nor raſhly condemn an whole Order or Profeſſion, (in which there are doubtleſs many very worthy men, many valuable fellow-citizens) merely and becauſe ſome mal-practices may be diſcovered, ſome unworthy members found among this *Order*. Were all mankind, as their beneficent Creator made them, in a ſtate of perfect innocence and virtue, I conceive, Sir that there would be little, if any occaſion, for this *Order* of men in ſociety; but while mankind are as we know they are, this *Order*, under due reſtrictions and regulations, I preſume, Sir, will be found abſolutely neceſſary in all free governments; where they ought to be kept on an exact line of level with the other liberal profeſſions in the ſtate, not degrading them below, nor permitting them arrogantly to exalt themſelves above, the great body of their fellow-citizens.—If upon a candid inquiry—if after the faireſt and fulleſt examination and diſcuſſion, we ſhall find this *Order*, on all occaſions, ſedulouſly and anxiouſly ſupporting, never infringing, never enroaching upon the Conſtitution of their country; if we find the Members of this *Order* ever cheerfully befriending and aſſiſting the helpleſs and the innocent—generouſly protecting the poor and the needy, the widow and the orphan; if we ſhall find them conſtantly, invariably and ſtrenuouſly oppoſing every ſpecies of injuſtice, extortion and legal oppreſſion, how ought we to rejoice—in ſuch a caſe, how warmly to congratulate ourſelves, this the much injured *Order*, and our fellow-citizens at large? Should ſuch be the happy event of this preſent inquiry, the blind prejudices of the multitude againſt the Profeſſion muſt vaniſh, like ſmoke before the wind, like the miſts of the morning before the aſcending ſun; and not only ourſelves, but the whole body of this people, will be compelled to admire, to reverence to venerate ſo laudable a Profeſſion, ſo godlike an Order; and, with a truly honourable, worthy, and patriotick ‖ Member of the late State Convention, (whom I ſincerely reſpect & regard) openly to declare that "this *Order* of men is eſſential to the liberties of the People, and that whoever ſpeaks againſt them, ſpeaks againſt an ordinance of Heaven,"

—But, if, on the contrary, Sir, it ſhall appear moſt manifeſt, that within a few years laſt paſt the Profeſſors of the Law have unlawfully combined and conſpired together, formed and erected themſelves into a ſelf-created, corporate body or bodies, unknown to the laws and Conſtitution of their country—aſſumed to themſelves privileges and uſurped powers no ways belonging to them; that in ſeveral of the counties in this Commonwealth *ſecret meetings* of the *Order* have been, and are held, in which they have taken upon themſelves to regulate what belongs only to the Supreme Legiſlative Authority to regulate; that in one of theſe counties, within the laſt ſix years, they have procured, for their own uſe and emolument, a Tax to be levied upon their fellow-citizens, without their privity or conſent, which though ſmall in magnitude, is, nevertheleſs, in its conſequences alarming; that ſome of this body have long practiſed the baſe arts of champerty & maintainance, while others of the *Order*, although they well knew of the ſame, have ſat ſtill in ſilence, nor once complained, as it was their duty, to the Judges, in order that *thoſe peſts to ſociety* (as a learned Commentator juſtly denominates them) might have been brought to condign puniſhment for ſuch unwarrantable, ſuch ſcandalous practices; that in their *ſecret meetings*, they undertake to regulate the manner of the proceedings in the Courts of Juſtice, and frequently determine, at ſuch meetings, whether certain ſlips, omiſſions, or miſtakes of their brethren, in juridical proceedings, ſhall or ſhall not be taken advantage of; that, *by their own authority they have enacted* that none but ſuch as *they ſhall approve* ſhall be permitted *even to ſtudy the Law*,

‖ Hon WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Eſq.

that none but ſuch as *they firſt approve* ſhall be recommended to the Bench, and admitted to practiſe the Law; that no Lawyer ſhall take any Clerk into his office to ſtudy under a certain, determinate ſum, or apprentice fee; and that no Lawyer ſhall take more than three Clerks into his office at one and the ſame time;—with many other improper practices & unwarrantable uſurpations.—If upon a candid and impartial inquiry—if upon a cool and deliberate examination, it ſhall appear, inconteſtible, that this *Order* have been guilty of any ſuch unwarrantable uſurpations, any ſuch unlawful practices—however highly I eſteem, however highly I reverence and reſpect the worthy and honourable Member of the late State Convention, (to whom I before alluded,) yet nevertheleſs I ſhall be compelled to ſay, for myſelf at leaſt, that conſiſtent with truth, I cannot declare that ſuch an *Order*, thus acting, ſo conducting, are *eſſential to the Liberties of the People, or be ordained by Heaven*; unleſs, like hurricanes, earthquakes, and the other great and uncommon phenomena of nature, they be ordained by Heaven in vengeance and for the puniſhment of the people.

Having ſaid thus much by way of introduction, I hope that this Houſe will now calmly proceed into a full and fair inquiry, into a candid inveſtigation of the conduct of this *Order* of men, and that no Member here preſent will withold from us the knowledge of any facts in his poſſeſſion that may tend either to vindicate or to criminate this *Order*.

[*Here Mr. G. ſat down; but no one riſing to give the information deſired, he reſumed his obſervations, and went into an inveſtigation of the Meeting called the* Bar-Call—*its unconſtitutional, partial and unjuſtifiable practices, &c.*]

Thurſday, Jan. 21.

The ſubject of the ineligibity of Federal Officers holding ſeats in the Legiſlature occaſioned a very lengthy and ingenious debate—and ſome doubts being entertained of the propriety of coming to a determination of the report of the joint Committee thereon.—The following queſtion was made, "Whether perſons holding offices under the United States ſimilar to thoſe declared by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth incompatible with their holding ſeats in Legiſlature thereof, can have a conſtitutional right to retain their ſeats in this Houſe."

The queſtion brought on a lengthy debate, and the affirmative of it was contended by Mr. SEWALL, Mr. BOWDOIN, Dr. EUSTIS, Mr. BOURNE, and others.—And its negative by Dr. JARVIS, Mr. BACON, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. HOLMES, Mr. BRECK, and many others—and was finally determined by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 24—Nays 137.

Saturday, January, 23.

The Hon. Stephen Metcalf, brought down a report of the Committee appointed to conſider of meaſures for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, That it is expedient that each branch of the Legiſlature, during the term of next week, meet at nine of the clock in the morning and adjourn at one of the clock; and that the Afternoon of each day in ſaid week be appropriated for the ſeveral Committees appointed the preſent Seſſion, to meet and prepare the buſineſs committed to them and report as ſoon as may be; and that the ſaid Committees be enjoined to ſet accordingly."

Ordered, That Mr. Avery and Mr. Breck, with ſuch as the Hon Senate may join, be a Committee to take into conſideration, and make inquiry what enroachments the Government of New-Brunſwick has made on the territories of this Commonwealth on the Eaſtern boundary, and make report what meaſures are neceſſary to be taken reſpecting the ſame. Sent up for concurrence.

Ordered, That Dr. Euſtis and Mr. Kingſley, with ſuch as the Hon. Senate may join, be a Committee to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the Penſioners within this Commonwealth and report what meaſures may be neceſſary to take relative to them.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

A Petition of ——— Dobbyns,* of the kingdom of Ireland, praying Congreſs to grant him a tract of land on ſuch reaſonable terms as may encourage him to bring ſettlers into this country, was read, and referred to a committee.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, was read a ſecond time. It provides that the buſineſs be ſpecially committed to the Marſhals of the ſeveral diſtricts, who under oath are to make returns to the Preſident of the United States—for which ſervices they are to receive a ſtated compenſation, proportioned to the extent of their reſpective diſtricts.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee for bringing in a bill making proviſion for perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States, and Foreign Countries, informed the Houſe, that the committee had their doubts reſpecting the object of the reſolution appointing the committee—whether the idea was, to make proviſion for perſons now employed in the public ſervice—or whether the deſign was to extend the proviſion to appointments of ſuch different grades as in the judgment of the Preſident of the United States may be found neceſſary: and prayed further inſtructions.

The committee was inſtructed to make proviſion in the bill for the compenſations of thoſe perſons now employed, or who may be employed, in the intercourſe between the United States and Foreign Nations.

The committee on the petition of ——— Dobbyns, reſpecting lands, reported that the Secretary of the Treaſury be impowered to locate to the petitioner a tract in the Weſtern Territory, within certain limits.

The Secretary of the Treaſury reported (on the ſubject of the petition of Chriſtopher Saddler, for the releaſe of his veſſel, which was ſeized at Boſton for a breach of the laws of trade, he being ignorant of the laws)—That tho' from the letter of the Collector of Boſton, he was ſatisfied that the affair was of a nature to entitle the petitioner to relief, yet, in point of precedent, it was neceſſary to take meaſures for a more regular authentication of the tranſaction: That other inſtances had occurred of forfeitures being incurred through ignorance; and therefore he humbly ſubmited to the conſideration of the Houſe, whether a temporary arrangement for inveſting a diſcretionary power of granting relief might not be made with ſafety, and the inconvenience of a legiſlative diſcuſſion on particular applications be thereby avoided. This report was referred to a committe.

Mr. Wadſworth introduced the following reſolution—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before the Houſe ſuch information as he may have obtained, reſpecting any difficulties which have occurred in carrying the ſeveral laws for the collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandize—impoſing duties on tonnage, and regulating the coaſting trade—into execution, and to report his opinion thereon.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

The Secretary of the Treaſury was directed to report a uniform ſyſtem for the ſale of the Weſtern Territory.

The committee on that part of the Preſident's Speech reſpecting the South Weſtern Frontiers, and Indian Affairs, being ready to report—and this report relating to buſineſs of a confidential nature—the doors of the gallery were ſhut—but after a ſhort interval were opened again.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received by the Secretary at War, accompanied by a plan prepared by the Secretary for the arrangement of the Militia of the United States.

UNITED STATES, Jan. 29, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Secretary of the Department of War has ſubmitted to me certain principles to ſerve as a plan for the general arrangement of the Militia of the United States.

Conceiving the ſubject to be of the higheſt importance to the welfare of our country, and liable to be placed in various points of view, I have directed him to lay the plan before Congreſs for their information, in order that they may make ſuch uſe thereof as they may judge proper.

G. WASHINGTON.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1790.

SIR,

HAVING ſubmitted to your conſideration a plan for the arrangement of the militia of the United States, which I have preſented to the late Congreſs, and you having approved the general principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now reſpectfully lay the ſame before you, modified according to the alterations you were pleaſed to ſuggeſt.

It has been my anxious deſire to deviſe a national ſyſtem of defence, adequate to the probable exigencies of the United States, whether ariſing from internal or external cauſes; and at the ſame time to erect a ſtandard of republican magnanimity, independent of and ſuperior to the powerful influences of wealth.

The convulſive events, generated by the inordinate purſuit of riches or ambition, require that the government ſhould poſſeſs a ſtrong corrective arm.

The idea is therefore ſubmitted, whether an efficient military branch of the government can be invented, with ſafety to the great principles of liberty, unleſs the ſame ſhall be formed of the people themſelves, and ſupported by their habits and manners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With the moſt perfect reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,

H. KNOX,
Sec. for the department of War.

The Preſident of the United States.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the ſtate of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers, and Indian affairs—when the galleries were ſhut.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In conſequence of the numbers of priſoners held in cuſtody in the goals of Paris, for various crimes, M. de la Fayette made a virtuous and ſeaſonable attempt to reform the criminal proceſs in favour of the culprits. At his inſtance the repreſentatives of the commons of Paris ſent a deputation to the national aſſembly, requeſting them to confirm a reſolution, which they had come to for granting the accuſed the right of chuſing their own council—that the proſecution be public—that perſons accuſed ſhould have the right of furniſhing proofs of their innocence; and that ſentence ſhould be given with the conſent of a majority of the Judges on the bench. The National Aſſembly referred this application to a committee of ſeven.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw.

"Notwithſtanding the preſent appearance of a calm, our beſt informed politicians ſeem confident that a blow is meditating againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The increaſe of the army, the raiſing freſh taxes, and the frequent communications that paſs between this court and that of Berlin, all indicate that the day is not far off when we ſhall demand of the haughty Catharine, a reſtoration of the territory ſhe robbed us of."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 7.

About two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon laſt, a very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt on ſeveral properties in the pariſh of St. Andrew. At Proſpect-Hill mountain, the property of Samuel Johnſton, Eſq. the ſhock was ſo ſevere, that it is imagined both houſes on that property would have been levelled to the ground, was it not owing to their uncommon ſtrength. Some negro houſes theron, we are informed, were thrown down, which is the only damage we hear happened.

Saturday night laſt, a moſt awful meteor appeared in the northern quarter, which illuminated nearly an eighth part of the horrizon from the hours of nine to near eleven, when it gradually diſappeared. Its appearance was ſuch as greatly alarmed numerous perſons who were firmly perſuaded it was the glare of ſome dreadful conflagration in Liguanea, nor was it until certain accounts were received from thence the day following that their fears ſubſided.

ST. JOHN's, (N. Brunſwick) Dec. 22.

On Friday laſt were executed, purſuant to their ſentence, William-Mooney Fitzgerald, and John Clarke, for breaking into the houſe of Mr. William Knutten, of this city, in the night between the 18th and 19th of October laſt. From the day of their condemnation to and at the time of their execution, they were chiefly attended by the Rev. Mr. Milton, and appeared to be very penitent. They had their confeſſions previouſly printed, and publiſhed them at the gallows as their own, by giving one copy to the ſheriff, and another to the Rev. Mr. Milton, as ſuch, and met their unhappy fate with much fortitude and reſignation. More ſolemnity was perhaps never obſerved at any execution before, and the humanity and tender feelings of the high ſheriff on this melancholy occaſion, was acknowledged by the maleſactors themſelves, as well as by a large concourſe of ſurrounding ſpectators.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) Jan. 5.

A few days ago, one Jane Logan, was committed to goal in Martinburgh, charged with the horrid crime of aſſiſting a man to murder another. We hear they beat his brains out with a pair of tongs. Her accomplice is likewiſe in priſon.

John Brown, late of this town, and one James Mecklehany, are alſo committed to the above goal for forgery.

PETERSBURGH, Jan. 7.

The bill for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of the Paſquotank river to the waters of Elizabeth river, which was under conſideration at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of North-Carolina, is poſtponed until their next ſeſſion. They have paſſed an act for the purpoſe of ceding to the United States, certain weſtern lands—And have appointed the following gentlemen members of the privy council of that ſtate:—John Hamilton, William Hawkins, James Gilliſpie, C. Bruce, James Taylor, Jeſſe Franklin, and Gifford Rutherford, Eſqrs.

The elections in that ſtate, for repreſentatives to Congreſs, are to be held on the firſt Thurſday and Friday in Feb. next.

The army of the church militant of France is undoubtedly the moſt numerous in Europe; not only upon paper, but in palaces, caſtles, convents, cells, cloyſters, &c. It conſiſts of 18 archbiſhops, 118 biſhops, 44,000 vicars, 50,000 curates, 23,000 chaplains, 280 of the order of Malta, 11,850 cannons, 4,000 ſinging boys, 60,000 ſtudents in ſeminaries, colleges, &c. 14,000 beneficiaries, 15,000 cenobites, 17,000 beggars, and 80,000 nuns. *London Paper.*

YORK, (Penn.) December 23.

We hear, that on the 21ſt ult. Mr. James Kelly, of New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, was robbed of a ſum of money, to the amount of ninety pounds, at a place called Dry-Ridge, within twelve miles of Bedford, by two men, who had the appearance of travellers.—They knocked him down, and beat him ſeverely: after rifling his pockets, they tied him hand and feet, and made off with their booty. He remained in this diſagreeable ſituation ſome hours, before he was relieved & being much diſtreſſed for money, was obliged to part with ſome of his wearing apparel to defray his expences.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23.

Our public debt is now within manageable bounds—*now is the day of Salvation*—if we are wiſe, we ſhall be wiſe for ourſelves, but if we reject the counſels of wiſdom, and ſtill procraſtinate the funding of all our debts, upon the principles of ſound policy, which are thoſe of juſtice, "future generations will riſe up, and call us" *curſed*.

Jan. 27. The ratification of the Amendments to the Conſtitution by the State of Maryland, is an additional trait in the truly federal character of that reſpectable republick.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a meſſage was received from the Senate, communicating a letter from G. D. E. a citizen of Genoa, directed to the Moſt Illuſtrious and Honourable the Congreſs of the United States of America, offering to ſecure to them a Truce with the States of Barbary and Tunis, for the moderate ſum of 500,000l. per annum—which propoſal occaſioned much entertainment to the Houſe.

The United States have an extenſive field of contemplation opened before them in the buſineſs of funding the publick debts.—Our ſituation in regard to this important ſubject is truly intereſting. Hitherto we have not availed ourſelves of the wiſdom and experience of foreign countries; but adopting ſuch local and independent plans as appeared expedient to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, all of which are calculated upon the leading views of the influencing majorities in the State Governments; for the want of uniformity, conſiſtency and ſtrict juſtice, in all, or the moſt of them—in what a wretched predicament do we behold the debts of the individual governments placed! With reſpect to the debts of the United States, there is every apology to be made for *their* ſituation, which can ariſe from the want of every principle of power in the late confederation, neceſſary to eſtabliſh the publick credit and leſſen the burthen of the debt, by arrangements calculated to promote theſe important objects. At different periods, ſome partial attempts were made to inſtitute a department with a reſponſible officer at its head, to be veſted with neceſſary powers to carry ſuch meaſures into effect, as the exigences of our affairs required; but was reſerved to the wiſdom and enlightened policy of the preſent competent Legiſlature of the Union, to complete the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a department. The publick is now favoured with the reſult of the indefatigable labours of the miniſter of this department.

As our country in many of its great movements, loſes ſight of thoſe imbecile, inefficient and confuſed tranſactions, which mark the early ſtages of other nations—and ſwiftly ranks in politicks, government, and laws, with the oldeſt and wiſeſt; ſo in the great buſineſs of Finance, the beſt models, and the beſt experience of the moſt informed and proſperous countries, appear to have attracted the conſideration of the Secretary of the Treaſury, in the report laid before Congreſs.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 27.

The Hon. General Court, after maturely conſidering of the propoſed amendments to the United States Conſtitution have acceded to them all, except the ſecond article; which they have rejected in groſs.

PORTLAND, January 25.

TO FARMERS.

"Experience has proved, that ſmoking your Seed Corn, thoroughly, before planting, will effectually prevent the worms or any other inſect from touching it whilſt growing. Care muſt be taken that it is not heated in the ſmoking leſt it ſhould deſtroy the vegetation. It will therefore be beſt to hang it where the ſmoak may gradually impregnate the kernel during the winter ſeaſon.

"Probably the ſmoaking of other ſeeds may have the ſame happy effect. Should this be the caſe, it would ſave much labour and care in raiſing Squaſhes, Mellons, Cucumbers, &c.

A friend to Agriculture."

SALEM, January 6.

By late intelligence from India we learn, that the French have ceded Pondicherry, on the coaſt of Coromandel, to Tippoo Saib—reſerving the right, for a limited time, of keeping a ſmall number of troops in the citadel, for the protection of ſuch ſhips as may touch there before this ceſſion is generally known. Tranſports were gone to bring General Conway, (the French Generaliſſimo in India) and the troops to the Iſle of France.

Tippoo had deſtroyed the ſtrong fortreſs of Mangalor on the Malabar coaſt. The Engliſh poſſeſſed themſelves of this commanding ſituation the laſt war; but Tippoo, determined they ſhould never more take advantage of it, and attended himſelf in perſon to ſee that it was effectually done. It was blown up, and overturned to its very foundations, exhibited a ſcene of ruins like the effects of a violent convulſion of nature.

The policy of this warlike and ferocious Prince appears to be, to gain Indoſtan entirely to himſelf, and to deſtroy all intercourſe between its inhabitants and Europeans. For this purpoſe, he has ordered every pepper-ſhrub to be rooted up, in his dominions, and every object of commerce to be deſtroyed.

Tippoo's numerous troops are under the moſt excellent diſcipline: the Engliſh by fighting them, and the French by aiding them, have taught them the European art of war. A great number of General Matthews's army who were captured laſt war, and other Europeans, are now in his pay.

It is ſaid, the probable conſequences of the meaſures of Tippoo and the French will be, the entire expulſion of the Engliſh from the peninſula of Indoſtan, when, purſuing his plan of policy, Tippoo will turn about, and drive off the French alſo.

It to remove uſurpers, and to obtain the entire government of Indoſtan, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a beneficial commerce with the reſt of the world, appeared to be the objects of Tippoo, we might perhaps be juſtified in wiſhing him ſucceſs: but we fear he is actuated only by revenge, and an ambition to govern by military law—that he means to prevent a friendly intercourſe between his ſubjects and the inhabitants of the other parts of the globe; and to wage a general war againſt the arts of peace, which have had ſo happy an influence upon mankind.

BOSTON, January 30.

A veſſel which put into Newport laſt Thurſday, from Martinico, brought accounts of their being great diſturbances there—the people having roſe and taken poſſeſſion of the town.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 10.

The foreign debt of this State, mentioned in our laſt to have been paid off, was a debt contracted by this Commonwealth in its individual capacity, with a Houſe in France, at the commencement of the war, and applied towards defraying our internal expenſes.

AMENDMENTS.

The Amendments recommended by the Legiſlature of the United States, were adopted, except the *firſt* and *ſecond* articles, by the Senate of this Commonwealth, on Friday laſt.

Tueſday the above Amendments were taken into conſideration in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and after mature diſcuſſion, were adopted, except the 1ſt, 2d and 12th.

DIED]—At Goſhen, on the 16th ult. Mr. SAMUEL GRIMES, aged 50. He has left a ſorrowful widow and ten children to mourn their loſs. He was an affectionate huſband and tender parent. He was a good member of ſociety, and his death is much lamented by his friends and acquaintance.

EXTRACT

From the "Political State of Europe, for October, 1789."

"THE unſettled ſtate of France is ſtill, and in all probability will long continue to be, the grand ſubject of political and moral obſervation.—Liberty that had been forced to take ſhelter in the extremities of the earth, returns and raiſes her ſtandard in the very centre of the civilized world, where ſhe will extend her dominion and influence to nations that now, lie *under darkneſs and the ſhadow of death.* The throne of freedom being once eſtabliſhed, the government of France will become ſtronger than it ever was, for any length of time, in the reign of deſpotiſm, and the genius of the people ſtill more ardent and enterpriſing. The chain of authority is ſtrongeſt when it is voluntary. In forced obedience there is another way in which it only waits for an opportunity of innovation. There is another way in which freedom ſtrengthens the authority of government: by encouraging induſtry it multiplies the public reſources; it affords a fund of credit, and the means of taxation."

State of the THERMOMETER the week paſt at ſun-riſe.

Wedneſday, Feb.	3,	2 degrees	below	0
Thurſday	4,	12	above	0
Friday	5,	25	above	0
Saturday	6,			0
Sunday	7,	4	below	0
Monday,	8,	22	above	0
Tueſday	9,	2	below	0

CASH PAID FOR
Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,
By CHARLES HOPKINS.
FOR SALE,
European Goods,
By Wholeſail and Retail.
Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6w]

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor JOB RAINGER, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, or that have demands on ſaid eſtate are deſired to call on William White, Eſq. of ſaid Goſhen, for ſettlement. As the laſt ſickneſs of the deceaſed was expenſive, and there are ſome demands on his eſtate which muſt be paid ſoon it is neceſſary that there ſhould be a ſpeedy ſettlement of his accounts.
JOHN RAINGER, Adm'r.
Feb. 7, 1790.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to AZARIAH SELDEN, that he is taxed 3l. 8s. 4d. 3q. on the liſts for the years 1782 and 1785. Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Monday the 8th day of March next, we ſhall ſell at PUBLICK VENDUE, at one o'clock P. M. at the houſe of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder in Aſhfield, ſo much of ſaid Selden's land, being part of the hundred acre lot, No. 50, in the 3d diviſion of lots, as will ſatisfy ſaid taxes with intervening charges.
Joſeph Warren, Collector for 1782.
Jeſſe Merrill, Collector for 1785.
Aſhfield, Jan. 11th, 1790.

We the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ELDAD POMEROY, late of Eaſtampton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment on the firſt Tueſdays of March, April and July, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. DAVID LYMAN, in ſaid Eaſtampton. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.
BENJAMIN LYMAN.
ELEAZER HANNUM.
ELIJAH WRIGHT.
☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to
DAVID LYMAN, Adm'r.
Eaſtampton, Feb. 3, 1790.

_ *ALL Perſons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requeſted to make immediate payment—Thoſe whoſe accounts have been due more than ſix months, and have diſcontinued taking the papers, are hereby informed they will be ſued, unleſs prevented by a ſpeedy ſettlement.*

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worceſter, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL
OF
ISAIAH THOMAS,
Of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts,
For printing by Subſcription,
AN AMERICAN EDITION,
In Large ROYAL QUARTO,
(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontiſpiece)
THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING
The SCRIPTURES of the
Old and New Teſtaments;
WITH THE
APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,
AND
Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpoſe—types large, beautiful, and ſuited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, eſpecially thoſe of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* ſhall be fully equal in goodneſs, if not of a ſuperior quality, to the (Engliſh) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subſcribers, handſomely bound, ſhall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the Engliſh Editions of the ſame ſize, and of an inferiour quality, are ſold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment eaſy to thoſe who wiſh to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in poſſeſſion of ſo valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Caſh—from ſuch the publiſher will receive one half of the ſum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his ſtore in *Worceſter* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining ſum of 21 ſhillings to be paid in Caſh, as ſoon as the Books are ready for delivery.—— This propoſal is made, to accommodate all, notwithſtanding the ſum of twenty one ſhillings will by no means be the proportion of Caſh that each Bible bound will coſt the Publiſher.

V. The work will be committed to the preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Bibles are ſubſcribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Preſs, on or before the firſt day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE aſſiſtance of the Reverend Clergy, of all perſuaſions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earneſtly requeſted, to forward and complete ſo large, important, and expenſive an undertaking—The weight now reſts entirely on the publiſher of this propoſal, who has already expended a very large ſum for types, and other matters preparatory for the buſineſs; but he doubts not, ſhould he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles ſubſcribed for, to complete the work to the ſatisfaction of the Publick.

In order in ſome meaſure to recompenſe the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whoſe piety, goodneſs of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward ſo great and uſeful an undertaking as the one now propoſed, all who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be ſubſcribed for, and will be anſwerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this propoſal, ſhall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handſomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Bookſellers in the United States, who ſubſcribe for twelve or more copies in ſheets, ſhall have them on full as generous terms as the Bookſellers in England are ſupplied with Engliſh Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all deſcriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that ſacred Book which has a nobler object—the ſupreme and ultimate happineſs of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, eſpecially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Induſtry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Propoſal, therefore, to publiſh a large quarto Bible, muſt be pleaſing to all, more eſpecially to the chriſtian citizen, to whom nothing need be ſaid as a ſtimulus for him to promote the good work by ſubſcribing for one or more copies, but his being aſſured that due care ſhall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this ſhall be the caſe, no labour or coſt, within the ſubſcriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, ſhould he proceed with the work, to have it completed in ſuch a manner as ſhall diſgrace neither himſelf nor his country.

It cannot be preſumed that any thing need be ſaid to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any claſs of citizens whatever—if there ſhould, nothing new can be given on the ſubject—we muſt republiſh the ideas of thoſe who have gone before us. Books are addreſſed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Paſſions, or pleaſe the Fancy. The Holy Bible addreſſes the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happineſs here, & brings to view a beautiful proſpect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful ſurpriſe, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleaſing admiration may be ſeen the Riſe and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Viciſſitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forſaken by his God—the eaſy tranſitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Luſt—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madneſs of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wiſh to practice the Chriſtian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory ſays, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perſeverance in Righteouſneſs—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulneſs—Joſeph, Chaſtity—Jacob Conſtancy in Labour—Moſes, Meekneſs—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the moſt glorious prize that man can obtain, may be peruſed with pleaſure, & it may with eaſe be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the interceſſor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happineſs eternal within our reach, if we ſuppreſs the gratification of our paſſions to ſeek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is preſumed that every denomination of Chriſtians will be pleaſed with the intention of the propoſer, ſo he reſts aſſured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this firſt American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permiſſion to ſubſcribe himſelf,

With the greateſt reſpect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subſcriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Davenport & McLean,

At Northampton, will diſſolve in the month of March next—This therefore is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to them to call on the ſubſcriber at their Store in Northampton, and ſettle the ſame before the expiration of ſaid time.

Thoſe debts remaining unpaid after the diſſolution of ſaid Partnerſhip, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boſton—a previous ſettlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and coſt. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as eaſy as poſſible to thoſe indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Aſhes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furrs—Wheat—Rye—Indian-Corn—Oats—Flax—Peaſe—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Braſs—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Thoſe having demands on them are deſired to call likewiſe, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Meſſ. Davenport & McLean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

Juſt received, and now ready for ſale,
By Daniel Butler,
At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good aſſortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Conſiſting of Oval Platters, Plates of all ſizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An aſſortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE,
Beſt ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or leſs quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or ſingle Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,
WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.——BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. (77)

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber in July laſt, a bay
HORSE,
fifteen hands high, eight years old, black mane and tail, trots and paces, inclining moſtly to trot, one hind foot white, with a ſcar occaſioned by a cork. Alſo, a ſaddle, ſaddle-bags and portmanteau, a piece of London brown home made cloth containing twelve yards, a pair of velvet breeches with ſilver buttons, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, a green marine coat, a new ruffle ſhirt, a new round furr hat, a blue ſilk veſt, a pair of new boots, a blanket, and a number of other articles. The Thief called his name William Fox, is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black curl'd hair, pitted with the ſmal pox, a great talker, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, ſuppoſed to be of French or German extract, and is ſuppoſed to have been one of the Cow Boys (ſo called) in the late war, and to have belonged to Germantown in Pennſylvania.

Whoever will ſecure ſaid thief, horſe and goods, or return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or fifteen dollars for the thief or horſe alone, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Jan 20. 1790.

The Subſcriber hereby informs the Inhabitants of this town, that he ſhall in future occupy the Lower Mill every third week, from Monday morning, to Thurſday, commencing on the firſt day of February next.

RALPH POMEROY.

Northampton, Jan. 27, 1790. (—8—)

THE Store of the Subſcriber was broken open on the night of the 21ſt inſt. and the following articles ſtolen therefrom, viz.—Six pieces of chintz and callico—part of a piece of red broadcloth—part of a piece of drab broadcloth—part of a piece of ſad red broadcloth—part of two pieces of blue broadcloth—part of a piece of blue ſerge—part of a piece of corduroy—part of a piece of brown velvet—two pieces of ſilk crape—two pieces of black ſilk mode—three dozen of black ſilk handkerchiefs—two pieces of holland—a number of japan'd inkſtands, and a number of other articles. Whoever will take up the thief or thieves ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and ſecure the goods, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, or for the thief only, TEN DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges.

ASA WHITE.

Williamſburgh, Jan. 25th, 1790.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of the Rev. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, late of Pelham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the Houſe of Benoni Shirdeff, inholder in ſaid Pelham, on the laſt Mondays of March, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock A. M. on each of ſaid days.

EBENEZER GRAY.
JOHN RINKEN.

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Books belonging to the ſame, are deſired to return them to ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, Adm'r.

Pelham, Jan. 29, 1790.

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO ſerved in the late Continental Army during the War, and who conſequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wiſh to diſpoſe of ſaid lands) apply to the ſubſcriber, who will either purchaſe or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commiſſions. All applications muſt be accompanied with commiſſions or diſcharges, if they are no loſt.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. —t.—f.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous ſale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

Hog's Briſtles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Caſh)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They muſt be well combed and free from filth.

Strong's and Beers's
ALMANACKS,
By the groce, dozen, or ſingle, for ſale at this office.

☞ *A few of THOMAS's COLLECTION of SACRED MUSICK, for ſale at this Office.*

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 181.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XI.

Further remarks on a land tax.

THE writer of this paper, tho' unknown even to ſuſpicion, and diſtant from fame, wiſhes to be thought an honeſt man. Such ſubjects as he is conſidering, are apt to excite a ſuſpicion that ſome evil is deſigned; theſe ſuſpicions may be fomented by the litigious, but with the body of mankind, their origin is from a generous love of freedom, and a determination to vindicate their honeſt acquirements.

After ſo many deluſions, and ill conceited policies, the Americans would be ſtupid indeed, did they not watch every propoſition of meaſures as it riſes. Next to perſonal liberty, the preſervation of property is the moſt ſacred object which can be affected by government, and taxation is the great inſtrument by which government acts on the properties of the people. The propoſal of a land tax is a weighty ſubject, and a firm conviction that it is the moſt direct way of emancipating you from a ſyſtem, which you can never reduce to calculation, is the reaſon of my doing it. A citizen is unſafely ſituated when the demands made on him by government, cannot be reduced to previous eſtimation—but can you do this under your ſeveral State ſyſtems? You cannot determine from year to year the manner, nor the proportion, nor the articles in which you are to be taxed—You chooſe aſſemblymen once or twice a year, and from a long habit, they conſider it as juſtifiable to make ſudden alterations—they impoſe new ſums, of which you have no intelligence but by the warrant of a tax gatherer—thus circumſtanced, no previous eſtimate of what you muſt pay can be made—this I conſider as an evil, not of the gentlemen who ſerve you, but of the ſyſtem you are purſuing. Warrants go out from the State Treaſurer againſt certain diſtricts for certain ſums; ſubordinate officers make the tax bills againſt individuals; the law gives them a rule; but not one in ten of the people can tell whether this rule be honeſtly followed. If the multitude of your tax gatherers are not ſtrictly honeſt, there will be ſome overcharges, and if diſcovered, it is eaſy to call them miſtakes. It wounds the feelings of a good ſubject to wrangle, either with his law givers or collectors, and the thing paſſes. A ſimple charge on all lands, can be previouſly eſtimated—the planter knows the number of his improved acres, this once aſcertained anſwers forever, he foreſees and provides for the exact demand, and there is no poſſibility of fraud.

I already hear it objected; "the propoſal is partial, for improved lands are of unequal value, and ſome one acre may be worth half a dozen others."

The ſame objection lies with greater force againſt our preſent ſyſtem—The tax you now pay on lands ſuppoſes them of equal value, only diſcriminating the kind of cultivation. Your polls are equally aſſeſſed—one of theſe may be ſagacious, healthy and rich, and very profitable to the man who carries it; while another is void of all diſcernment, ſickly, poor, and an expenſive bill to the owner—your cattle are equally taxed; when it is known ſome one beaſt, either for [illegible] or improvement, may be worth ten others in the [illegible]—and this is the caſe with every article in your taxable eſtate as it now ſtands.

No kind of property has a greater equality than the [illegible] of the earth, the acres, naturally more productive [illegible] few, and ſuperior cultivation is the chief thing which gives them an advantage. Taxing high cultivation, in moſt inſtances, is but taxing the induſtry which one man has greater than another; and in this view of the ſubject, comes nearer to injuſtice.

Improvements in the art of huſbandry have made different kinds of ſoil much nearer in value and profit, than they were a century paſt—vaſt extents of earth, formerly ſuppoſed of no value, by cropping them ſuitably are made productive, and daily improvements in huſbandry, increaſes their equality; but if after all, there be any ſoil ſo poor it will not pay a ſmall tax, it ought to be diſmiſſed from cultivation and planted with trees, to prevent that ſcarcity of timber and wood, which will ſoon become an intolerable evil to the poor in the [illegible]nt parts of this country.

To do fractional juſtice in a matter of this nature is impoſſible. That ſyſtem is the beſt, which comes neareſt to perfect juſtice, is moſt intelligible to the people, and may be executed with ſmalleſt expence. Suppoſe the comparative value of your lands were to be aſcertained—to do juſtice the appraiſement muſt be frequently repeated, and the expence will more than balance the gain. I dread a ſyſtem loaded with a prodigious number of ſubordinate officers—if you pay them a ſmall ſum, their numbers will make an immenſe amount; if you do not pay them, they will by ſome artifice pay themſelves out of the hard-earnings of the people—and when public meaſures paſs through an infinitude of managers, you cannot make them reſponſible, and the citizens under the appearance of protection are pillaged at diſcretion. Remember the late war! It was the humour of the people to multiply managers—you had public officers through ſubordinate grades, innumerable as the leaves of ſummer, down to captains of a dozen oxen, flouriſhing with the national cockade in their hats—with all this apparatus, your armies ſuffered every diſtreſs through want of the proviſions then rotting in ſtore. An abſolute monarch is politic in increaſing the number of inferior officers, for the additional expence creates an influence by which he governs the people; but a republic needs not this policy. A republican government muſt be grounded on economy, on the affections and confidence of the people, on general knowledge and happineſs; and it ought therefore to avoid a ſcheme of meaſures, that is either intricate or expenſive.

Another objection to the land tax, as propoſed, will be this—"that the inhabitants in the great towns "eſcape the payment of a ſum proportioned to their "ability.

The objection appears with weight—let it be candidly conſidered. The men of honeſty and honour will not wiſh to avoid their part of the burthen, whether town or country be his reſidence. Where a tax on lands is the only means of a national revenue, the propoſal might work injuſtice—but by the joint operation of a national impoſt, exciſe and land tax, the objection will be obviated. Suppoſe two perſons of equal intereſt, one a citizen in ſome great town, the other a planter in the country—the nature of a city life will lead to the greater conſumption of ſuch articles as are charged with impoſt and exciſe, ſo that the city inhabitant pays double or treble the ſum paid by the other.

The inhabitants of a great town muſt purchaſe all their food and cloathing; and it is not a love of luxury, but neceſſity that obliges them to do this; by which means they conſume a fourfold ſhare of taxable articles—and duties on commerce muſt always have this effect—for every man pays in the proportion that he conſumes the dutied articles. The wealth of great towns is generally overrated—they preſent you with a few inſtances of great riches, and a thouſand of extreme indigence and wretchedneſs. Were the property of large cities to be equalized among their inhabitants, a ſhare would not be more than average with the country inhabitants. The parade of buſineſs, the ſhow of mercantile property, much of which is owned in the back country, and collected for ſale—the luxury and idleneſs of a few, with the general hilarity among a concourſe of people, are circumſtances, when he beholds them, which lead the unacquainted planter to ſuppoſe, that the people in great cities might pay a proportion, much greater than they do, without intolerable wretchedneſs. On this ſtating of facts, let a land tax be brought into joint operation with a national impoſt and exciſe. I think the objection is obviated.

President SULLIVAN's MESSAGE.

To the Hon. SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *of* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been informed, that doubts have ariſen in the minds of ſome, whether my having accepted the office of Diſtrict Judge has not diſqualified me from acting as Preſident of the State, until a new election takes place, I confeſs that I have never been able to diſcover any incompatibility in the two offices. But as ſome have attempted to prove this by urging the words of a Conſtitution framed for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing over the people of *New-Hampſhire* a free, ſovereign and independent government—I cannot obſerve, that this government *has ſince been changed by the voice of the people, who have agreed that their ſafety depended on their relinquiſhing many of the powers retained by the people in that Conſtitution, to a General Government eſtabliſhed for the people of each and every State who ſhould adopt it; which to them was to become the general law of the land. The people of this State did, in the moſt ſolemn manner, adopt and ratify that Conſtitution; and, from that era*, THIS CEASED TO BE A FREE, SOVEREIGN, AND INDEPENDENT STATE; and upon my being elected to the office of Preſident, I was only ſworn to perform and fulfil the duties incumbent on me as Preſident of a free and confederate State; and I was at or near the ſame time ſworn to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, by virtue of a law enacted by yourſelves.

While I was continuing to preſide in this State, I was appointed under that Conſtitution which the people of New-Hampſhire had adopted for themſelves, a Judge of the Federal Court. My own inclinations were far from leading me to wiſh to continue in both offices; but I was put in by the people, and could not deviſe a way of reſigning the truſt committed to me, but into the hands who honoured me with it. I well knew that the time for electing a new Preſident was at hand, when the people might have an opportunity of declaring who ſhould preſide over them; and all the publick papers having been entruſted to my care, and the affairs of the State unfolded to me, I could not, without an unpardonable breach of truſt, neglect to lay them before you. I alſo conſider, that while I was living in the State, no other perſon could, by your own laws, adminiſter the neceſſary oaths to you, to qualify you to act as Legiſlators, while the time for which I was choſen was not expired; and as I knew that this would probably be the laſt ſeſſion of this Court, for the preſent year; and I had no inclination to propoſe myſelf as a candidate for another—I concluded delicacy would have prevented *ſome perſons* from purſuing the methods they have adopted *for gratifying a ſpirit which ought never to lodge itſelf in the branch of a Legiſlature.*

GENTLEMEN,

You will ſee the ſituation I am in, and may eaſily conceive of my feelings upon this ſubject, being brought forward, *at every opportunity, to ſatiate that ſpirit which has often, before this ſeſſion of the Court, diſplayed itſelf before me, and uſed every effort againſt me.*

The Preſident and Senate of the United States were, at the time of my appointment, well acquainted with my having to finiſh my year in preſiding over this State; but no hint has ever been given to me of my acceptance of an office under the preſent General Government, rendering void any State appointment; even though I have had the honour of being often, ſince my acceptance of Diſtrict Judge for New-Hampſhire, in company with The Preſident of the United States, who knew I was the Preſident of this State, and treated me as ſuch, although he at the ſame time knew that I had long before excepted the office of Federal Judge.

I know the candour and juſtice of the members of both branches; and have too high an opinion of their integrity and uprightneſs to ſuppoſe, that they will ſuffer themſelves to be influenced by the efforts of *one or more, who cannot avoid, at every opportunity, diſcovering the ſpirit which actuates them in their conduct.*

I have the honour, &c. &c.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Dec. 29, 1789.

Sketch of the Buſineſs in the General Court.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

The Law and its Practitioners.

MR. Gardiner, reſuming his obſervations on The Law and its Practitioners, went into an inveſtigation of the meeting called the Bar Call—its unconſtitutional, partial and unjuſtifiable practiſes, &c. He then related a number of facts, to ſhew the injuſtice & oppreſſion of various laws—which it is out of our power to give in detail—After which, at the requeſt of the Houſe, he read the heads of a ſyſtem he had formed for the remedy of the evils mentioned—as follow:

His Propoſed Law is entitled,

"An act for the amendment of the Law; for the better ſecuring the lives of the good citizens of this Commonwealth in capital caſes; for the more effectually preſerving the perſonal liberty of the ſubject in matters of debt; for rendering proceedings at law, and conveyances of eſtates by deed more cheap, eaſy, ſafe, and intelligible to all the good citizens of this Commonwealth than heretofore; to prevent in future the creating of eſtates tail, and for introducing a more eaſy and leſs expenſive method of docking or deſtroying ſuch Eſtates tail as are now ſuppoſed to exiſt in this free Republick; and for the other purpoſes therein mentioned."

This propoſed law or code, I have divided into chapters and ſections: the whole is contained in twenty-one of ſuch chapters.

CHAP. I.

The firſt chapter adopts an excellent old law of our venerable anceſtors of the old Maſſachuſetts colony; which, for its brevity and perſpicuity, puts the falſe eloquence of our modern legiſlators to the bluſh. It is for the puniſhment of perjury in capital caſes, where the witneſs ſwears with a premeditated, wilful deſign of taking away the life of another. It is founded on the Moſaic Law—on what we find written in the 16th 17th 18th and 19th verſes of the xixth chapter of Deuteronomy: and tho equally as plain and intelligible as what we find there written, is much more laconic, the whole enacting clauſe containing only two lines.

CHAP. II.

The second chapter consists of two sections—the first of which is intended to prevent oppression, by holding defendants to bail for more than is actually due; and the second section thereof is to prevent the imprisoning of the body of any debtor, in civil actions, for any *debt to be contracted after any future day*—say after the first day of Jan. 1791—except for debts between merchants and merchants.

CHAP. III.

The third chapter is to enable all poor persons to *sue or defend, in all civil actions*, and *to defend in all criminal prosecutions, for offences not capital*, without paying any fees to any lawyer or officer whatsoever; and in order to prove their poverty, they must make an affidavit that they are not worth a certain sum (say five pounds) over and above what will pay all their just debts, the necessary bedding and wearing apparel of themselves and families, the tools of their trade, and the matters in dispute only excepted: This affidavit is to be annexed to a petition to the Court in which the action is to be brought, or wherein the cause depends; and, praying the Court to admit such poor person or persons to be admitted to sue or defend, as the case may be, and to assign them a lawyer to assist them.—The petition to be admitted to prosecute an action, as a poor person, must be certified by some practising lawyer, that the petitioner, as they believe, has a just cause of action, &c.

CHAP. IV.

The fourth chapter is intended for the annihilation of special pleading, and to enable every man to draw his own writ in certain cases, after an easy and intelligible manner; to compel the plaintiff in real trespasses so to describe his close, &c. in his writ, by butts and bounds, as to render a new assignment wholly unnecessary. This chapter contains seven sections, the particulars of which will be submitted respectively to the Committee, if they approve of my bringing forward the proposed code.

CHAP. V.

The fifth chapter contains two sections; the first of which is to render sealing an unessential requisite in all deeds hereafter to be executed, unless deeds from bodies politic or corporate, and that no debt due by bond should hereafter be considered as a debt of an higher nature or import than a simple contract debt.—The second section of this chapter is intended to make any receipt for monies secured to be paid by bond, operate as a full discharge or release for so much as such receipt shall specify to have received on account thereof, although such be an unsealed receipt, and given in the usual form.

CHAP. VI.

This chapter is intended to prevent actions being brought without the knowledge of the plaintiff therein; and it consists of five sections. The first section requires a very short power or warrant of attorney, by the party constituent, to be made, in order to enable any one to appear for him in court, to prosecute for or to defend him in any suit, the second section prescribes the short form of the warrant to appear and prosecute the suit; the third section prescribes the form of the warrant to defend; the fourth section sets forth the necessary requisites of signing or subscribing such warrants, of their being witnessed, and acknowledged before the Justice of the Peace, and the fee that is to be taken for writing or filling up any such warrant;—and the fifth section is to require the attorney constituted to file his warrant, before he presumes to appear for his constituent, and regulates the fee of the Clerk of the Court for filing such warrant.

CHAP. VII.

This chapter is intended to lessen the number of law-suits, by compelling plaintiffs who have various demands against the same defendant or defendants, when they sue, instead of bringing various suits or actions at the same time, for their different demands against such defendants, to join the whole in one action, altho' some of such demands may be on speciality, and others on simple contract.

CHAP. VIII.

Is in furtherance of the preceding chapter, and is intended to prevent the splitting of actions (as, if a man delivers three or four several notes of hand to be sued for, they shall not be sued in different actions, but shall all be included in one and the same writ.) And, in like manner, it intends to prevent the preferring of various indictments against one and the same person for offences which may be comprised in one indictment; or preferring several indictments against one & the same person or persons for several assaults, &c. on the same prosecutor, tho' at different times.

CHAP IX.

This chapter contains four sections, and is intended for rendering the forms of deeds more cheap, easy and intelligible than heretofore; and for this purpose, the first section proposes that deeds or instruments of conveyance in future are to be construed according to the intentions of the parties—proposes as an example, a short form of a deed, and directs the necessary solemnities of subscribing, acknowledging and registering the same; the second section of this chapter supposes a warranty to be implied in every deed wherein a valuable consideration is expressed to have been received; the third section contains a proviso that no warranty shall be implied nevertheless where it is expresly declared to the contrary in the deed or instrument of conveyance; the fourth section provides that estate for life, years, &c. may pass or be conveyed in a like short, easy and intelligible way.

CHAP. X.

This chapter is intended to make bonds conditioned for the payment of monies transferable and negotiable as notes of hand.

CHAP. XI.

Proposes to allow interest on judgments entered upon contracts and securities for the payment of monies, which on the face of them, carry interest until paid, & for carrying the interest on such judgments down to the day of paying or satisfying the same.

CHAP. XII.

Proposes to compel sheriffs to give notice, within a certain time, to the plaintiffs, of the time when they receive money on executions, and to compel them, after such notice, to pay the same to the plaintiff, under the penalty of   per cent. a month, for every month they shall so refuse or neglect to pay the same.

CHAP. XIII.

This chapter intends to prevent the creating of any estates-tail hereafter, and proposes a very simple, easy and cheap method of docking or destroying such estates-tail, as may be supposed to exist among us.

CHAP. XIV.

Is a quieting act—and is intended to quiet all persons who have been in the undisturbed possession of any land for a certain number of years (say   years); and for quieting those who have been in the undisturbed possession of lands for   years past, and which they may have entered upon in a wilderness state and condition, on their paying a certain sum (say   ) per acre, being equal to the value thereof when in a wilderness state, to the person or persons having a right to the fee.

CHAP. XV.

Is to entitle a plaintiff, in an *audita querela*, to a writ of *supersedeas*, to the execution which the defendant in *audita querela* may have, or be entitled to, against him, prior to the issuing the writ of *audita querela*.

CHAP. XVI.

To prevent the administration of justice from being even suspected, and to prevent the Clerks of Courts, and practising Lawyer, from exercising the office of Justice of the Peace, in any civil matter, at the same time, they may hold or exercise any judicial office. The first section is to change the *venue*, or remove the place of trial, from the county wherein the cause of action arises to the next adjacent county, when the county in which such cause of action arises are parties, plaintiff or defendant; the second section restrains all Judges of any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, while they shall hold their judicial offices, from practising in any branch of the law, under forfeiture of office, disability ever after to hold any office under this Commonwealth, and a penalty of   pounds; the third section directs the mode of trial, and conviction for this offence; the fourth section prohibits all practising Lawyers and all Clerks of any Court, from executing the office of a Justice of the Peace in any civil action, as far as may extend to the issuing any writ returnable to, or sitting as a Judge or Justice on the trial of any civil action before himself, under the like disabilities & forfeitures as in the preceeding section; the fifth section contains a proviso, that every such persons being a Justice of the Peace, may nevertheless take acknowledgements of deeds, take depositions, and issue subpœnaes for witnesses, and exercise all the other functions of a Justice of the Peace, except as to issuing writs returnable before themselves, and sitting to try civil actions: the sixth section contains a proviso, that nothing therein contained shall prevent such person from executing all the other powers of a Justice of the Peace, as well in all other matters, civil and criminal; the seventh section prohibits Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for filling writs for any persons but for themselves, in their own causes, or undertaking any suit, or any attorney's business, or to carry on the same, directly or indirectly for any other person, or to give advice in any matter of law, for any fee or reward, under the like penalty or penalties.

CHAP. XVII.

Declares all the proceedings at the secret meetings of the Lawyers, called the *Barcalls* or *Barmeetings* unlawful, and forbids them to be held in future for any such unlawful purposes as are therein recited; the second section of this chapter directs how Students at law shall be admitted in future, which shall be by the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, upon a certificate of good moral character, from the selectmen of their town, and from their minister; the third section directs such Students to attend the Supreme Judicial Court for a certain number of years, and there to take notes of the proceedings, adjudications, &c. of that Court; the fourth section directs, that there shall be a gallery, or other convenient places for the Students, provided in such Court-houses where there are none, within   months. This chapter goes on and directs the mode of admission to practice, and prescribes a new form of an oath to be taken on admission to practice. There is a section in this chapter which requires all Lawyers now in practice to take this oath within a certain time.

CHAP. XVIII.

To prevent Champerty and Maintainance.

CHAP. XIX.

To prevent any fees from being taxed in any bill of costs, hereafter, for travel or attendance of any plaintiff or defendant, where no actual travel or attendance is given or had.

CHAP. XX.

This chapter provides, that in case of sickness, storms or other accident, one or more of the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be sufficient to open, adjourn, and carry on the business of that Court at any town on the circuit.

CHAP. XXI.

Proposes that every School master, Professors, and Tutors of Colleges, and every publick Teacher of religion, shall within a limited time, take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and also to this Commonwealth.

FRIDAY, February 5.

An engross'd Bill, entitled, An act for repealing an act establishing Naval Officers in this Commonwealth, and for the repealing the several Laws regulating the fees and forms in that office. Read and pass'd to be enacted.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes, Dr. Eustis, and Mr. Holland, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a Committee to consider the propriety of representing to Congress the state of the 3d and 4th Massachusetts Regiments in the late Army, the Pay-Masters of which have absconded, and report.

Sent up for concurrence.

A Resolve for repealing a Resolve passed June 13, 1788, empowering the Treasurer to pay Indents to the Commissioners on Loans. Read and passed.

The House proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Gentleman to deliver the Sermon on the ensuing Election-day, and the votes being collected, it appeared that the Rev. Mr. *Daniel Foster*, of *New-Braintree* was chosen.

A Bill making Perjury in capital cases, Felony; which was read the first and second time, and the motion for assigning a time for the third reading was negatived.

A Bill for the annihilation of special Pleadings, read, and Wednesday next assigned for a second reading.

A Bill to prevent actions at law being brought without the knowledge of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and for allowing every one to constitute any fellow-citizen his, her or their attorney, to commence, prosecute, or there defend his, her or their suit in any of the Courts of the Commonwealth, read, and Wednesday next assigned for a second reading.

A Bill to prevent any fees from being taxed in any bill of costs hereafter, for travel or attendance of any party or parties, plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, where any such party or parties may not actually perform such travel, and give their attendance in Court, read, and Wednesday next assigned for a second reading.

SATURDAY, February 6.

The Hon. Mr. Sexton, brought down a Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Excise Laws of the Commonwealth, being a Bill entitled, An act to raise a Public Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the collection of the same. In Senate, Feb. 5, 1790, Read and sent down.

Read the first time, and Thursday next 10 o'clock A. M. assigned for the second reading thereof.

Ordered, That 250 copies of the said bill be printed for the use of the Members of the General Court, and that Mr. Carnes receive and distribute the same.

Ordered, That Mr. Fuller Mr. Paine. Mr. Ives, and Mr. Avery, be a Committee to revise the Proportion of Senators sent by the several Counties to the General Court, and report.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

An engrossed Bill for repealing an act made in the year 1784, intitled an act in addition to an act, for incorporating *Jonathan Gardner* jun. and others therein named, into a Society by the name of the Marine Society at Salem, &c. passed to be enacted.

A Bill to repeal an act made and passed in March 1781, and to regulate the sale of goods at auctions. Read a second time, and Thursday next, 11 o'clock assigned for the 3d reading thereof.

TUESDAY, February 9.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes, Mr. March, and Mr. Bacon, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to consider what establishment may be necessary to be made to the Attorney General of this Commonwealth, the House proceeded to the 2d reading of the Bill for enquiring into the rateable estates within this Commonwealth, and the same being finished, Thursday 3 o'clock P. M. was assigned for the third reading thereof.

WEDNESDAY, February, 10.

A Bill empowering Commissioners who are appointed to receive and examine insolvent Estates, to administer the oaths to such creditors. Read the first and second time, and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, assigned for the third reading thereof.

A Bill for establishing and regulating the fees of the several officers, and other persons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.—Read the first time and on the question, whether a time should be assigned for the 2d reading thereof, it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That 3 o'clock this afternoon be assigned for hearing the parties to the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Swansey by their agents, on the floor of the House. Adjourned.

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELDAD POMEROY, late of Eastampton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the first Tuesday of March, April and July, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Capt. DAVID LYMAN, in said Eastampton. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

BENJAMIN LYMAN,
ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, Adm'r.

Eastampton, Feb. 3, 1790.

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in New Orleans, to his friend in this town, dated December 12, 1789.

"The sparks of liberty which were discovered some time past in South-America have now actually broke out in a flame. Yes, my friend, the American Fever, which has shaken to its foundations the thrones of enlightened Europe, has found its way to this land of ignorance and superstition:—by accounts received over land from Mexico, all bids fair for a revolution. The inhabitants of this rich and fertile country, who have been the dupes and sport of priest-craft for centuries past, begin to open their eyes—they have refused to pay the fourth part of the produce of their mines to the king, in consequence of which the viceroy ordered the European troops to take possession of some of the most valuable mines in the neighbourhood of the city of Mexico—this happened in October last; and about the 20th of Nov. upwards of 7000 of the inhabitants appeared under arms, amongst whom were the most respected characters of the country; they marched and attacked the troops who had taken possession of their property; an engagement took place—the greater part of the kings troops fell a sacrifice, and the people retook their property—they were afterwards joined by a large body of Indians (who make the greater part of the inhabitants) and then proceeded to the city of Mexico, where they took possession of the King's magazines, arsenals, &c. the viceroy, the chief officers, the priests and jesuits, the most obnoxious to the natives, fled towards Carthagena. Two expresses arrived here over land. Government wishes to conceal it from the people, but time will disclose the whole of this interesting affair."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

Wednesday last the Supreme Court of the United States, met agreeable to adjournment. An order was read, appointing JOHN TUCKER, Esq. (late Clerk to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) their Clerk—who was accordingly qualified. Two other orders were also read, to wit.

Ordered, That the seal of *this Court* shall be, the arms of the United States engraven on a circular piece of steel of the size of a dollar, with these words in the margin—*The seal of the Supreme Court of the United States*.

Ordered, That the seals of the *Circuit Courts* shall be the arms of the United States engraven on circular pieces of silver of the size of half a dollar, with these words in the margin, viz. In the upper part—*The Seal of the Circuit Court*—In the lower part—*the name of the district for which it is intended*—After which the court adjourned until one o'clock on Friday.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of the United States met pursuant to adjournment. Among other business transacted, we hear, that

The Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, of New-Jersey,
The Hon. THOMAS HARTLEY, of Pennsylvania,
The Hon. RICHARD HARRISON, of New-York,
were admitted Counsellors at the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ordered, That persons admitted as Counsellors shall not appear in the character of Attorneys, nor Attorneys in that of Counsellors at the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ordered, That no person shall be admitted as an Attorney at the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall not have practised three years in the Supreme Court of a particular State, and who shall not sustain a just and fair character.

Ordered, That the Stile of all Writs and Processes from the Supreme Court of the United States, be in the name of THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Court adjourned to Monday next.

WINDSOR, (*Vermont*) Dec. 13.

Particulars of the demolition of Dartmouth college-hall. On Thursday the 3d Inst. a compact was formed by the major part of the students members of the seminary, then on the plain, in number seventy-five, in which they mutually pledged their most sacred faith & honour, that they would assist each other in taking down the hall, and that they would unitedly share the consequence; accordingly at seven in the evening they convened at a place appointed, furnished with necessary implements for the speedy prosecution of their purpose. The bell rang, a token of impending fate to the ancient building, which was venerable, not so much for elegance as for its utility; and the students moved in a kind of solemn silent procession towards the destined object. One of the professors of the university, who happened to be passing, heard the bell ring at that unseasonable hour, and stopped to know the cause; when he observed the body advancing near the building—their implements spoke their meaning. With every expression of tenderness and authority did he (who undoubtedly possesses the most dutiful esteem of the whole party) in vain remonstrate and urge them to desist from the unwarrantable proceeding; it was too late. The signal was given, in an instant the hall trembled in its foundation, and in less than 20 minutes was levelled with the soil that antique dome—which had long exhibited no very entertaining spectacle to beholders. After which the party formed discharged a field piece, and with three cheers bid adieu to the guardian spirit, which in rapid perturbation quited its long kept charge, leaving its relics to the ridicule of idle spectators. All was compleated and every Student retired to his lodgings before nine o'clock.

It is worth observation, that the order and regularity with which the Students executed their engagements, bespake prudence and resolution, rather than riot, and that the manly and honorable settlement since taken place, proves their design rather benevolent than mischievous, for they did not hesitate humbly to acknowledge the illegality of their proceedings and their intrusion upon the authority of the College, nor to manifest it in writing to the authority, besides which they have voluntarily subscribed for the payment little short of 100l. for the purpose not of repairing damages, but of building a new Chapel. All is again tranquil and order.

HARTFORD, Feb. 4.

DIED at Glastenbury, on the 20th ult. after three years distressing illness, the Widow Martha Harris, aged about 44—the circumstances of whose disorder being so extraordinary as to cause a distention of the abdomen to the uncommon size of seven feet in circumference; from which unusual appearance those of her friends and acquaintance who attended her during her sickness, were desirous that the body might be opened, which was accordingly done, and a tumour of the steatomitous kind was taken out of the abdomen, which weighed eighty weight.

BOSTON, February 11.

DIED—At Lyndeboro, Mrs. ELLINGWOOD, wife of Samuel Ellingwood: two days before her death, being entirely alone in her house, she was delivered of 2 dead children; and to add to these melancholy circumstances, when the people were assembled to attend her funeral, the house being crowded, the floor gave way, and the whole assembly fell into the cellar, but through divine goodness no lives were lost, tho' several were much hurt.

NORTHAMPTON, January 17.

The General Court have elected Major-General HEATH, and Brigadier-General NEWELL, Major-Generals of the 1st and 7th divisions, in the room of Major-Generals Lincoln and Warner, resigned.

The Governor has nominated the Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, Esq. Attorney General of this Commonwealth, vice Mr. Paine, appointed a Judge of the S. J. Court.

PENSIONERS.

The *Secretary at War* has given information to all *Invalid Pensioners* of the United States, that one half of their annual pension, commencing the 5th of March last, will be paid on the 5th day of March next. Those in New-Hampshire, will be paid by Joseph Whipple, Esq. at Portsmouth—and those in this State, by the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq. if attended by proper vouchers.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form; to wit—A. B. came before me one of the Justices for the county of   in the State of   and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited.) That he served in   (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the   and county of   and has resided there the last   years, previous to which he resided in

By a Jamaica paper of the 24th of November last we learn, that 2300 new negroes have been within the four weeks then preceding imported into that island from Africa.

A few days since, an extraordinary load of wood, measuring five cords, was brought to Worcester market, by Mr. Samuel Moore.

DIED]—At Westampton, 2nd inst. Capt. NATHAN HARWOOD, of Windsor, aged 54.

State of the THERMOMETER the week past at sunrise.

Wednesday, Feb. 10,	20 degrees	below 0
Thursday	11, 11	below 0
Friday	12, 13	below 0
Saturday	13, 12	0
Sunday	14, 11	below 0
Monday,	15, 25	above 0
Tuesday	16, 39	above 0

A few TICKETS in WILLIAMSTOWN FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY, which will commence drawing on the 20th inst. may be had of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Dwelling House of Mr. DAVID HOIT, in Deerfield, on Wednesday the tenth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. (unless sold at private sale before that time) a valuable

FARM,

In the south part of said town, lately owned by *Samuel Barnard*, deceased, containing about EIGHTY ACRES, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, a suitable proportion of mowing, tillage, pasture, and wood land, with an excellent young orchard, pleasantly situated on the east side of the county road, leading from Deerfield to Hatfield, a very convenient place for a tavern. Said Farm is to be sold subject to the widow's right of dower therein. For particulars enquire of Capt. Nathan Frary, or of the subscribers, Executors of said Samuel Barnard's last will.

ELISHA ROOT,
JOSEPH BARNARD.

Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State, Minister, School and town tax for 1788, as follows. viz.

	State Tax. £. d. q.	Town Tax. £. d. q.	Min. & Sch. tax. £. d. q.
Gideon Canfield,	1 3 0		0 10 2
Capt. Elijah Hunt,	2 6 0		1 9 0
Joshua Morton,	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 7 3
Elijah Nash,	5 7 0		
Eben. Paine, jun.	0 4 2	0 3 0	1 0 0
Daniel Trusedal,	1 6 0	1 6 3	1 1 0
Joseph Hews,			1 3 0
Part of the lot formerly laid to I. Williams, Esq.	0 4 2	0 4 2	0 3 0
Part of lot No. 40, 41, 42,	1 7 2	0 9 0	1 1 0
Russell Allis,	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 5 1
Paul Belding, jun.	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 4 3
Amasa Edson,	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 4 3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of April next, so much of said land will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 12, 1790. -1-

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident owners of the following lands, lying in Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the several lists committed to me to collect for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

The Farm lately owned by Thomas Anderson, State tax, 3*s.* 3*d.* Town and County, 4*s.* 7*d.* Minister tax, 2*s.* 11*d.* School tax, 1*s.* 10*d.*

The Farm lately owned by John Gragg, 2d. State tax, 2*s.* Town and County tax, 3*s.* 4*d.* Minister tax 1*s.* 8*d.* School tax, 1*s.*

The North end of Lot No. 31, 40 acres in the Second division, State tax, 11*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 10*d.* School tax, 6*d.*

Lot in the third Division, No. 89, State tax, 1*s.* 1*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 1*s.* School tax, 8*d.*

Lot in the third Division, No. 68, State tax, 1*s.* 1*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 1*s.*—School tax, 8*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the eighth day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in Colrain, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

DAVID MORRISON, Collector.

Colrain, Jan. 12, 1790. 1etw.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a lot of land lying in the town of Wendell, No. 56, [illegible] bills for the year 1788, as follows, [illegible]

State tax, 1*s.* [illegible] Town tax, 8*s.* [illegible] Ministerial tax, 2*s.* 11*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in March next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder at said Wendell, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with necessary charges.

Said Lot taxed to Ethan Wetherbee.

DAVID WHITAKER, Constable.

Wendell, Feb. 3, 1790. -1-

The Subscribers Commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of JOSHUA WINSLOW, late of Barre, deceased, hereby give notice, that the time of their Commission is lengthened by the Hon. Judge of Probate, from the fifth day of January last, three months, and that they shall attend at the house of Capt. John Atwood, of Barre, innholder, on the last Monday of this and the two following months from four to six o'clock P. M.

EZRA JONES.
NOAH RIPLEY.

Barre, Jan. 6, 1790. -1-

Strong's and *Beers's*

ALMANACKS,

By the groce, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

A few of

Thomas's Collection

OF

Sacred Musick,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have GOD for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worcester, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worcester, Massachusetts,

For printing by Subscription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large ROYAL QUARTO,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

Old and New Testaments;

WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose—types large, beautiful, and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only *Seven Dollars*, although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferiour quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in *Worcester* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.—— This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested to forward and complete so large, important, and expensive an undertaking—The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, who piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

. THE Booksellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on full as generous terms as the Booksellers in England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all, more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, within the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be said to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class of citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happiness here, & brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be perused with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, so he rests assured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself,

With the greatest respect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

. Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Davenport & M'Lean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next—This therefore is is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furs—Wheat—Rye—Indian-Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made, according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

Just received, and now ready for sale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*, a good assortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An assortment of

STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE,

Best ROCK SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER's INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WANTED,

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.——BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. (77)

CASH PAID FOR

Salts of Lye and Bees-Wax,

By CHARLES HOPKINS.

FOR SALE,

European Goods,

By Wholesail and Retail.

Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789. [6w]

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor JOB RAINGER, late of Goshen, deceased, or that have demands on said estate are desired to call on William White, Esq. of said Goshen, for settlement. As the last sickness of the deceased was expensive, and there are some demands on his estate which must be paid soon it is necessary that there should be a speedy settlement of his accounts.

JOHN RAINGER, Adm'r.

Feb. 7, 1790. -o-

NOTICE

IS hereby given to AZARIAH SELDEN, that he is taxed [illegible] on the lists for the years 1782 and 1785. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 8th day of March next, we shall sell at PUBLICK VENDUE, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield, so much of said Selden's land, being part of the hundred acre lot, No. 50, in the 3d division of lots, as will satisfy said taxes with intervening charges.

Joseph Warren, Collector for 1782.

Jesse Merrill, Collector for 1785.

Ashfield, Jan. 11th, 1790.

THE Store of the Subscriber was broken open on the night of the 21st inst. and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz.—six pieces of chintz and callico—part of a piece of red broadcloth—part of a piece of drab broadcloth—part of a piece of sad red broadcloth—part of two pieces of blue broadcloth—part of a piece of blue serge—part of a piece of corduroy—part of a piece of brown velvet—two pieces of silk crape—two pieces of black silk mode—three dozen of black silk handkerchiefs—two pieces of holland—a number of jappan'd inkstands, and a number of other articles. Whoever will take up the thief or thieves so that they may be brought to justice, and secure the goods, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, or for the thief only, TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges.

ASA WHITE.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 25th, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of the Rev. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, late of Pelham, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of Benoni Shirlieff, inholder in said Pelham, on the last Mondays of March, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

EBENEZER GRAY.
JOHN RINKEN.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Books belonging to the same, are desired to return them to ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, Adm'r.

Pelham, Jan. 29, 1790.

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War, and who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wish to dispose of said lands) apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are no lost.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. -t.-f.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

Hog's Bristles.

ONE SHILLING per pound *(half Cash)* given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

. *ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment—Those whose accounts have been due more than six months, and have discontinued taking the papers, are hereby informed they will be sued, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.*

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 182.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

. *ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment—Those whose accounts have been due more than six months, and have discontinued taking the papers, are hereby informed they will be sued, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.*

THE OBSERVER.

No. XII.

On Excise, or Duties on inland Trade and Business.

TO balance the several branches of a national revenue, in such manner, that no order of citizens may be oppressed, and no kind of useful business discouraged, is the most difficult duty of a financier. Any man who is cloathed with power, and determined on the obtainment of a revenue, may find ways and means to take it from the people; but it is only a great and prudent man, who can combine public and private interests, by enriching the national treasury, in such ways as stimulate general industry, and over burden no order of people. A genius, natively adapted for such calculations, may fix on leading principles, and conjecture with surprising success; still it is experience which must perfect the system. That rapid growth of empire which we may expect, with such fresh resources as always appear in a new country; under the guidance of a masterly hand, and matured by a few years experience, will establish American credit in the opinion of all mankind. But to make a successful beginning, the public must exercise patience, and give time for the several parts of a system, to be brought forward in orderly succession; and when the whole is produced, there will be a fit time to judge, how near the first attempt hath approached to such perfection as we may expect, and wherein alterations may be expedient. No man, who hath abilities to provide otherwise for himself, will long serve a factious people; and when jealousy begins to arise between the great denominations of citizens, who pursue different employments, it threatens a retirement of those characters, who are most fit to guide. The importing merchants have set a noble example of patriotism, in aiding an impost by their influence; if the retailing merchants & planters discover equal magnanimity, we may defy the predictions of our enemies, that America will be always faithless.

Impost & excise are among the names by which taxes on commerce and business have been called. In the American sense of these words, impost is a tax on merchandise, payable at the port of entry, by the importing merchant; and excise is a tax on certain kinds of business, or a duty on merchandise paid by the retailer after a sale of his goods. Tho' the same article be charged with both duties, there is an obvious reason for seperating the times of imposition and payment. The nature of importation, requires it to be made in larger quantities of the same article, than will command an immediate sale; and an impost must be paid before the merchant can receive any returns by his business. If too high an impost be charged, it in effect prohibits importation, by requiring from the importer a sum greater than he can pay; for tho' he recharges it to the purchaser, there must be a previous advance of the duty, which is beyond his power. This remark will be found true in all merchantille States; but especially in America, from the prevalent custom of giving a long credit to the retailing trader. Were an impost to be imposed, of four times the present sum, it would amount to a prohibition on three fifths of our importing merchants; and throw business into the hands of a few who have great wealth—This would be destructive to many worthy merchants, and operate as a monopoly to raise prices unreasonably on the consumer. There are many articles of Luxury which ought to contribute a large share to the national revenue; among these are wines, and ardent spirits of every kind. The man who will indulge his vanity and appetite, in ways which have a corrupting influence on republican virtue, is a fit subject for such kinds of taxation, as he may avoid or voluntarily take on himself. So great a tax on these articles, at the port of entry or at the distillery, as they ought to pay, would prohibit importation for the reason abovementioned; but divide the tax, let one part be paid on importation and the other by the retailer, after an actual consumption of the article and the evil is prevented. I care not by what name this last tax is called, for names are arbitrarily imposed, and have such a meaning as the legislature is pleased to give them. Impost and excise do not mean the same thing in any two states on earth. In England, an excise means taxes on various kinds of manufactures & internal business, and is wholly different from those excises used by several states in the union, which are duties on the retail sale of imported articles. In other European countries, impost and excise have meanings as different as the several languages of the people; and by means of our general descent from that country, and a community of language, excise is an unpopular word in America; for which reason perhaps this name ought not to enter a revenue system in the United States—tho' our duties on inland trade and business, should be established on equitable principles, and with a most sacred regard to the rights of men and citizens, the ideas associated with that word will not be removed for half a century.

To accomodate myself to the reader's understanding I have used the word excise in my past Essays, for, all duties on inland trade and on certain lucrative branches of business; and I belive it is the sense of the people, that such duties ought to constitute one great branches of the national revenue.

Every principle of national policy requires, that the use of certain foreign articles should be discouraged, by a higher tax, than can be imposed at the port of entry; without forming a virtual monolopy, in favor of a few overgrown importers, or great foreign companies; who would pay any tax, if they might be richly repaid, by a subsequent sale in the country.

Every principle of virtue requires, that the superabundant use of certain articles, which are destructive to the morals, health and industry, of the people, should be checked by taxation. If the intemperate, who disturb our neighbourhood, and corrupt our youth, will not benefit the public by their industry and thrift, they should be made subservient to the national good, by contributing largely to its income—So small a quantity of ardent spirits, is necessary for medicine, and the real comfort of life, that a high tax will injure no one but those who use them to excess; and such have no right to complain of an evil, voluntarily brought on themselves.

Sumptuary laws, or laws against excess in dress and living, have been found necessary in many states, and they are needed in this country. An absolute prince, may prohibit luxury and extravagance in dress, by his positive injunctions; but the experiment will not succeed with a people, who have such ideas of liberty as prevail in the United States—a more safe method is to discourage foreign superfluities, and encourage our own manufacture by duties judiciously imposed. It is better to enrich our revenue at the expence of prodigality, than industry—The prodigal are self devoted to ruin, and as the event cannot be prevented, for the contagion of their example, let them make the only possible atonement, a contribution to the necessities of the country which hath protected them. Wrought silks of foreign manufacture, ought to be considered as superfluities in the United States; and a duty on all these would encourage the home cultivation and manufacture, for which the middle and southern states are well adapted. To select all the articles, which ought on these general principles to be dutied, is equally beyond my present design, my information and capacity. Certain branches of business within the country, which are productive to the managers, and firmly established, might contribute a share to the national revenue. Our empire extends through a greater variety of climes than any other on earth; in some part of the whole, almost every production of nature may be found, and every work of art will soon be fabricated. Policy leads to a preference of home productions and manufactures, and a mercantile intercourse between the northern, middle & southern states—Until this takes place we are not an independent people, in so high a sense as we might be; and the encouragement of such intercourse, depends on the regulation of revenue. To take up these great principles and form a system of duties on inland trade and business, of general benefit, must be a work of time—the task is difficult—the scope is broad, but I firmly believe, the gentlemen, in your treasury department, have an eye of descernment which can measure it.

While on this subject, I cannot refrain mentioning the impolicy & injustice of those partial systems, which have obtained in a number of states, under the name of Excise. That politicians of a little territory, pressed for expedients, should patronize them before the formation of a general government, is not so strange; but that any should persevere at the present crisis is unfortunate—Every thing of this kind is in its nature antinational, and leads to jealousy and contention between the states—It is contrary to the spirit of our constitution which wisely provides that commerce, with all its interests, shall be under the controul of one nurturing parent—and it will give rise to counteracting schemes of revenue, which will for a time oppress the people, and in the end defeat the whole. It ought further to be observed, that the manner of collecting state excises, has been and will be such, that the rich who purchase in large quantities, escape payment, and the poor who buy of a retailer, in small proportions, are submitted to the duty. Certainly this is not good policy or justice.

P. S. *Since writing the above, the Observer has heard of a little Treatise, which he would recommend to the perusal of the people of Connecticut.—It is entitled* "An enquiry into the Excise Laws of Connecticut." *—and is supposed to be written by a gentleman of known literary merit—in which he hath clearly proved, the impolicy and injustice of all state excises, and local systems of revenue, by commerce, and their inconsistency with the rights of a general government.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 25, 1790.

MESSAGE from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, transmitting the act of the Legislature of Maryland, for ratifying and adopting the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, which was read.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The bill being read, it was debated in paragraphs. The first paragraph which enjoins that the Marshals shall appoint persons to execute the business, it was moved should be so amended, as that it may be optional with him to perform the service himself, or to appoint a substitute. This motion was not adopted.

Mr. Maddison observed upon the importance, and many advantages that would accrue from specifying in the schedule annexed to the bill the various descriptions of persons in the United States to a great extent, as it would conduce to ascertain with great accuracy, the aggregate number of inhabitants, &c. He moved therefore, that the schedule be passed over for the present, which was agreed to.

On the compensations to the Marshals, it was moved that 250 dollars be struck out from the allowance to the Marshal of the district of Maine—that an addition may be made to that of the Marshal of the district of Massachusetts. This motion was supported by the observation, that the business to be performed in Massachusetts was in a much greater proportion to that of the Maine, that the difference in the allowance proposed.

Mr. Thatcher opposed the motion—he said, that in consequence of the dispersed situation of the inhabitants, and the natural obstacles of rivers, woods, hills, &c. with the want of roads in the district of Maine, the difficulty of the business must be greatly enhanced; and be in proportion to these embarassments—which considerations render it necessary that the compensation should bear some proportion to the extra trouble and charge.

It was observed that that reasoning does not apply so properly to the Marshals, as it does to the Assistants—as the duty of the Marshals relates meerly to receiving the returns, and forwarding the aggregate to the President of the United States.

250 dollars was struck out—and 150 inserted,

Mr. Ames then moved that 300 dollars the allowance to the Marshal of Massachusetts, be struck out and 400 inserted. This motion was opposed.

Mr. Ames observed that his motion was founded on the idea that the bill would pass in the present form—tho' he did not approve of the system proposed, as he conceived that public business of any kind was never done to any effectual purpose when it is committed to so great a number of persons, without a proper responsibility—His wish was that the business should be fully committed to the Marshals and for them to be answerable for the full completition of it. Upon the present plan he conceived that it would never be executed in such manner as to answer the end in view, or so as to justify Congress in forming any arrangements upon it—but proceeding on the idea of the bill's being adopted he made the motion, as he did not think the sum of 300 dollars adequate to a just compensation for the Marshals of that district.

This motion was negatived.

It was then moved, that 250 be struck out from the allowance to the Marshal of New-Hampshire, and 200 inserted which was carried.

Some other alterations were made in the bill.

It was then moved that the committee should rise, report progress and ask leave to set again, which motion was agreed to.

The House then voted to go into a committee of the whole on this bill to morrow.

A message from the Senate, with their resolve for adopting the report of the joint committee on the unfinished business which had passed from one House t

the other—in which resolve, they requested the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Benson of the committee to bring in a bill or bills to conform the laws of the United States to the present state of North-Carolina, presented a report, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hartley of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, introduced a report, which was read the first time.

It was then voted that the House proceed to a second reading of the bill respecting North-Carolina, which being read, the same referred to a committee of the whole House, to be taken up to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the message from the Senate was taken up, which being read, it was moved that the House should concur.

Mr. Hartley, in objection to a concurrence, observed, that he had laid a motion on the table for taking up a particular bill in the state it was left the last session—and this he did upon a persuasion of the difference between an adjournment and a prorogation—the latter was a concurrent act, the former an act of one branch—on the latter it was usual to resume the unfinished business, as though no adjournment had taken place—and this practice certainly conduced to expedite business, and to public economy.

Mr. Jackson replied to Mr. Hartley—and the motion for concurrence being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) laid the following on the table.

Resolved, that it be established as a standing rule of the House, that every future adjournment of Congress for more than   days, shall be considered as a termination of the session, and that at the next meeting the business depending at the time of such adjournment, shall not be taken up, unless it be commenced *de novo*.

Mr. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for securing literary property.

Mr. White observed that the bill which had been before the House, among many other articles, included the object of the gentleman's motion.

Mr. Burke, in reply, said that the bill alluded to, comprised a variety of objects, which he believed would occasion a good deal of discussion, and his wish was to have immediate provision made for one particular object—and this might be done very soon, as a short bill would answer the purpose.

The motion was adopted—and Mr. Burke, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Cadwallader, appointed.

The bill for the encouragement of arts, sciences, &c. was referred to the same committee.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 26.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portland, praying relief under the operation of certain parts of the Revenue Law—read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the laws of the United States to the present State of North-Carolina.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

The act being read, it was discussed by paragraphs. The Committee having gone through the same, rose, and the chairman reported the bill with some amendments. The House conceding to these amendments, it was ordered, that the bill pass to be engrossed.

The bill for establishing a uniform rule of naturalization was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

It was ordered that 100 copies of this bill be printed.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.

Mr. Maddison proposed the following as the form of a general schedule, in lieu of that in the bill, viz.

Free white males under 16.
Free white males above 16.
White females.
Slaves.

He then proposed that a particular schedule should likewise be included in the bill, specifying the numbers of persons employed in the various arts and professions carried on in the United States.

Mr. Sherman, observed that he did not see the advantage to be derived from so particular an enumeration—it would doubtless be attended with great difficulty and expence.

Mr. White said, that though he should be pleased with obtaining an enumeration on the gentleman's plan, he rather supposed that Congress is not authorized by the Constitution to call for so particular an account; the Constitution refers only to a Census for the more perfectly equalizing the Representation.

Mr. Maddison's proposition was agreed to, by the committee.

Mr. Livermore proposed a clause by which heads of families, and every male person more than 21 years of age belonging to any family, should be compelled by the assistants, if necessary, on oath or affirmation, to give a true account of the number of persons in such family—on penalty of forfeiting the sum of   dollars.

The words "on oath or affirmation," were struck out—the proposition was then adopted.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill with the amendments—which being read in the House—Mr. Ames moved that the whole bill be re-committed, which was voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Maddison was added to the committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide the means of intercourse between the United States & foreign nations.—This bill empowers the President to draw out of the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars for the support of such persons as he may find necessary and proper to employ in the intercourse between the United States & foreign nations; with a proviso, that a

Minister Plenipotentiary shall receive more than 9000 dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his services and expences.

A Resident,	5000
A Charge des Affaires,	3000
A Secretary,	1400

Mr. Livermore moved that the word *annually*, should be inserted after 40,000 which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee said that in his opinion, the President's power to draw this money from the Treasury, should be, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and moved that the clause be amended, so as to read agreeable to his idea.

This motion was opposed, it was said, it would interfere with and lessen the responsibility of the President—would tend to excite jealousies and parties in the Senate, and may in its consequences counteract the essential interests of the United States—the President is restricted to a certain sum, which he must not exceed—and for the expenditure of which he must account—the apportionment of the salaries, but it must be left generally, discretionary with him, how much it will be necessary to allow in particular cases—for if his judgment is to be controuled in this point, or is to be confined and limited, it is evident that embarrassments will very probably ensue—especially as advances of money may be necessary in the recess of the Senate.

In support of the motion, it was observed, that no appointments can be made but by and with the advice of the Senate—that no treaties can be formed without their concurrence, it appears incongruous that they should have no voice in determining the salaries of persons which they may appoint to make treaties to carry on the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations: This will give an undue influence to the President in forming treaties—and superceeding the interference of the Senate in a business to which they are equally competent, with the President, is contrary to the Constitution.

Mr. Lee varied his motion, so as to affect the allowances to be made to foreign ministers, that they should be apportioned by the President, by and with advice & consent of the Senate, not to exceed the sum specified in the bill.

The debate was continued after the variation of the motion—and the arguments drawn from the concurrent power of the Senate in all the appointments, treaties and connections respecting foreign nations, it was contended equally affected the business in every shape and notification of it.

On the other hand it was contended, the intercourse with foreign nations, is a trust specially committed to the President of the United States; and after the Legislature has made the necessary provision to enable him to discharge the trust, the manner how it shall be executed must rest with him; his responsibility for execution of it to the best of his Judgment, is a sufficient security; nor can the Senate be associated with him in the discharge of his trust, with any more propriety than a committee of this House; the amendment as now stated, will induce an improper interference, in points which must depend on contengences, and these enter into the very nature of the trust.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

SKETCH of the BUSINESS in the GENERAL COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1790.

THE Bill for enquiring into the rateable estates, within this Commonwealth, passed to be engrossed.

William Lyman and Nathan Dane, Esq'rs. on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Parsons, Mr. Sewell and Mr. Davis, of Portland, on the part of the House, were appointed a Committee, to consider of the expediency of reviving such parts of the British Statutes, as are adopted and practised upon, in the Courts of Law, within this Commonwealth, and report.

A Bill, originally offered by Mr. Gardiner, for the annihilation of a special pleading, was read the second time. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Bacon, bore the principal parts; and at length the question being put, whether the house will proceed to fill up the blanks in the said bill? It passed in the negative. The same issue attended a motion for a time to be assigned for the third reading of the Bill, and another attempt to support it, under a motion for reconsideration of the vote, and a commitment of the Bill, met with a similar fate.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the Excise Bill. Dr. Jarvis observed, that although he had, according to the instructions of his town, been opposed to the existence of any excise law, yet since the house had determined to the contrary, he acquiesced in their decision, and moved, "that the proceeds of the duties to be raised by the bill, be appropriated to the payment of the interest of the publick debt of the Commonwealth." This motion drew on a long debate, and the question being put, it was carried by the large majority of 101 out of 148.

MR. PRINTER,

At a time when news is generally scarce, a place is requested in your useful paper, for some miscellaneous thoughts which have occurred to the writer, as proper to be laid before the public. Your compliance with this request will oblige a number of your customers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. I.

THE freedom of the Press, is one great support of liberty in every state, and it is the undoubted privilege of every freeman to make use of it. This has been happily instrumental in raising up that fair fabric, of freedom which we enjoy, and to the same source we must be indebted for its preservation. That the most perfect system of civil liberty and personal security prevail in our land, which is so be found in the world, is a truth of which we reap daily advantages: but like every thing human, it has still its imperfections. In the infancy of an empire founded upon the broad basis of freedom, it should be our individual study to perfect the glorious fabric. To contribute a mite to so good an end, the writer wishes a place in the public prints. Detach'd from party, and far from either expectation or desire of any public office; expecting, or desiring nothing from Government, but that common protection which is the natural right of every citizen, he has no interest of his own to serve. What is his name, or were his place of abode, whether ever he has addressed the public before, and if he has, when, & upon what topics, are matters of no consequence to the public. However he may be mistaken in theory, in any of his speculations, or in matters of fact for want of better information, he has this consolation that his views are benevolent, proceeding a wish that every individual of the community may enjoy equal advantages, that no one may have it in his power to injure another under colour of Law: but that in all trials, which regard either life, characters, or property, the accused may have every equitable advantage for vindicating his innocence. Our civil institutions, as they relate to property, and the collection of debts, public, and private, have been frequently considered in the public prints, by men of different sentiments, and different abilities; but little that I know of, has been offered upon proceedings in criminal matters, tho' at least of equal importance. That no community can subsist in peace without punishing criminals, is plain both from reason and experience. The great end to be attained, is to have the punishment proportioned to the crime, and the manner of conviction managed with the strictest impartiality. That an honest indignation against such crimes as are highly injurous to society, may be carried to extremes cannot be doubted. This may lead either, to the establishment of punishments disproportionate to the crime; or to the admission of such witnesses as expose the delinquent to a partial, unfair trial. That this sometimes takes place in our Judiciary System, is a truth of which the writer is fully persuaded; and under the influence of this persuasion communicates his thoughts to the public. Among other things which have occured to his observation, and which shall be the subject of the following papers, I think the manner of collecting evidence in criminal matters, liable to insuperable objections. I mean the admission of what is vulgarly called states evidence. What I mean is the practice, of granting to one or more, or it may be to a number; indemnity from their share of the guilt and punishment, as a reward for their assistance given in discovering their accomplices, where they have been all associates in the same crime. A practice which ought never to be allowed among a free people, on account of its involving in it a double injustice, viz. by acquitting those who are undoubtedly guilty; and in condemning or at least exposing to condemnation the innocent, both practices which are severely condemned by the Divine Lawgiver. I am not unacquainted with the common plea made use of in defence of the admission of such witnesses in criminal cases, viz. that it is a less evil which must be borne with order to avoid a greater.—That it is plainly a measure of necessity, without which it would be impossible to detect many dark scenes of villany which are contrived to injure the public; & that without this expedient, clubs of thieves, counterfeiters of money, and even highway robbers might both lay, and carry on their dark nefarious designs, to the utter ruin of the public, without even a possibility of discovery.

This looks indeed plausible, but before 'tis admitted as solid, this question will immediately offer itself to our consideration, viz. Whether measures which are to be considered merely as maters of state policy, and are indefensible on any other grounds; because inconsistent with those rights which, in all other cases, we view to be the rights and privileges of freemen, may nevertheless be warrantably adopted in courts of justice, among a free people, for the sake of any supposed good consequences which are said to follow? The admission of what is confessedly an evil, looks at first view a least suspicions. For if the principle be once admitted, that measures which cannot be vindicated upon the principles of equal liberty, may nevertheless be admitted for reasons of state; (or because they are judged necessary for the public good,) 'tis impossible to tell where it will end. This plea of being necessary for the public good, may be indiscriminately applied to every measure, however unjust and oppressive. Perhaps scarce a practice can be pointed out in the most despotic governments in the universe, which will not have its advocates, as being necessary for the safety and wel fare of the state. The sanguinary laws of Britain, which rate property so much higher than life, as to punish capitally for inconsiderable thefts; laws evidently founded on selfishness and injustice, and Draco like written in blood, are doubtless there looked upon necessary for the safety of the state. The horror of the Bastile, the dreary state prison of France, (where numbers of the best characters, and most useful subjects, were from time to time deprived of their liberties by LETTRES DE CATCHET, obtained of the princeby the artful management of some detestable favourite, which the party has had the misfortune to offend, and have been frequently, without so much as a cause shewn, forced to languish out their whole lives in the most rigorous confinement,) was considered there as a measure necessary for the safety of the State, till very lately. All the horrors of the infernal tribunal of the inquisition, have been in various places, for many ages looked upon, and pleaded for, as being pieces of wholesome severity, necessary for the safety of religion and the church. Even the most perfect despotism of the Turks, and the still more brutish tyranny of the Emperor of Morocco, have their advocates as necessary measures. When one of these tyrants presents a miserable culprit with a scymitar or bow string, and orders him for instant execution (without so much as a crime alledged,) he will not fail to tell him that his death is a measure necessary for the public good. So that if this plea of necessity, as distinct from a fair consistency with the rights of freemen, be once admitted, there is no measure whatsoever to which it may not in time be applied. We have severely felt the fruits of the application in this country. The Stamp act, the act declaring the right of the Parliament of great Britain to blind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, the act to block up the Port of Boston, the act vacating the charter of Massachusetts, the act subjecting supposed offenders to be carried three thousand miles over the atlantic, to be tried, or rather murthered by a form of law for their supposed offences, and the enforcing of all these claims with the ultima ratio regum, were all vindicated as necessary measures. However indefensible, either upon the principles of Justice, or of sound policy, which are never inconsistent the one with the other, they were all measures necessary to such a spirit of rebellion in the colonies. 'Tis I think time then for a free people, to abandon such pleas in behalf of measures having the countenance of the public, which may, and have been equally applied to the most cruel and oppressive practices which disgrace the annals of the most tyrannic government, of which the historic page hands down the information. I am far from viewing the measures under consideration as of the same kind with some of these mentioned. Happy is it for us, that there is in these states less oppression, less deviation from the right of freemen, than is in any other land. But for the same reason, that we have gone so far, it may be highly proper to go further in this particular; and abandon every practice, which can be defended upon no other principless than what may be applied to the defence of measures the most oppressive. Whether this is the case with the admission of such witnesses in criminal cases, shall be the subject of a more particular enquiry in my next number.

I am, &c.

IMPARTIALIS.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Maryland) Feb. 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 24, 1789.

"The King of Prussia has actually declared war against the Emperor and Russians; his reason is that if he suffers them to drive the Turks out of Europe, (which they are in a fair way of doing) the Emperor would possess too great a weight in the political scale of Europe.—In the upper and lower part of Germany, the citizens are all in arms, cutting one another's throats; —the patriotic rage has spread throughout that country; the Emperor has marched an armed force to quell them. In Brabant you know the Emperor has long been attempting to curb the Clergy, and suppress the Convents. However they have profited of the lessons from their neighbours the French, and embrace the present moment to shake off the yoke—3000 men, calling themselves patriots, are in the field; three days ago accounts reached us of an engagement between them and 2000 regular troops, the emperor had sent to disperse them; to burn and destroy every thing before them, and hang every man found in opposition; they met and came to action, between Ghent and Bruges; violent was the conflict, and great the loss.—The Patriots defeated totally the Imperial army, and took their commander, General *Dalton*, with most of his field officers prisoners. It would take too much paper to give you a full detail of affairs in this country; suffice it to say, things are now growing tolerable quiet; the National Assembly have the confidence of the people: they now set in the Palais de Lovre, and have lately made two or three fundamental strokes towards liberty and freedom of conscience: the Municipalities of the different Provinces are new modelling.—A law has passed that the Convents shall be suspended; and the property of the Clergy is declared the property of the Nation; liberal and fixed annuities are to be given to the ministers of religion;—All the Church plate and wealth (except what was absolutely necessary for divine service) has been given up. Committees of correspondence and safety, are established throughout the kingdom: and we know no law in Bourdeaux, but what comes from the National Assembly or the ninety Electors of the city."

NEW-YORK February 17.

Extract of a letter from an American in London, Dec. 17.

"The prohibitions laid last year on the importation of American Wheat, from an apprehension that the Hessian Fly or Weavil might be propogated from it, in this country, has within a few days been taken off: it being now acknowledged that there was no grounds for such an opinion. They have been further induced to this measure from the prospect of a scarcity the ensuing spring.

"It must give satisfaction in every American to see the new government get on so well; I trust our country will become respectable and happy under its superintendance. You cannot conceive how much more respectable the government and people appear in the eyes of Europe, than before the united government was put on its present footing.

This country seems anxious to have a commercial treaty with us, and I think an advantageous one may be had.

HARTFORD, February 22.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Nov. 3. 1789.

[Published from its original, in French, in the Gazette of the United States, of the 13th inst. the Editor of which, declined giving it to his customers, in the language of our country, lest, in the translation, he should destroy the elegance of its stile and composition; the beauties of which he has left many of them to guess. As some of his customers, here, have expressed a desire of seeing it in English, we have attempted a translation.]

"Your hero, has become ours, he is, as you know, at the head of the militia of this capital, as well as of the troops necessity has obliged government to assemble; you are doubtless acquainted with every thing that passed here from the beginning, when two hundred thousand men having resolved to obtain their liberties, pronounced his name with acclamations and demand him for their chief; What destiny! What glory! Let us hope that the generous defender of liberty, will not in vain have sustained her noble cause, and that his talent, and his virtues, so deservedly acknowledged in America, may receive a new compensation in his own country; he daily shews himself more and more worthy of the eminent posts, to which his destiny calls him.

"General Washington, who is become supreme magistrate of the states recently reunited, will not without pleasure, that his adopted son, his pupil, advances with emulation in the career of true glory, imitating the virtue as well as the successes of his illustrious and respectable master.

"The son of the Marquis, whom I often see, George Washington la Fayette, continues to merit all the tenderness and affections of his father; he is a Sub Lieutenant in our millita—Ah young man what names do you bear! What glory! But what a task must be imposed upon a youth, who has such parents to immitate, and such examples to follow!"

STOCKBRIDGE, February 16.

From Our Correspondents at New-York, dated February 10, 1790.

"The citizens of Massachusetts have been exhausted by the extra exertions of their government in the common cause; and notwithstanding all the advances they have made, they NOW OWE ONE FIFTH OF ALL THE STATE DEBTS. How those who are attempting to defeat the assumption expect to obtain satis- beyond my conception. Contiguous to the state of N.Y. which has no debt, and possesses an immense extent of fertile & uncultivated lands, this wild and extravagant policy would appear to be the result of a wish to empty the commonwealth of its most valuable commodity; its industrious inhabitants. But every age of the world has abounded in men whose happiness seemed to depend on the degree of political confusion they were capable of producing.

"The pretended motive of their conduct is an apprehension that the *assumption* will in the event tend to a *consolidation* of the powers of government. Do these men really believe that to attach to the state governments the affection of the people, it will be necessary to continue to load them with a burden of taxes, which produced insurrections? Strange indeed is that political opinion, that a government to be beloved must constantly be felt by acts of oppression."

NORTHAMPTON, *February* 24.

Tuesday the 16th inst. such a scene of villainy opened in this town as was never before this winter practised in this part of the country. Robert King, and Thomas Polly, of Goshen, and David Green, of Granby, came to this town for the purpose of stealing keys, which they effected from the outer doors of four shops and one house, which keys were to be used to open the locks of any house or store they would happen to suit—none of the keys were missed until evening. King was observed in the course of the afternoon to be secreting something over a fence opposite the goal—but being apprehensive that he was noticed, did not effect his purpose, upon examining the place, the impression of a key was discovered on the snow; for as it afterwards appeared, they hid the keys as fast as they stole them; & in the evening Green and Polly collected them, and returned to Granby, and King to Goshen. King's conduct at the fence excited such suspicions that he was concerned in the theft, that a warrant was immediately issued, and he taken from his bed in Goshen, before morning, but declared he knew nothing of the business. Green was likewise apprehended and admitted as a witness to convict King—King, to be revenged on Green for breach of faith, and to make good the old proverb, "that one good turn deserves another," informed that Green had a large number of keys secreted in his cellar wall, which to the number of ten were found the same day—he likewise informed that Green and himself on the night of the 21st of Jan. last, broke open the shop of Mr. *Asa White*, of Williamsburg, and stole goods to the amount of 60l. and offered if he might be admitted as a witness, to procure the goods. An officer, with King and several assistants were immediately dispatched to Goshen, and found most of the goods packed in a cask and buried in the ground upon the farm of King's father; and King testified that Polly assisted in secreting the goods—the remaining part (excepting a few small articles) were found secured in the same way on Green's farm at Granby. Green & Polly acknowledged the fact—Green then informed that one John Paine (now in goal in this town, and said sometime since to have broken the goal at Boston, where he was confined for robbery) had in the course of last fall stole from sundry persons in Granby the following articles, viz. 2 bushels of wheat, 2 cheeses, 1 bed-blanket, 1 barrel of cyder, 2 sheep, 2 pair of shoes, several sides of soal and upper leather, a saddle and bridle, &c. &c.—many of which were buried as above mentioned, and have been found—and Green further declares that King and Polly were to take the keys, & in the course of this week attempt the treasury at Hartford. Polly and Green are now confined in goal for trial at the next Supreme Judicial Court. Mr. *White's* shop is supposed to have been opened by keys taken from several shop doors in this town, about a month since, which practice it is presumed will suggest a caution to shop-keepers and others, not to leave their keys in the doors, and by that means put it out of the power of such abandoned villains, in this manner, to sport with property.

Lately died, near Montpiller, in the South of France, aged 129 years, *Phillip Louis de Vertat*.—He has left a son who is now in his 98th year, and a grandson who was 70 on the 20 of August, on which day all sat down to dinner together.—[*Edinburg Magazine*, 1788.]—

State of the THERMOMETER the week past at sunrise.

Wednesday, Feb.	17.	32	degrees above	0
Thursday	18,	33	above	0
Friday	12,	32	above	0
Saturday	20,	12	above	0
Sunday	21,	27	above	0
Monday,	22,	34	above	0
Tuesday	23,	33	above	0

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Dwelling House of Mr. DAVID HOIT, in Deerfield, on Wednesday the tenth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. (unless sold at private sale before that time) a valuable

FARM,

In the south part of said town, lately owned by *Samuel Barnard*, deceased, containing about EIGHTY ACRES, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, a suitable proportion of mowing, tillage, pasture, and wood land, with an excellent young orchard, pleasantly situated on the east side of the county road, leading from Deerfield to Hatfield, a very convenient place for a tavern. Said Farm is to be sold subject to the widow's right of dower therein. For particulars enquire of Capt. Nathan Frary, or of the subscribers, Executors of said Samuel Barnard's last will.

ELISHA ROOT,
JOSEPH BARNARD.

Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to AZARIAH SELDEN, that he is taxed 3l. 8s. 4d. .9. on the lists for the years 1782 and 1785. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 8th day of March next, we shall sell at PUBLICK VENDUE, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield, so much of said Selden's land, being part of the hundred acre lot, No. 50, in the 3d division of lots, as will satisfy said taxes with intervening charges.

Joseph Warren, Collector for 1782.
Jesse Merrill, Collector for 1785.

Ashfield, Jan. 11th, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Book Accounts, Notes, or other obligations of any kind, on which any thing is due to the subscriber, if not settled before the first day of April next, will be lodged in his creditor's or some attorney's hand to be collected. Betwixt this time and that he will receive in payment, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Ashes, Butter, Flax, Grain of any kind, or any kind of Produce that will realize cash. After this timely warning, he expects that no one will take any exceptions to any trouble he may be obliged to subject them.——ALL persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call on him for payment.

EDWARD BILLINGS.

Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1790. (82)

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

Have just received a fresh supply of English and West-India

GOODS,

suitable to any season.——Likewise,

Drugs and Medicines, Paints,

Bar-Iron and Steel, and assortment of Hollow and Crockery WARE—Bohea and Souchong Tea,—all of which will be sold reasonable for Cash, or bartered for most kinds of country Produce.

All those who are indebted to said PORTERS, either by Book or Note, are desired to make immediate payment—especially those who have been indebted more than six months.—Should any neglect this call, and thereby be sued without further notice, this advertisement must be considered as a sufficient apology.

Hadley, Feb. 17. 1790.

CASH given for old Continental and New Emission Money of either of the United States, by NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Feb. 1790.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life!—They have God *for their Author!—Salvation for their end!—and Truth, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!*

Worcester, Nov. 1789.

PROPOSAL

OF

ISAIAH THOMAS,

Of Worcester, Massachusetts,

For printing by Subscription,

AN AMERICAN EDITION,

In Large Royal Quarto,

(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The SCRIPTURES of the

Old and New Testaments;

WITH THE

APOCRYPHA and an INDEX,

AND

Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with elegant new *Types*, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose—types large, beautiful; and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm.

II. The *Paper* shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The *Price* to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only *Seven Dollars*; although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferiour quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in *Worcester* by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.—This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expence of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c.

THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete so large, important, and expensive an undertaking—The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a generous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

*** THE Booksellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on full as generous terms as the Booksellers in England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all, more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, with in the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be said to *recommend the* BIBLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class or citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the paths of peace & happiness here, & brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with ceasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfectio of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be perused with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, so he rests assured, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself,

With the greatest respect, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Davenport & M'Lean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next—This therefore is is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furs—Wheat—Rye—Indian-Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean,

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War, and who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may (if they wish to dispose of said lands) apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are not lost.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789. —t.—f.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t. f.]

We the Subscribers being appointed

Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELDAD POMEROY, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the first Tuesdays of March, April and July, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Capt. DAVID LYMAN, in said Easthampton. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

BENJAMIN LYMAN.
ELEAZER HANNUM.
ELIJAH WRIGHT.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, Adm'r.

Easthampton, Feb. 3, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State, Minister, School and town tax for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			*Town Tax.*			*Min. & Sch. tax.*		
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
Gideon Canfield,	1	3	0				0	10	2
Capt. Elijah Hunt,	2	6	0				1	9	0
Joshua Morton,	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	7	3
Elijah Nash,	5	7	0						
Eben. Paine, jun.	0	4	2	0	3	0	1	0	0
Daniel Trusedal,	1	6	0	1	6	3	1	1	0
Joseph Hews,							1	3	0
Part of the lot formerly laid to I. Williams, Esq	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	3	•
Part of lot No. 40, 41, 42,	1	7	2	0	9	0	1	1	0
Russell Allis,	0	7	2	0	7	2	0	5	1
Paul Belding, jun.	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	4	3
Amasa Edson,	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	4	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of April next, so much of said land will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at two o,clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 12, 1790. —1—

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident owners of the following lands, lying in Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the several lists committed to me to collect for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

The Farm lately owned by Thomas Anderson, State tax, 3*s.* 3*d.* Town and County, 4*s.* 7*d.* Minister tax, 2*s.* 11*d.* School tax, 1*s.* 10*d.*

The Farm lately owned by John Gragg, 2d. State tax, 2*s.* Town and County tax, 3*s.* 4*d.* Minister tax 1*s.* 8*d.* School tax, 1*s.*

The North end of Lot No. 31, 40 acres in the Second division, State tax, 11*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 7*d.* Minister tax, 10*d.* School tax, 6*d.*

Lot in the third Division, No. 89, State tax, 1*s.* 1*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 1*s.* School tax, 8*d.*

Lot in the third Division, No. 68, State tax, 1*s.* 1*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 1*s.*— School tax, 8*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the eighth day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in Colerain, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

DAVID MORRISON, Collector.

Colerain, Jan. 12, 1790. 1ctw.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a lot of land lying in the town of Wendell, No. 56, is taxed in my tax bills for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

State tax, 4*s.* 4*d.* Town tax, 8*s.* 10*d.* 1*q.* Ministerial tax, 2*s.* 11*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in March next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder at said Wendell, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with necessary charges.

Said Lot taxed to Ethan Wetherbee.

DAVID WHITAKER, Constable.

Wendell, Feb. 3, 1790. —1—

The Subscribers Commissioners

appointed to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of JOSHUA WINSLOW, late of Barre, deceased, hereby give notice, that the time of their Commission is lengthened by the Hon. Judge of Probate, from the fifth day of January last, three months, and that they shall attend at the house of Capt. John Atwood, of Barre, innholder, on the last Monday of this and the two following months from four to six o'clock P. M.

EZRA JONES.
NOAH RIPLEY.

Barre, Jan. 6, 1790. —1—

ALL Persons indebted to the

estate of Doctor JOB RAINGER, late of Goshen, deceased, or that have demands on said estate are desired to call on William White, Esq. of said Goshen, for settlement. As the last sickness of the deceased was expensive, and there are some demands on his estate which must be paid soon it is necessary that there should be a speedy settlement of his accounts.

JOHN RAINGER, Adm'r.

Feb. 7, 1790. —o—

A few of

Thomas's Collection

OF

Sacred Musick,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 183.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XIII.

Our national happiness must depend on the perfection of our union.

DIVIDE and govern, was the policy of Great-Britain to keep the Americans in subjection, before our emancipation from her authority; and it is now the policy of those who wish to embarrass our councils and defeat the general government. The success of this artifice is manifest from the strange conceptions of each other, entertained by the inhabitants in the extremes of the United States, before our happy revolution. An intercourse in war and policy, has done much to remove these prejudices of ignorance, and we find that an American, whether he were born in New-Hampshire or Carolina, is a reasonable being, is capable of friendship and honesty, and if he be decently treated will return the civility. Ignorance on this subject is now so far removed, that when I hear any one disseminating prejudices against a distant part of the union, or endeavouring to prove an irreconcilable opposition of interests, I immediately suspect his heart of a political poison; and that a mischievous design against the government, rather than ignorance of men, is his motive to asperse.

If there be any who cannot dilate their affections and policy beyond our ancient colonial jurisdictions, they ought immediately to quit the country, and seek an insular situation, where rocks and waves may be an unchangeable boundary to their brotherly love—for such our parent Isle will be a happy retreat, where a charity and national system of three hundred miles in dimension will overreach the limits of territory.

We often speak of the union—this union now subsists in theory, and to make it permanent must be in feeling and in practice—it must rise superior to local attachments and boundary lines, to the interests and designs of a party—and must grasp the whole. In the policy of a nation the little passions ought to have no concern. In the homebred labourer, who supposes his own district to approach near the extreme limits of human habitation, we forgive the narrow apprehension and its consequences; but in a lawgiver of his country, or in any great public officer, we mark the weakness & pity him as a man whose mind is less than his employment.

Gentlemen who possess delegated power, ought not to forget the particular interests of their constituents; but this part may be overacted—a thousand questions of opposite interest, may be invented by a small degree of sagacity; to heal and not aggravate the opposition marks a great politician—to adopt a prevading system, in which sacrifices made by any one part of the union, shall be compensated by equivalent benefits, is the work of a skilful lawgiver. A desire of popularity in their own small districts, with some proves a temptation to be very curious in discovering local interests;—this may succeed for a time, but as the motive is not most honourable, must in the end defeat the very purposes which it was designed to promote.

In a country of free electors, where all have some property, there is a worthy pride on this subject, those are most respected, who unite an œconomical care of the peoples' interest, with a magnitude of mind commensurate to national purposes. A good subject had rather loose a few pence annually, than to hear it said his representative is a man of little and selfish views.

In the galleries of State legislation, I have often observed the feelings of every spectator wounded, by the rising of a member to give information, "that the "measure is against his town or county, and there-"fore he must oppose it."

The influence of example is great! We have sanguine expectations, that the magnanimity and enlarged national views, manifested by all the gentlemen of our general representation, in their last session, will have a salutary effect on the feelings of those, who legislate for the particular States. When we remember that every mind was superior to territorial prepossessions, and enlarged as the empire to which they give law! When we reflect, how they considered themselves acting for a nation, and not for a single state; and that they were not known even to name their own ancient dominions, lest it should be construed into an antinational meaning!—When we observe that this spirit of concession brightened to the very close of their meeting, and shone with most dazzling lustre, on the question of *a permanent seat for government*; we are surprised by such superiority to human weakness!—Such examples must be powerful on the feelings of every state!—From this moment a patriotism not confined to little limits will inspire our state councils!—And every informed citizen, will consider himself a subject not of one, but of the United States!

The final adjustment of a revenue system, is a subject more exposed than any other, to the intrusion of local views and ancient prepossessions. Both rulers & people must expect to sacrifice some feelings, which were pardonable in our old state of separation; but in our new state of union are wholly unfit. The man cannot be a good subject, who on a proposition of public measures, first enquires within himself, will this work an exclusive advantage to my own town, county or state; with this spirit he will be forever grumbling at imaginary wrongs, and his brain will be distracted with political phantoms which have no existence but in his own jealousy and selfishness.

Either break the chain of union, and let every part get what it may, in the general wreck of property and honor; or make the union, as real as it is ostensible; and the only way for this, it to be one in legislation, in a judiciary system, in finance, in public funds, and in the manner of taxation and forming a national revenue. If in this great republic, there are to be thirteen treasury departments; each jealous of the other, and armed with such hostile cunning as the several states can produce, and all of them most jealous of the general treasury; If every State is to have a plan of revenue from trade and business, artfully calculated to entrap its neighbours: If each state is to have a separate debt for which they must provide, by means the most antinational in their operation; certainly our union cannot be perfected.

Demagogues and men of dishonest principles but popular views, will take occasions from the disorder to disseminate the seeds of contention between the States—the low passions of the people will be kept alive, and in the hour of passion they will submit to such state measures as in the end must rob them of prodigious property; for it is not possible for the several states to provide for our debt, in so œconomical a manner, as it may be done by the united power. The old method of requisition on the States hath been found futile in the extreme; and for Congress in taxing the States, to have a motly process adopted to the several modes of assessing and collecting now used in each, will keep alive suspicions of partiality; and prevent order, regularity, and a similarity of decrees in the higher departments of the treasury. Uniformity in the manner of taxing and collecting thro' the whole, I consider as a principal step towards the perfection of our union; and to be uniform, the system of the United States must overlook all local customs, and stand on its own basis—it must adopt a simple process, which may be understood by every kind of people in the union; and such I conceive is the proposition of a land tax which I have heretofore made.

There is nothing in the circumstances, either of the eastern, middle or southern States, which in the opinion of an impartial mind, ought to militate against a plan of similar operation thro' the whole. People may have their jealousies; while the States were in treaty with each other, it was necessary to bear with them; now we are one people, have a right to the same treatment, and all jealousy ought to be done away.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. II.

IN my last number I have shewn, I hope sufficiently, that measures which are no otherwise defensible, than from reasons of state, or their supposed necessity for the public good, ought not to have place among a free people. We shall in this enquiry a little more particularly whether the admission of associates in a crime to be witnesses against their accomplices, and granting them indemnity from punishment for the assistance hereby given to the court, be a measure in any other way defensible—And is it not evident, that such persons are destitute of all the most requisite qualifications of witnesses? That they are under the most powerful temptations to falsify the truth, that in many cases, their admission tends greatly to the encouragement, and in some amounts to little less than the establishment of perjury—That it tends to a partial and unequal distribution of justice, and that it very rarely answers the end proposed by it, viz. government obtaining such a perfect information, as to be able more effectually to crush villainous plots against the publick good? As to the qualifications of witnesses, the great and essential ones required both by the law of reason, and by the civil law, are; integrity and impartiality. In all civil actions where either of these qualifications can be justly called in question, the testimony of such witnesses are, with the greatest propriety, set aside.—But these indispensible qualifications are, for the most part, entirely wanting in the species of witnesses under consideration. As to integrity, tho' we may admit that such witnesses are not in all cases wholly destitute of it, and that they may even be sometimes led to make a discovery, from a real regard to the public good, and from a conviction of duty; yet is it, even supposable that this is the case generally? When a person makes this discovery, at a time when he is under no apprehension for his own safety, or in no fear of detection, this might perhaps be considered as a presumptive evidence of his integrity. Such a witness would I grant be rara avis in terris, a most rare bird indeed, very different from the generality of our state evidences.—Where such an extraordinary character can be found, and it can be made evident that he hath a just claim to that character, his testimony might, upon proper restrictions, be admitted. But in general, their claim to integrity must be very small, if any. It will be surely a very difficult task to find integrity in a person whose honour is doubly forfeited, as is the case here, for in the first place, does he not forfeit his honour to his country by either forming, or joining, or abetting, a club of villains for the sake of defrauding the public, or individuals? And he forfeits it a second time to his own associates by betraying them. It is surely sportive to hear a number of other witnesses examined in order to ascertain the character of such a witness, whose present conduct testifies, ipso facto, that he has no character. As well may witnesses be examined to prove that white is black, in opposition to the testimony of all the senses. As to other qualification, viz. disinterestedness, he is at least as destitute of this as he is of integrity.—In civil actions, if it can be made to appear that a witness is at all interested in the issue of a cause, his testimony is immediately, with the greatest propriety, discarded. It will, I believe, puzzle the deepest politician, to give a reason, why, in criminal cases, a person's character, estate, or even life, should lie at stake, before a court, whose information depends upon the testimony of witnesses deeply interested in his condemnation. Reason teacheth if a man of no integrity is a witness, especially in a cause in the issue of which he is deeply interested, it will be natural for him to swear as interest leads. And if his own freedom from an infamous, and justly deserved punishment, depends upon the conviction of another, he is under the most powerful temptation to attest to that which is best calculated to procure that conviction. And if even the blackest perjury is the thing which will be most available to that end, his own situation must operate upon him as a most powerful hire to utter it. And where there is little or no integrity to hinder him, and perhaps the threatnings and flatteries of interested prosecutors to help him on, the person arraigned and tried, tho' before a court the most upright in the world, is in an evil case, tho' ever so innocent. And if he has ever had the unhappiness to offend any of these virtuous witnesses, (which it is easy to suppose if he has been formerly faint-hearted in villainy) his condemnation, right or wrong, is in a manner ensured. I believe instances are very rare, of persons taking the privilege of witnesses, unless in cases where there was sufficient evidence for their own conviction. So that in this case, the person swears upon this certain alternative, that if his testimony is not strong enough to convict another, he must undoubtedly suffer himself. It is a matter of serious enquiry, whether the admission of witnesses, under such powerful temptations to falsify the truth, be not rather to establish perjury by law, than to detect and punish villainy. Such a law then must be in its nature immoral, and in its consequences pernicious, and instead of purging society, it powerfully loads the public with injustice. It is too much for a man of integrity to be exposed to so powerful a temptation—but how much heavier will it weigh upon the man who has none. But witnesses should not only be men of integrity, but under no temptations to act otherwise. That such an admission of witnesses leads to a partial, and unequal administration of justice, is a truth so plain and obvious to the common sense of all, that it is like lighting a candle in the sun to attempt an elucidation of it. For do we not see the guilty go free, and those who are, at least comparatively innocent, suffering the penalty of the law? Unless the witnesses may be considered as suffering by proxy, which must be allowed to be a very easy way of enduring punishment, while the poor proxies stand a hard chance for their estate, life, or character. But the sacred oracles, I think, give no very favourable account of this way of administering justice. On the contrary, nothing is to be done by partiality, no man's person is to be accepted, neither rich nor poor is to be favoured in his cause. He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are an abomination to the Lord. No salvo for turning evidence in behalf of the state, is put in. No. To justify, acquit, or indemnify him from punishment, is still an abomination to the Lord. If actual partiality in judging is abominable, all means directly tending to such partiality, ought to be reprobated. To which the new measure in question is one of the most powerful.

As to the last observation, viz. that such an admission of witnesses, does not answer the end proposed, i. e. the more complete detection, prevention, and punishment of villainy, we need but appeal to experience to make it evident. Villainy is neither so completely prevented, nor so impartially punished as it might be, if such a measure never took place. One, two, or three of a club of thieves, money makers, or of some other knot of villains are detected, and in danger of suffering the penalty of the law. 'Tis suspected, (probably justly) by those interested in the prosecution, that a greater number are concerned in the villainy. In order to detect and punish the yet unknown rogues, a proposal is made to the already detected, to turn evidences for the state, upon promise of indemnity from their own part of the punishment. By this means frequently some of the most artful knaves, have the opportunity to inform and witness against others of the most artless and undesigning, whom they themselves have led in, (for I believe scarce an instance can be given where such a witness has made a complete discovery.) And in this way the most notorious rogues escape punishment, and find so easy an escape from justice, that they are again ready to pursue their former plan of villainy, with the greater cheerfulness. While others who have been rather the dupes of their own simplicity, than deeply criminal, suffer the penalty of the law. A mode of administering justice this, which God abhors. That this is but too commonly the case, that the greatest rogues escape, while those who are comparatively innocent suffer, of which those acquainted with the several lists of criminals, convicted at the various courts throughout this commonwealth, need no proof. The instance of breaking up the continental loan office at Boston, some years since, several counterfeiting clubs in this and other counties, particularly a recent one in this county, not yet finished, afford evidences of this truth, too glaring to be forgotten.—These and many more are well known to gentlemen of extensive information about the affairs of this commonwealth. This is in many respects of a pernicious tendency. It multiplies crimes and criminals, instead of preventing and punishing. It most commonly happens that when knots of villains are discovered, some of the principal ones may be convicted and punished without having recourse to this method. And supposing numbers of the less guilty should escape unpunished, the punishment of the most criminal would be much more effectual to break up such clubs, than the usual method—When a person not yet hardened in villainy, sees the danger of persisting in his present course, exemplify'd in the detection and punishment of others more criminal than himself, and finds at the same time that he may now escape unhurt, either in person or character, perhaps no motive whatsoever could be more powerful to reclaim him. But to have an unruly member of a community reclaim'd without punishment, is doubtless much more advantageous to society, than to punish without reclaiming. But if his present escape should not have this salutary effect, if he still persists, he will, most probably in the end, bring himself to conviction and punishment. Whereas, in the usual way, those who have the privilege of witnesses, escape in a manner tending to ripen them more for another scene of villainy, and to give them an opportunity to draw in another company of unwary, foolish men, and they who are punished, though less criminal, finding their characters gone, are too often fill'd with revenge, for what they justly view to be unequal treatment, commence, from that moment, more hardened criminals. So that, in the view of the writer, this method of procuring witnesses, tends to the depraving of morals, and is wholly unnecessary—But if it was even more necessary than it is, it is such a manifest infringement upon the rights of freemen, as no necessity whatsoever can justify. I have been informed by a gentleman of extensive knowledge in the law department, that the practice is founded upon no particular statute of this Commonwealth, but obtains only by a tacit adoption of the laws of England. 'Tis a pity that it ever should be adopted, it might very well be left with the rest of the leeks and onions of Egypt, our laws are in, but too many instances, soured with that leaven. Let the principles of our free constitution be sacred, and let all laws sink in oblivion which are inconsistent with these. But it will be said, it has been practised time out of mind, all nations even the most free, wise and enlightened have admitted it; which is a proof that the necessity & usefulness of the measure has been experienced—i. e. It may plead prescription, its hairs are as hoary with age as those of other errors in principle and practice, but the rights of freemen are more antient, and the preservation of morals by wholesome laws more sacred. Many other practices might plead prescription as well as this, they have obtained as universally, and been viewed as necessary, yet they now appear so ridiculous, that we wonder they were ever practised among a civilized people. And, as improvements are progressive, tis probable that in some future age, it will appear so strange, that the testimony of witnesses of such a description should ever have been admitted in a criminal court, that were not the fact well authenticated by history, it will scarce appear credible to our posterity, that ever such a practice had obtained among their forefathers. Habit and custom operate powerfully upon the mind: we become insensibly habituated to many things, both in religion and common life, which are in themselves indefensible, and never would be thought reasonable, did not custom become a second nature. And such customs oftentimes assume the name of necessity, and tis with the greatest difficulty they are forsaken. But if nothing more can be urged in defence of the measure under consideration except custom, or a certain mode of thinking and acting to which we have become habituated by long use, and have received from our forefathers, tis high time to attempt a reformation, and to fix upon something more consonant to the common privileges of freemen. A reformation I presume is devoutly wished by a major part of the citizens of this commonwealth. But in cases where it shall finally be found necessary for government to avail itself of this source of information—Let such be considered simply as informers, and their information no further proof, than as it is confirmed by other testimony. And if it should even be found convenient to mitigate the rigour of the law, on this account, in certain cases, where alleviating circumstances appear in behalf of the criminal, and his information relates to matters of great consequence to the public, this would be very different from granting indemity to a number of the greatest rogues in a club, for their telling an interested tale against two or three others, who, as appears from their very testimony, are by many degrees less criminal than themselves, which is the fruit, tho' I presume not the design of the present custom.—Whether the practice be not contrary to justice and sound policy, contrary to the rights of freemen, and to the spirit of our excellent constitution, is submitted to the consideration of the public, by

IMPARTIALIS.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 27.

THE order of the day for the consideration of the bill for giving effect to the laws of the States United in the state of North-Carolina, was taken up, and the bill passed to be enacted.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; the motion before the committee yesterday, for striking out of Mr. Lee's proposed amendment, the words, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," was again read.

Mr. Jackson objected to the principle of the bill, as tending to establish arbitrary power—as divesting the senate of their prerogative—as relinquishing the controul of the House over the Treasury of the United States. Besides, he contended that it is the duty of the House to fix the salaries, and this he conceived the legislature fully competent to. This disposal of the public money is a trust committed to us, nor can we constitutionally divest ourselves of it.

Mr. Boudinot was opposed to the amendment, and in favour of striking out the words, and contended that the bill went to make all those provisions as fully as the nature of the case would permit, which gentlemen appeared so earnestly to contend for.

The bill empowers the President to draw out of the public treasury a specified sum, it has also determined a point beyond which the salaries shall not extend; all the power proposed to be vested in the President, is to reduce the salaries, and to dispose of the appropriation to the best advantage. This cannot be considered an extraordinary or unconstitutional trust; it is agreeable to the uniform usage of the house in making the appropriations where any trust is reported. It is easy to foresee insuperable difficulties in associating the senate with the President in this business.

Mr. Scott asked whether the question was of a legislative or executive nature—for his part he thought it of a legislative nature; and therefore granting any power to appropriate the public money for purposes where the house could not ascertain the quantum necessary, was acting contrary to the constitution. It was improper he said that either the President or senate, or both, would expend money for any services, the amount of which could not be fixed by law. He was therefore wholly opposed to the principle of the bill, and moved that the committee should rise, for the purpose of introducing a motion in the house to recommit it.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that if a discretionary power cannot be lodged with any person to determine what sums shall be paid for particular services, it is difficult to conceive how the public business can be carried on. He was sure he said, there was nothing in the Constitution against the delegation of such a power—and in fact constant experience was directly opposed to the position.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) pursuing the idea of Mr. Sedgwick adverted to the circumstance of voting 20,000 dollars the last session for the Indian business—it is true the compensations of the Commissioners was fixed—but their allowance, absorbed but a small proportion of the sum committed in trust to the President and Senate of the United States.

Mr. Lawrance opposed the motion for the committee's rising—he wished the committee to come to a decision of the question, whether the Senate should be associated with the President in this business or not—he adverted to the constant practice of the House in respect to the heads of departments, who from the necessity of the case are constantly trusted with appropriations which it is true they may not exceed, but without particularly specifying the sums they shall pay for certain services.—He wished the gentleman would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Boudinot was likewise opposed to the rising of the committee, and enlarged upon the ideas suggested by Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Scott defended his motion,—he said that services performed in the public officers are known and open to examination; but that might not be the case with the present business; that as the bill stands it militates against the constitution; that consideration would influence him not to withdraw his motion for the rising of the committee.

The motion for the committee's rising, was negatived.

The motion for striking out of the proposed amendment the words "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," was put and carried in the affirmative.

The question then was, on the proposed amendment, without the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." the vote being taken the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Lawrence proposed and additional clause for limitting the duration of the bill to the term of three years and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter.

It was moved that the clause which enjoins that the accounts of expenditures be rendered under oath, should be struck out.

Mr. Sedgwick was in favor of retaining the words: there could no injury arise from their being retained in the bill; they may conduce to the public satisfaction. In the disposition of public monies, cases will frequently occur in which a confidence in the integrity of public officers, may be all the satisfaction the people may receive in disposal of their money. It is not to be expected that the formality of an oath is to be attended to, the idea, went to be conveyed is that the accounts are rendered under the impression of such a solemnity.

Mr. Huntington, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Ames were severally in favor of the motion for striking out the words. It was observed that they involved an absurdity, except gentlemen supposed it necessary that the President should take his oath of office *de novo*.

The words respecting the oath were struck out.

A motion of Mr. Maddison's, that the President cause a regular statement of the account of expenditures to be laid before Congress, occasioned some further conversation—This motion was adopted.

The whole paragraph as thus amended, was then agreed to.

The motion for the limitation of the bill was next discussed—It was moved that *three* be struck out before "years' and *two* inserted—This motion obtained.

The clause thus amended was adopted.

The committee then rose reported the bill with amendments—to which the House acceded—and ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Tuesday, January 28.

The bill for making compensation to persons employed in the intercourse between the United States & foreign nations, was brought in, engrossed, and read the third time.

Mr. Sherman moved that the bill should lie on the table. He thought the sum of forty thousand dollars too much for the purposes specified in the bill, and that the house had no measure at present whereby they could ascertain the sums necessary to be appropriated.

This motion was carried in the affirmative.

This being the day assigned by the house for taking up the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to a provision for the support of the public credit—Mr. Ames introduced the business by saying, that he apprehended, sufficient time had not yet been allowed for the members to prepare themselves for the discussion of a subject of such intricacy and magnitude—he therefore moved that the order of the day be postponed to next Monday week, which was carried.

A message from the President of the United States by his Secretary, communicating the act of Rhode-Island for calling a convention—also a letter from the the Governour of that State to the President, respecting a further suspension of the collection act, &c.

These papers were refered to a committee consisting of Mr. Benson, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cole.

Mr. Burke from the committee appointed, brought in a bill for securing to authors and proprietors, the exclusive right to their writings.

Mr. Burke also presented to the house a motion, that it be an infraction to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for encouraging manufactures, to add a clause respecting the securing to inventors, the right to their discoveries.

This was agreed to.

Mr. White moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the measures taken by Congress in the State of Virginia, respecting the land reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of the said State on Continental and State establishments, in the cession made by the said State to the United States, of the territory north west of the river Ohio, and to report the same to this House.

Mr. White, Mr. Muhlenborg and Mr. Seney, were appointed.

Mr. Livermore moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the appropriation of such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the civil list, and the incidental charges of the present year.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Livermore, Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Lee were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to the power of Congress to regulate the exports of the United States, proposed the following resolution, viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills to encourage the exports of the United States, and to guard against frauds in the same. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) introduced a resolution to this purport, that the Judges of the Supreme Courts be directed to report to the House a plan for regulating the processes in the Federal Courts, and the fees to the Clerks of the same. Laid on the table.

A motion to take up for a third reading the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was after a short discussion negatived.

The House then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock, A. M.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.

THE EXCISE BILL.

On Wednesday, the debate on this interesting subject seemed to be carried on with an unusual warmth; but on Thursday the House got into a better humour, and very facetious remarks were made by two worthy gentlemen who adorn the respective courts in their several counties. At a late hour, Mr. Gardiner proposed an adjournment until the afternoon, as he supposed some gentlemen's dinners were waiting; he however had two articles of Excise, which he wished to introduce into the Bill, and which he doubted not would prove very productive; he would mention them, that gentlemen might turn them in their minds during the short adjournment—They were no other than OLD BATCHELORS and *useless dogs*. This occasioned much laughter. And the House adjourned untill 3 o-clock, P. M.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

We hear, was committed a few evenings since, near Tewksbury, on a Mr. Wilson—who was robbed by two fellows, of about 100 dollars.

The danger of pots of charcoal in confined places.

Last Monday evening, a seaman by the name of N. Tinker, of Norwich, (Conn.) belonging to the ship Mary, Capt. John Leach, going to bed in the steerage of said vessel, in which was a pot of charcoal, was found dead in the morning. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict, "*That he died of suffocation.*"

February, 25.

Tuesday a Bill for increasing the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, passed in the House of Representatives to be engrossed. By this Bill, the Chief Judge is allowed 370l. and the other Judges 350. *per annum.*

SALEM, Feb. 16.

——Sore pierc'd by wintry winds,
How many shrink into the sordid hut,
Of cheerless poverty!——

We are told, that the sufferings of the poor in Marblehead, in the present severe season, are extreme, and that several have actually perished through want of the means of defending them against the inclemencies of the weather. This industrious and once flourishing town was emphatically the subject of the calamities of war, by which many of its inhabitants were reduced to a most pitiable state of poverty and wretchedness.—What industry could do, under the smiles of peace, to retrieve their situation, and heal their wounds, has been done already—But who could give back to the mourning widow her husband and protector?—who could restore to the helpless orphan, the parent that was to lead him up to the stage of manhood? Our sympathies must be roused, when we are told, that, according to an actual enumeration made a few days since, there are in Marblehead no less than Four Hundred and Fifty Nine WIDOWS, and Eight Hundred and Sixty Five ORPHANS (five hundred of which are Females)—constituting, probably, near a quarter part of the inhabitants—and many of them wretched beyond description!—The Scholars in the Academy in that town, touched by the representation of their miseries, have voluntarily offered their services, to endeavour to procure them relief; and, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, will, on Thursday evening next, under the direction of their Preceptor, exhibit the Tragedy of George Barnwell, and the Comedies of the Recruiting Officer and the Haunted House. May their benevolent endeavours be crowned with success!

From a late Dublin Paper.

Arrived from America, Mrs. *Montgomery*, wife to the late Gen. *Montgomery*, and sister to the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Chancellor of New-York. The arrival of Mrs. Montgomery to this country, cannot fail of being flattering to Irishmen, whose zeal for that cause in which her husband gallantly fought and bled on the plains of Quebeck, was ardent and general. When we reflect, that a revolution, the greatest recorded in the annals of history, the most important in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty, was sanctioned by the character of Mr. Montgomery, it is to be regretted that his fall was so untimely, before he had seen the temple of liberty raised, of which he laid the corner stone—before he had seen the revolution of the rights of man confirmed—before he had seen the nations of Europe reaping the fruits of that harvest, the seeds of which he had sown. But though the zeal with which he entered into the contest, and the spirit with which he supported it, were conspicuous—yet in justice to his character, we must observe, that he was of a mild, conciliatory cast of mind, was dear to all parties, and was even wept, praised and honoured, by those against whom he had drawn the sword; nay, the benevolence of his nature was so great, that he might have brought about a general reconcialition between the two countries, to their mutual advantage. We sympathise with Mrs. Montgomery, in lamenting the loss of so illustrious a patriot—but serious reflection on the event of that great revolution, in which he bled, and which he has lived to see completed, must give her high consolation, and make her an object as interesting and dear to the people of this country, (whose liberties were established by the event of the American war) as she deservedly is among the people of America——Here, in the native land of Montgomery, she will find Irishmen not insensible to American merit—In Ireland she will find, that, "*Sunt hic etiam sua premia laudi sunt lacrymæ rerum, and mentem mortalia tangunt.*"

NORTHAMPTON, March 4.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. agreeable the united desire of the church and inhabitants of Granby, Mr. *Benjamin Chapman* was ordained to the work of the ministry there.—The Rev. Mr. Wariner, of Wilbraham, made the introductory prayer—the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Amherst, preached a sermon suitable to the occasion, from II. Cor. vii. 1.—the Rev. Mr. Howard of Springfield, made the consecrating prayer—the Rev. Mr. Hopkins of Hadley, gave the charge—the Rev. Mr. Hays of South-Hadley, gave the right-hand of fellowship—the Rev. Mr. Stores of Longmeadow, made the concluding prayer. The exercises of the day was then closed by singing an anthem, from the 44th chapter of Isaiah. The whole was conducted with propriety and attended to with becoming decency and solemnity.

Within the sphere of Philadelphia market—say in the States of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware—are 63 paper mills, which make 100,000l. worth of that article annually. Three tilt-hammers, for making iron work by water, which manufacture 350 tons of steel, 100 tons of slit-iron, for nails, tire, &c. Besides these are manufactured 10,000 barrels of malt liquors annually.

THE FAMOUS SWEDENBORG

Was visited for the first time with those visions of celestial agents which have been so much talked of, on the day on which he was to set sail from England for his native country. During the voyage, the Captain of the ship often observed him arranging chairs upon the quarter deck, and apparently conversing with some invisible beings. Upon inquiring the reason of this conduct. Swedenborg informed him, that some of his celestial friends deigned to visit and converse with him. The Captain took no further notice: but, upon his arrival, charged Swedenborg for the passage of his friends. He was now reduced to the dilemma either to deny the visit, & contradict his former assertions, or to pay the money. He preferred the latter, and the Captain was perfectly satisfied.

ENGLISH REVOLUTION SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Revolution Society, held in London, at the London Tavern, on the 4th of November last, (the Right Honourable Earl Stanhope in the chair) the following resolution was moved by the Reverend Doctor Price, and *unanimously* approved, viz.

"The Society for commemorating the Revolution in Great-Britain, disdaining national partialities, and rejoicing in every triumph of liberty and justice over arbitrary power, offer to the National Assembly of France, their congratulations on the revolution in that country, and on the prospect it gives of the two first kingdoms in the world, of a common participation in the blessings of civil and religious liberty; they cannot help adding their ardent wishes for a happy settlement of so important a revolution, and at the same time expressing the particular satisfaction with which they reflect on the tendency of the glorious example given in France, to assert the unalienable rights of mankind, and thereby to introduce a general reformation in the government of Europe, and to make the world free and happy."

On the same occasion, it was also *unanimously resolved*, "That the said resolution be signed by the Chairman, in the name of the Meeting, and that it be transmitted by him to the National Assembly of France."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In *Senate*, Feb. 26, 1790.

WHEREAS it appears that some of the Justices of the Peace within this Commonwealth, in issuing execution on judgments recovered before them, by virtue of a law of this Commonwealth, made and passed on the fourteenth day of February last past, intitled "An act for rendering processes at law less expensive," have made use of a form of execution prescribed by a previous law of the same Commonwealth, passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, intitled, "An act for rendering processes in law less expensive."

Therefore *Resolved*, That all executions issued as aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby declared to be good and valid in law; any want of the legal form notwithstanding: And all property whether real or personal, on which such execution may have been levied, shall be holden in the same manner as the same would have been holden, if such execution had been made agreeably to the form prescribed in the law first above-mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence,
THOMAS DAWES, President, *pro. tem.*
In the House of Representatives, Feb. 8, 1790.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 11, 1789.

ON a representation made to this Court, that by an order of Council, in the year 1777, the Commissary General delived to the Selectmen of several towns, a number of fire arms which were appraised, and took their receipt for the same; in which receipt, said Selectmen promised to return said arms when called for; and in consequence of an order of the last General Court, the several towns were called upon for the sums said arms were appraised at; upon which call, a number of said arms were offered to the Commissary-General, which arms he refused to receive, as he supposed he was not authorized to receive them.

Resolved, That the Commissary-General, be, and he is hereby empowered and directed, to receive of the several towns, the arms so lent and delivered in lieu of the sums said arms were appraised at, they making it to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissary-General, that the arms so tendered, are the same they received from this State: *Provided* said arms are returned in good order and fit for use, within six months from the date of this resolve; any law or resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate, Feb. 2, 1790.
Read and concurred,
THOMAS DAWES, President, *pro. tem.*
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

CASH given for old Continental and New Emission MONEY, of either of the United States, by
NATHANIEL BLAKE.
Northampton, Feb. 1790.

The Subscriber hereby informs his customers that this paper begins a new Quarter—He therefore calls upon all indebted for the last and all former quarters, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfil his engagements with the Printer.
ANDREW WOOD.
March 3, 1790.

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of AARON WARNER, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the first Mondays of May, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each day.
SETH COLEMAN,
MARTIN KELLOGG,
JOHN BILLINGS.
Amherst, Feb. 3, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Nathaniel Phelps, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and ten months being allowed from the first of January last for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Nathaniel Phelps, in said Northampton, on the first Mondays of May, July and October next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
EPHRAIM WRIGHT,
JOSIAH CLARK,
ELIJAH CLARK.
ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to
NATHANIEL PHELPS, RUFUS PHELPS, } Executors.
Northampton, Feb. 17, 1790.

LEFT with the subscriber on the 2d day of January last, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, white face, both eyes white, one hind foot white, 13 hands and a half high, ten or eleven years old, trots and paces—is supposed to be a stolen horse. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
SOLOMON NEWEL.
Colrain, Feb. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Goshen, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.
William Brakenridge, 3s. 7d. Joseph Basset, 16s. 8d. Lt. Paul King, 10s. 7d.
Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 5th of April next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Nehemiah May, innholder in said Goshen, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.
EBENEZER PARSONS, Collector.
Goshen, Feb. 22, 1790.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of October last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, short hair, trots and paces, one hind footlock white, a small bunch on one of her fore feet just above her hoof. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and for the mare only Six Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by ZEMRY SMITH.
Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor JOB RAINGER, late of Goshen, deceased, or that have demands on said estate are desired to call on William White, Esq. of said Goshen, for settlement. As the last sickness of the deceased was expensive, and there are some demands on his estate which must be paid soon, it is necessary that there should be a speedy settlement of his accounts. And unless they are soon settled they will be put in suit.
JOHN RAINGER, Adm'r.
Feb. 7, 1790.

THE CROW AND THE LARK.

A FABLE.

A CROW was strutting o'er the stubbled plain,
Just as a Lark descending, clos'd his strain.
The Crow bespoke him thus, with solemn grace:
Thou most accomplished of the feather'd race!
What force of lungs! how clear! how sweet you sing!
And no bird soars upon a stronger wing!
The Lark, who scorn'd soft flatt'ry, thus replies:
True, I sing sweet, and on strong pinions rise:
Yet let me pass my life from envy free,
For what advantage are those gifts to me?
My song confines me to the wiry cage;
My flight provokes the faulkon's fatal rage:
But as you pass, I hear the fowler say,
To shoot at CROWS is powder flung away.

The MORALIST.

THERE is nothing more contrary to our taste than satiety, which proceeds from facility, or easiness of access; nor any thing which so much stimulates it as rarity or difficulty.

While house-breakers pass open doors, things sealed up invite them on to plunder. And as fire burns with greater vehemence when mixed with cold, so our wishes are more resolute where they are opposed. To forbid us any thing, is to make us pursue it with greater eagerness. Our appetite contemns, and passes by that which it has in possession, to run after that which it has not. Pursuit and pleasure, tho' very unlike in nature, associate by I know what natural conjunction—and while united they satisfy, but when separated, satiate and fatigue. Charms to retain their just value, should rather be obscured than wantonly exposed to view.—Flowers that are too lavish of their odours, we neglect, but gather the rose which is incircled with thorns, and choice of its flavour. Pleasures which are enjoyed without a mixture of inconvenience, soon become cheap and tasteless. The difficulty of obtaining the object of our desires, rather brightens than blunts the edge of enjoyment; but objects obtained without difficulty, never retain their true value. The grief of failing in the pursuit of an object is less troublesome, than the distaste which follows from the too easy possession of it. The fact is the pleasure which is not purchased by toil and pain, is not relished. The profoundest joy succeeds to an air of deep sighing—also the best appetite follows a course of severe exercise.—Food that is put into the mouth by another, is not so pleasing as that which necessity obliges us to reach after.

The first thing done to underrate personal charms, is to expose them to sale upon easy terms;—for a thing will sooner command a price equal to its real value, than one which is much lower—Our goods are suspected when we urge them upon others for little or no compensation, and may lie on hand till they perish.

The beauties of nature are most admired and courted where they lie somewhat concealed from the vulgar eye.—When my friend sends me a letter without a seal, I scarcely think it worth the pains of reading. The whole doctrine of pleasing consists in keeping the expectations of others alive, without ever fully satisfying them. As Solomon says, *"The full soul loatheth an honey-comb; but to the hungry soul every bitter thing is sweet."*

Thus far the Moralist advises his female friends, to whom nature has given all the means of pleasing, but (as it too often appears) little prudence to manage the art. To become unattracting, they need not spend their nights in a seraglio with a paramour, for nothing more than a forward look, a wanton attire, or an incautious yielding to every solicitation, is necessary to defeat the most attractive charms of nature.

ANECDOTE.

A Young Swiss recruit, when his regimentals were making, had procured a round iron plate bordered with small holes, which he desired the taylor to fasten on the inside of his coat, above his left breast, to prevent his being shot through the heart: The taylor being a humorous fellow, fastened it in the seat of his breeches, and the clothes being scarce on his back when he was ordered to march into the field, having no opportunity to get this aukward mistake rectified, before he found himself engaged in battle, and being obliged to fly before the enemy, in endeavouring to get over a thorn hedge in his way, he unfortunately stuck fast till he was overtaken by a foe, who on his coming up, gave him a push in the breech with his bayonet, (with no friendly design) but it luckily hit on the iron plate, and pushed the young soldier clear out of the hedge; this favourable circumstance made the Swiss honestly confess, that the taylor had more wit than himself, and knew better where his heart lay.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Book Accounts, Notes, or other obligations of long standing on which any thing is due to the subscriber, if not settled before the first day of April next, will be lodged in his creditor's or some attorney's hand to be collected. Betwixt this time and that he will receive in payment, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Ashes, Butter, Flax, Grain of any kind, or any kind of Produce that will realize cash. After this timely warning, he expects that no one will take any exceptions to any trouble he may be obliged to subject hem.——ALL persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call on him for payment.

EDWARD BILLINGS.

Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1790. (82)

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t. f.]

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Davenport & McLean,

At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next—This therefore is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.

Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Salts of Lye—Shipping-Furs—Wheat—Rye—Indian-Corn—Oats—Flax—Pease—White Beans Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—and even Cotton and Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.

In behalf of Mess. Davenport & McLean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. [6]

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE,

At the Dwelling House of Mr. DAVID HOIT, in Deerfield, on Wednesday the tenth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. (unless sold at private sale before that time) a valuable

FARM,

In the south part of said town, lately owned by *Samuel Barnard*, deceased, containing about EIGHTY ACRES, with a good dwelling house and barn thereon, a suitable proportion of mowing, tillage, pasture, and wood land, with an excellent young orchard, pleasantly situated on the east side of the county road, leading from Deerfield to Hatfield, a very convenient place for a tavern. Said Farm is to be sold subject to the widow's right of dower therein. For particulars enquire of Capt. Nathan Frary, or of the subscribers, Executors of said Samuel Barnard's last will.

ELISHA ROOT,
JOSEPH BARNARD.

Deerfield, Feb. 10, 1790. -1-

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

Have just received a fresh supply of English and West-India

GOODS,

suitable to any season.——Likewise,

Drugs and Medicines, Paints,

Bar-Iron and Steel, and assortment of Hollow and Crockery WARE—Bohea and Souchong Tea,—all of which will be sold reasonable for Cash, or bartered for most kinds of country Produce.

All those who are indebted to said PORTERS, either by Book or Note, are desired to make immediate payment—especially those who have been indebted more than six months.—Should any neglect this call, and thereby be sued without further notice, this advertisement must be considered as a sufficient apology.

Hadley, Feb. 17, 1790.

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ELDAD POMEROY, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the first Tuesdays of March, April and July, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Capt. DAVID LYMAN, in said Easthampton. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

BENJAMIN LYMAN.
ELEAZER HANNUM.
ELIJAH WRIGHT.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

DAVID LYMAN, Adm'r.

Easthampton, Feb. 3, 1790.

A few of

Thomas's Collection

OF

Sacred Musick,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and *Beers*'s

ALMANACKS,

By the groce, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Williamsburgh, County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a State, Minister, School and town tax for 1788, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			*Town Tax.*			*Min. & Sch. tax.*		
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
Gideon Canfield,	1	3	0				0	10	2
Capt. Elijah Hunt,	2	6	0				1	9	0
Joshua Morton,	0	11	1	0	11	1	0	7	3
Elijah Nash;	5	7	0						
Eben. Paine, jun.	0	4	2	0	3	0	1	0	0
Daniel Truesdal,	1	6	0	1	6	3	1	1	0
Joseph Hews,							1	3	0
Part of the lot formerly laid to I. Williams, Esq	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	3	0
Part of lot No. 40, 41, 42,	1	7	2	0	9	0	1	1	0
Russell Allis,	0	7	2	0	7	2	0	5	1
Paul Belding, jun.	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	4	3
Amasa Edson,	0	6	3	0	6	3	0	4	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of April next, so much of said land will then be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Joshua Thayer, innholder in said Williamsburgh, at two o,clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 12, 1790. -1-

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident owners of the following lands, lying in Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the several lists committed to me to collect for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

The Farm lately owned by Thomas Anderson, State tax, 3*s.* 3*d.* Town and County, 4*s.* 7*d.* Minister tax, 2*s.* 11*d.* School tax, 1*s.* 10*d.*

The Farm lately owned by John Gragg, 2d. State tax, 2*s.* Town and County tax, 3*s.* 4*d.* Minister tax 1*s.* 8*d.* School tax, 1*s.*

The North end of Lot No. 31, 40 acres in the Second division, State tax, 11*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 7*d.* Minister tax, 10*d.* School tax, 6*d.*

Lot in the third Division, No. 89, State tax, 1*s.* 1*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 1*s.* School tax, 8*d.*

Lot in the third Division, No. 68, State tax, 1*s.* 1*d.* Town and County tax, 1*s.* 8*d.* Minister tax, 1*s.*—School tax, 8*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the eighth day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of the subscriber, innholder in Colerain, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

DAVID MORRISON, Collector.

Colerain, Jan. 12, 1790. 1ctv

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a lot of land lying in the town of Wendell, No. 56, is taxed in my tax bills for the year 1788, as follows, viz.

State tax, 1*s.* 4*d.* Town tax, 8*s.* 10*d.* 1*q.* Ministerial tax, 2*s.* 11*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in March next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder at said Wendell, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with necessary charges.

Said Lot taxed to Ethan Wetherbee.

DAVID WHITAKER, Constable.

Wendell, Feb. 3, 1790. -1-

NOTICE

IS hereby given to AZARIAH SELDEN, that he is taxed 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* 3*q.* on the lists for the years 1784 and 1785. Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 8th day of March next, we shall sell at PUBLICK VENDUE, at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. Seth Wait, innholder in Ashfield, so much of said Selden's land, being part of the hundred acre lot, No. 50, in the 3d division of lots, as will satisfy said taxes with intervening charges.

Joseph Warren, Collector for 1784.
Jesse Merrill, Collector for 1785.

Ashfield, Jan. 11th, 1790.

The Subscribers Commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of JOSHUA WINSLOW, late of Barre, deceased, hereby give notice, that the time of their Commission is lengthened by the Hon. Judge of Probate from the fifth day of January last, three months, and that they shall attend at the house of Capt. John Atwood, of Barre, innholder, on the last Monday of this and the two following months from four to six o'clock P. M.

EZRA JONES.
NOAH RIPLEY.

Barre, Jan. 6, 1790. -1-

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 184.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. III.

AS in criminal prosecutions conviction should be only by the testimony of impartial, disinterested witnesses—persons whose integrity cannot be called in question. So perhaps, that equal crimes should meet with equal punishment upon conviction, is a truth, which in theory none will deny. Rich and poor, are in the nature of things, equally entitled to the protection of the law. No man's wealth or connections, should screen him from the infamy justly due to his crimes—and no man ought on account of his poverty to be exposed to a punishment more degrading than that to which he would be otherwise liable for the same crime. This is agreeable both to these notions of right and wrong, which are implanted upon the mind of man by the beneficent creator, to the divine law, and to our excellent constitution, which asserts all men to be equally free. None of these natural rights does a man forfeit by being poor. I was led to these reflections by the consideration of several things in our judicial proceedings in this Commonwealth, as well as in other States, which appear to me to be deviations from this rule. There are some things in our statute laws, which seem to indicate, as if one law, or at least one interpretation of an act, was designed to hold up the terror and majesty of justice to the poor, & another to the rich. 'Tis needless to enumerate particulars, I mean such clauses of acts as appoint fines or corporal punishments, such as whipping, &c. to be inflicted upon delinquents for the same crime, according to the direction of the court. The law saith expressly, in many cases, that the offender must pay such a stipulated fine, or else be publickly whipped upon the naked back, such a number, or not exceeding such a number of stripes. We accordingly find frequently this alternative, in the sentences of criminals. That they must either pay a stipulated fine within a limitted time, or receive the discipline of the post, and among criminals connected in the same crimes, some are sentenced to corporal punishments—others fined according as the court view the circumstances of the delinquent.—i. e. If a man has neither money nor friends, to enable him to pay a fine, he must be degraded in society, and undergo the shame and infamy, as well as pain of a public whipping. But if he is so fortunate as to have money in his purse, or a friend at court, he may escape with a penalty comparatively light, viz. the payment of a fine, and without many degrading circumstances attending on corporal punishment, though his crime may be much more aggravated. This is agreeable to law, but is it consonant to the nature of things, or to equal protection? Who can even suppose that the payment of a fine is a penalty bearing any proportion to a public exposure at the post? Who that has the feelings of a man, if he be but for a moment, makes the case his own, will perceive the least resemblance of equality? A simple reflection upon the infamy attending such an exposure, would be to the man who has the least remain of a sense of honour left, an unspeakably greater penalty than the payment of a fine. But by this law we see men subjected to an infamous punishment, merely because they are poor.—Is this just? Is it equitable? Is it equal impartial protection? or is it not rather partiality and injustice established by law? Supposing a rich man and a poor have been associates in the same breach of law, may not the latter have as many extenuating circumstances to evade an infamous punishment as the former? frequently he has more, unless we allow money itself an extenuation of guilt. May he not be endued with as nice a sense of honour? May not his own and his family's sensibility, if he has one, be as delicate? May he not have had as many artful methods used to seduce him? And may not his connections be as virtuous, and as easily wounded in the most sensible part, with a sense of shame and infamy? But supposing a person has no honourable connections, can't show his relation to an illustrious family, and can't reckon largely on his property, is he to be punished because destitute of these advantages? Surely the law never was meant to make provision, that a person who is not possessed of certain advantages, should be punished for lack of those things of which providence has deprived him—nor could it be intended that such accidental advantages should keep a man from infamy, whose crimes justly deserve it? But in how many instances may we see men obliged to submit to a publick, infamous punishment, merely on account of poverty? I say merely on account of poverty, because, had it not been for the narrowness of their circumstances, they might have escaped the infamy, tho' their crimes had been as great, or even more aggravated. Impartiality speaks another language, justice has another voice, this tells us that a crime equally aggravated deserves an infamous punishment in one as well as another; and justice is too sacred to be either bought or sold. If a fine is a punishment adequate to the enormity of a crime, the uninfluenced voice of justice is, that no one ought for a crime less aggravated, to be subjected to a punishment more degrading. In an age and country where the rights of mankind are so well understood, and may be so fully enjoyed, free from the controuling power of tyrants as the present, is not a violation so glaring worthy of serious public attention? That this partiality in inflicting penalties is attended with bad consequences to society, is I think very obvious, besides the inequality of the measure, the man who is once degraded in society, looses a great stimulous to industry, and is deprived of a powerful check to deter him from future crimes—His lost reputation he has no hopes to retrieve, and if he has lost it by the commission of a crime, which in others is passed over with a moderate fine, it tends to detach him from society, and he often becomes irreclaimable, in cases where, by a more gentle and equitable method, he might have been reclaimed—Thus the inequality of the law increases the disorder it is meant to cure. Happy would it be in the view of many to have this evil redress'd. If it be asked, what way then shall be taken, either to maintain the dignity of the law, or to indemnify the government, where the delinquent is unable to pay a fine?—I answer, that it will be difficult to say what advantage it can be, either to the dignity of the law, or to the security of the government, to whip a poor man because he is unable to pay a fine, merely for that disability, i. e. for a crime on account of which he would not be liable to any corporal punishment, were it not for his poverty—It will be difficult to say what end it answers—It would be criminal even to suspect that legislators or those who execute the law, should be influenced in any degree by such a spirit, as to whip a poor man, tho' even criminal, merely out of revenge, because he has no property to pay government for the trouble it has been at with him. Doubtless it is not the case, that no expedients of that kind can be found out. They cannot be wanting to experienced politicians; though an obscure individual should not be able to exhibit them. Tho' from my little acquaintance with political matters I should fail of pointing them out with propriety, yet the matter is of such importance, that it is sufficient to engage the wisdom of the publick.—It is however worthy of observation, that to punish equally by fining is not in all cases to fine equally. Six shillings payment will be as great a penalty to one man as ten times that sum will be to another—to punish equally by a fine is to apportion it in some measure to the abilities of the delinquent—but even if the party is wholly unable to pay a fine of any amount—there may be many ways to remedy the difficulty, without subjecting him to the whip, merely for that disability. Might he not be bound to some person able to discharge a fine, for a time sufficient to indemnify him for the same—or if no person would undertake in his behalf, might he not, at a compensation for his want of ability to pay a fine, be employed in the service of government with profit and advantage? But if on the other hand, an obligation to corporal punishment is justly incurred, let it not be evaded by the payment of a fine. In the discharge of civil contracts, whether debts, or taxes, a poor man is constantly under disadvantageous circumstances—but to subject him to difficulties in criminal cases, is a double partiality, tho' the former be inevitable the latter is wholly unnecessary. Every well wisher to the interests of benevolence, would desire equal liberty to be established, and justice equally administered to rich and poor, both in civil and criminal prosecutions, and among such well-withers none is more fervent than

IMPARTIALIS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 1, 1790.

THE order of the day being called for the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill for securing to authors and proprietors the copy right of their works.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The bill was read and discussed in paragraphs. The committee then rose, and reported the same with amendments. It was moved that the bill should be re-committed. This was objected to.

The motion for recommitment was withdrawn, and the House proceeded to consider the amendments—to all of which they agreed. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, communicating a letter from the Governour of North-Carolina, with a copy of the act of that State, ceding to the United States, certain Western Lands therein described.

The message with the accompanying act were read—and on motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) referred to a committee to report thereon. The following gentlemen were appointed accordingly, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Gale, Mr. Maddison, and Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Hartley moved that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill providing for a general system of Bankruptcy in the United States.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) objected to taking up the subject immediately, as he conceived the present situation of the country is such, as to render a general law on this subject more intricate and perplexing business than the gentlemen is aware of. He thought it best to defer the business till the public debt should be funded, and banks established, without which it is difficult to conceive how arrangements can be made to facilitate the payment of debts, or the operation of such a law.—He said the insolvent acts in the several States would answer at present.

Mr. Hartley replied, that the constitution required that an act should be passed by Congress on the subject; but he was not for hurrying it through the house the present session, he was desirous however that some steps should be taken to shew that the Congress had the credit of the country in view.

Mr. Sedgwick followed Mr. Smith in a similar traid of observations, & adverting to the present state of that country from whence many of our precedents are derived, said, that since the adoption of their present system of banckruptcy that nation had enjoyed a degree of tranquility and domestic happiness; unknown for a century before; but recuring to the obvious difference in the circumstances of the two countries, with respect to commercial transactions within that kingdom, said, that in his opinion we are not prepared at present to go fully into the subject or to adopt similar regulations. When there appeared to him to be a greater facility in recovering debts he would not be backward in voting for the measure.

Mr. Hartly consented that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) recited the following clause in the constitution, viz: Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effects thereof—and moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills pursuant thereto; this motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz. Mr. Page, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thatcher.

On motion of Mr. White, a committee of elections was appointed, viz. Mr. Ames, Mr. Sherman Mr. Benson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Page, Mr. Wynkoop, and Mr. White.

A message from the Senate by their Secretary with a bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina, returned with amendments; in which the Senate requested the concurrence of the House.—These amendments were concurred in, with one amendment only.

By the amendments of the Senate to the foregoing act, a clause is introduced for the purpose of farther suspending the operation of the tonnage act with respect to vessels of Rhode-Island till the first day of April next.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 2.

Mr. Bland of Virginia took his seat this day.

The engrossed bill for securing the copy right to authors and proprietors was read the third time.

On motion this bill was recommitted to a select committee, and Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sylvester were appointed.

Several petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Foster of the committee on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, reported sundry amendments to said bill; which were read—These amendments included the schedules proposed by Mr. *Maddison*.—The House proceeded to consider the same.

The amendments preceeding the schedules were agreed to—those being read.

Mr. Livermore observed that he was apprehensive it was impracticable to effect an enumeration upon a plan that was to specify so many particulars.—He conceived it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible to make the distinctions proposed—the schedules contemplate too minute an enumeration of the various arts, and professions, if it comprized a smaller number it might answer—but he was afraid that calling for so particular a detail might excite some disagreeable ideas in the minds of the people.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the object which the

Hon. Gentleman had in view in moving for the recommitment of the bill, was to obtain more accurate information, not only with respect to the numbers of person, but also to ascertain more particularly the actual state of society in the United States. He would have wished therefore that the learned professions had been included, more particularly the lawyers, as he thought it would have contributed materially to the object.

Mr. Maddison observed that the most important advantages would be derived to the government in all its future operations, from knowing the actual state of the various numbers employed in the several arts and professions. It would assist the legislature in forming the laws, and enable them to do more equal justice: and had they been in possession of facts in this line in times past, it would perhaps have led to different decisions in many points.—With respect to including the learned professions he should be in favor of the addition.

Some further observations were made to these schedules, but on the question being put they were adopted—as were the other amendments proposed by the committee.

The bill as thus amended, was then read by the Speaker.

Mr. Burk moved an amendment so as to increase the allowance to the assistants employed in this business, viz.—To receive one dollar for every 150 persons returned from the country, and one dollar for every 250 in towns of more than 5000 inhabitants. A considerable diversity of opinion appeared on this motion—and the ideas formerly suggested were again repeated—The motion was at length adopted.

Mr. Jackson moved that the clause which empowers the marshals, by permission of the district judges, to allow the assistants one dollar for enumerating 100 persons, in parts where the inhabitants are greatly dispersed, should be amended so as to allow that sum for enumerating 50 persons.

This motion after considerable discussion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Thatcher moved, for a variety of reasons which he offered, that 150 dollars, the allowance to the marshal of the district of Maine, should be struck out, and 250 inserted.

Mr. Boudinot objected—as the adoption of this motion would lead to enhancing the allowances to the other districts—which would encrease the expence beyond the ideas of gentlemen, and the abilities of the United States in the present state of the Treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth supported the motion, and said he did not think the business could be performed for a less sum than 250 dollars.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the whole ground of the motion was on the idea that the marshals must peregrinate to all parts of the district,—whereas no such principle is contemplated in the formation of the bill;——the marshal is merely to receive the returns—I think the allowances in full proportion to what the others are to receive.

Mr. Goodhue said, that comparing the district of Maine with that of Massachusetts, and taking into consideration the difficulties which must attend transacting the business in the former—he should rather undertake to number the people of Massachusetts for 250 dollars, than those of Maine for that sum.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to the motion, and thought that gentleman magnified the difficulties beyond reason—he described the duty he supposed the marshal would have to perform and made it appear so inconsiderable, as that 150 dollars would be an ample compensation.

Mr. Jackon spoke in favor of the motion.

The motion was divided, and 150 were struck out.—It was then moved to insert 250 dollars—this was negatived, and 200 inserted.—

Mr. Boudinot moved that 150 dollars, the allowance to the marshal of the district of New-Jersey, should be struck out, and 200 inserted—which was carried in the affirmative.

The bill being gone through, and sundry amendments adopted, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the state of North Carolina—and concurring with an amendment, to the amendment proposed by the House.—which amendment of the Senate was agreed to. A committee on enrolled bills, consisting of Mr. Gilman and Mr. White was appointed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States was read the third time.

The time for commencing the business, and the period to be allowed the Marshals for compleating it, and making the returns, occasioned considerable debate. The first Monday in August next was agreed, as the day on which the enumeration shall begin by virtue of this law. But the House did not come to any decision respecting the time to be allowed for making the returns. Several motions were made, which met with various objections—and the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Trumbull of the committee on the memorial of Roger Alden brought in a report which was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for establishing a uniform system of naturalization was again taken into consideration by the committee of the whole.

The motion made yesterday for striking out the words from the bill "and shall have resided within the United States for one whole year" was resumed.

Mr. Stone was in favor of extending the previous time of residence to four or seven years.

Mr. Jackson suggested the propriety of a term of probation, and a recommendation from the grand jury of the district, before foreigners should be admitted to the rights of citizenship. He wished that such guards should be provided as would prevent the privilege from being bestowed on unworthy objects—for he hoped the time was nigh at hand, it would be deemed as honourable to be a citizen of Rome when she was mistress of the world.

Mr. Lawrence observed that as the United States contain vast tracts of uncultivated territory, it is their interest to have it settled with industrious citizens—and as such citizens are to be obtained by emigration, it becomes the duty of government to hold out every encouragement, they therefore ought not to make their terms of admission difficult.

Mr. Huntington said the terms of the bill are indefinite—that it requires the emigrant to take an oath that he intends to reside in the the United States, but how long and for what purpose are not ascertained in the law. He may determine to reside here till he accomplishes a particular object—and may go into the most obscure parts of the Union to take this oath—The community will not be benefited by such emigrants, and therefore ought not to admit them to the priviliges of citizens.

The mode of naturalization pointed out by this bill is much too easy. In the state to which I belong no person can be naturalized but by act of the legislature; the same is the case in several of the other States, and in England—and I never knew a good inhabitant who wished to be admitted to the rights of citizenship that did not find this mode sufficiently easy.

The term that the emigrant should reside, ought to be long enough to give him an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the government, and of those who are most proper to administer it, otherwise he cannot exercise his privilege to the advantage of himself or the community. He wished therefore that the clause might be amended in such a way as to leave the naturalization of foreigners to the State Legislatures.

Mr. Clymer after some introductory observations said that in his opinion foreigners should be gradually admitted to the rights of citizens,—that a residence for a certain time should entitle them to hold property, &c. but the higher rights of citizens, such as electing and being elected to office, should require a longer period—permitting these rights to be assumed and exercised at a shorter period would not operate as an inducement to persons to emigrate—as the great object in emigration is generally to procure a more comfortable subsistence, or to better the circumstances of the individuals—and the exercise of particular privileges is but a secondary consideration.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee were in favour of an easy mode of admitting foreigners—that the period previous to their enjoying and exercising the rights of citizens, should be short—as this would tend greatly to encouraging emigration into the United States.

Mr. Seney observed, that the United States have a right to impose the qualifications on the electors of officers for the general government—but have no right to interfere in those of the electors of officers in the State government—and while I am in favor, said he, of holding out proper encouragement to foreigners, & would very early admit them to hold property, yet I think it would be of dangerous tendency, to admit strangers suddenly to all the rights of citizens. He was opposed to adopting any mode that should interfere with the laws of the particular States, and in favor of recommitting the bills to a select committee.

Mr. Jackson was also in favor of recommitment. He said there were so many propositions before the committee that he should not know how to vote—he observed that the ideas of one gentleman with respect to naturalization, will subject the United States to the inconveniences and impositions which take place in some of the individual States where it has been frequently the case, that in a warmly contested election the wharfes and shipping have been stripped of sailors, and carried in bodies to vote.

Mr. Burke spoke largely on the subject, and reprobated a system that would produce corruption and a violation of the citizens in election, and moved for the recommitment.

Mr. Clymer said he was in favour of the motion, but thought it would be best to pass to the next clause first which involved the case of that particular class of persons denominated refugees.

Mr. Tucker proposed a clause by which foreigners should be admitted to the rights of citizens, so far to possess property, immediately after their arrival into the county on taking an oath of fidelity to the U. States, and giving satisfactory evidence of their intention to reside therein—and that three years residence should be requisite to entitle them to the rights of election.

Mr. Livermore said, that if he could get thro' the labyrith, of order, he would move that the committee should rise, and that the bill should be recommitted to a select committee—he observed that in the committee of the whole the business is now involved and perplexed, by motion after motion, in such a manner, that it put in him mind of a certain book which says, that in a assembly one hath a psalm, a second hath a doctrine, and another hath a prophecy, &c.—till the whole is in confusion.

He pointed out the difficulties that would result from not making residence a qulification of citizenship—upon the plan of some gentlemen who would admit foreigners upon taken an oath, it is not the United States who makes citizens of foreigners—they make themselves citizens.

THE MORALIST.

"THE rules of morality like the forms of dress, are to vary with the humours of men—and a system of morals is to receive a fashionable air at the good pleasure of those who wear it—The golden virtue that ought to govern men of spirit and business, is not a sullen inflexible sincerity, but a *fair seasonable accommodation* of one's self to the various exigencies of the times.

"The humour of acting always on one principle, is like that of sailing with one wind—Whereas the experienced sailor wins his way by varying his course in every direction as occasions serve, and making the best of all weathers.

"A regard to sincerity in conversation and behaviour, is specious enough in theory, but impossible in practice. One must be bigoted indeed, who cannot fashion his principles and life to the taste of the world. The genius of solitude must have got the command of a person, who cannot despise the littleness, the obscurity and the meanness of domestic stillness and virtue, composed with the pleasure of business, rich and splendid provisions of courts. Let such an one answer, is there nothing to charm the eye and exhilerate the spirits in flourishing peopled towns? Is there nothing in the sublime countenance of man, with which all the humble beauties of inanimate nature, rural fields, and landscapes cannot vie?

"Is not that *being* worth enjoying, which we find only in minds tried and polished in the school of fashionable conversation? Are not cheerful thoughts and sprightly purposes inspired chiefly by the friendship & society which exist in the higher walks of public life? Is it nothing to enjoy with friends at court, the accommodations which they will readily make? Is it nothing to live in a furnish'd house, to keep a sumptuous table, to command an equippage, to have many friends and dependants, to be courted by inferiours, to be received by the great, and to be *somebody* in the presence of *every one*? And what if in order to compass such things, some little devoirs and assiduities are expected; is this any more than conforming one's self to the necessary subordination of society.

So much for the maxim of *accommodation*, upon which libertine and chesterfieldians found their conduct. But let not the reader mistake the moralist, as abetting a maxim so fruitful with contagion.

By this detestible principle, virtue, reason, duty, & conscience are made to mean any thing, or nothing, as suits best. It has drawn thousands into scenes of intrigue and debauchery, and fixed the marks of eternal infamy upon their character.

Sincerity and honor are plain desirable things, and hold no acquaintance with the low bred policy and sinister views of men who receive their education at courts—They are principles which receive the most lasting impressions upon men of coarser minds. And who would not forego the polish of the fashionable world, for the sake of possessing a mind capable of retaining sincere and honourable views?

And what inducements any have to quit an humble education where the principles of truth and honesty are instilled into the mind, for one at court, or in fashionable circles, where artifice and intrigue are the first rudiments that are taught, let the disgraced lives and uncomfortable end of those who have the trial, determine.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

Received by the latest Arrival.

CALCUTTA, (East-Indies,) May 20, 1789.

BY letters from Bombay we have been favored with a more particular account of the operations of Tippoo before Tellichery than has yet appeared.

On the 23d of March, Tippo approached the neighbourhood of Tellichery with a force so considerable as to be seriously alarming. On the 26th, he encamped on Tandatenny, with in sight, and not more than four miles distant from the town. One of the seapoys belonging to the garrison, cutting wood on the banks of of the stream which seperates the districts of the English and Tippoo, was wantonly shot by a party of his troops. From the disposition of his army, and some threatening apppearances, an attack was hourly expected; the inhabitants, to the number of two thousand, were, in consequence armed. Several deserters came in from Tippoo's army, and these he required to be delivered up in the most insolent and unbecoming terms. Very properly, his requests were treated with the utmost contempt. Among other deserters was a party of Frenchmen who belonged to Lally's corps; that these men should be delivered up, Tippoo was particulary anxious; however, to be out of danger, they were sent round to the government at Bombay on the Shah Syriah. On the evening of the 30th, Tippoo, with his whole encampment marched off, avowedly for Pimlipatum, but as the vessel which brought this intelligence to Bombay left Tellichery the same night, it is uncertain where he has directed his rout.

The Government of Bombay have given protection to great numbers of Nairs to whom Tippoo has shewn a most implacable hatred, and on whom he has indiscriminately exercised the most studied cruelties; many of these poor wretches has he again and again, marched into wide and extensive plains; there ordered their legs and arms to be cut off in his own presence, and in that mutilated state left them laying on the ground, prohibiting under pain of death any relief, being afforded to the miserable sufferers. During the march of Tippoo from Seringapatnam to Tillichery no less than five thousand have sacrificed to the vindictive caprice of this unfeeling Tippoo.

MADRAS, May 10, 1789.

The letters from the southward, received yesterday and to day bring in account of an opposition to the cachment under the command of Col. Stewart, rather more obstinate than was expected at so early a stage; and of an action on the 14th instant, bravely maintained by the Murdoos, as they were called—Vellee Murdoo, in defence of the fort at Collungoady. The following are the particulars mentioned in an extract of letter from the Camp at Colungoody.

"This morning at six o'clock we began the attack, and I am very sorry to add, it was desperate and bloody, beyond conception; it lasted until near one o'clock in the afternoon, when the principal village was taken; but it was stormed once or twice before this could be effected, and our people were repulsed with the loss of some men; the artillery could not get up to support them, or they must have carried it the first attack. Lieut. Taylor was shot through the body by a musket ball; Capt. Read slightly wounded in the leg; and, as I can guess, four or five of our grenadiers are killed, and twelve wounded, some of them mortally; many of the 72d are killed and wounded, but none of their officers. Mr. Freer is shot through the arm, and the bone dangerously shattered. Ensigns Macklerab, Ridge, and Dornack, are wounded, as is Lieut Duppage (slighty) in the hand. Several seapoys killed and wounded: the Nabob, who is with us, is also wounded.

"A deserter from the Murdoos says, that Chinna Murdoo has lost his son, and that another of the family is shot through the neck; a number of their people have been also killed and wounded. The artillery have had 15 men wounded, but no officer hurt. Some horses, and a quantity of grain, were found in the place.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.

WE learn that the Russian fleet has again taken possession of the island of Zea, after defeating the Algerine squadron, and that the commander of our fleet in the Archipelago has lost his head, by order of his Highness, for not opposing the ravages of the privateers there.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.

A courier has this moment arrived with the news that General Fabry has taken Cladova, & consequently the whole district of Kranisnia, and comprising 150 towns and villages. What renders this conquest of more importance is, that it will hasten the fall of Orsova, which receives most of its provisions from that quarter.

An officer from Prince Potemkin s army has brought intelligence of the surrender of Bender in the 15th instant, the garrison of which fortress, with as many of the inhabitants as were disposed to follow, were to be escorted to Ismail.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

By the Austrian accounts, it is said, that the value of the stores taken from the Turks last campaign, amounts to twenty two millions of florins.

The vessels dispatched from England to America for wheat, may be expected to return in the middle of March; but should they be delayed even a month after that, which is very unlikely, their arrival then would destroy the combination, the effects of which must have at that time, and till the harvest, been severely felt, had not government wisely opened the ports.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Brussels, dated Dec. 15.

"At half after three o'clock, while I was at dinner, the town bells rang the alarm, the patriots flew to arms, seized the critical moment, overpowered all the posts in the lower town, mastered the mint, &c. This work was over by six o'clock, but the worst was yet to come; neither reason nor argument could prevail on the patriots to desist from attacking the grand place opposite the Maison de Ville, which they hazarded against a whole battallion, furnished with eight pieces of cannon, and every avenue guarded. At half after nine the assault began, and continued with unremitting fury till half after 12 o'clock, when the troops called for a parley; but it was too late, they were all captured. Thus the Patriots got possession of all the lower town, and Dalton asked a suspension of arms for a few hours; it was granted, for rest was necessary to the Patriots. At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, to the surprise of every body, Dalton evacuated the town in the most precipitate manner, and the troops went out of town rather pell mell, than otherwise; and all this I saw, for I was about the whole time. He had 4500 effective men, and 18 pieces of brass cannon, besides howitzers. This famous hero was with the advanced guard, his hat flapped, and a night cap over his head, and by that time the rear of the army got out of the gate, he must have been three miles off. I am very sure there is not in history so digraceful a retreat; for if Dalton had been possessed of skill or courage, he might have demolished the town and Patriots together, which did not exceed 800 at the commencement; and who supplied the want of arms and order by desperate courage. The whole country is now in the hands of the Patriots, and the Emperor may bid adieu to the Pays Bas. This revolution is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of time, conducted with a regularity and humanity that does the natives great honour; not a Royalist has even suffered the smallest inconvenience, their houses are guarded with the utmost circumspection, & we are now perfectly quiet and tranquil."

No less than 110 vessels have already been dispatched to America for corn.—From Liverpool 54—Bristol 33.—The coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall 33.—

Letters by yesterday's mails bring us the confirmation of the Austrians having evacuated Machlin and Termonde. In the former place, the Patriots found a train of artillery, with 60000 stand of small arms, so that they are abundantly provided with warlike stores. On hearing of the taking of Brussels, the Imperialists left Louvain. Some letters mentioned positively that General Dalton is taken prisoner, with the whole body of troops with which he was endeavoring to retreat to Luxemburgh from Brussels. On his march, he took many of the nobles out of their country seats, and sent them hostages to Luxemburgh. However, the patriots have been even with him, for they have seized Count Cobenziel, Gen. Leliien, and the Prince Starenberg, who were just arrived from Vienna to mediate a pacification of the present troubles, and will keep them as counter hostages.

At Constantinople such dreadful tumults are reported to prevail, as have obliged the Sultan Selim to abandon that city. Much blood has been shed on the occasion, and it is supposed the insurrection will end in the dethronement of the Emperor.

The French Minister, it is said, has made a proposition to the Dutch to sell them the debt due them from the American Congress, for their service last war, which, it is said, has been accepted of. The Americans have given their consent to the transfer, by which, means a very considerable sum of money will be raised at once for the service of the French King. Our Court had the first offer of purchasing the debt, but refused it.

NEW-HAVEN, February 24.

Extract of a letter from New-Fairfield.

"The following melancholy event evinces to us, that the avenues to the grave are as numerous as the objects which surround us. On the 4th inst. Feb. Mr. Dan Towner, son of Captain Dan Towner, of this place, for the purpose of getting a load of wood, got up into a large oak to cut off the branches. It appears from observations since made, that the wind which was very high, as a limb, was falling, brought it suddenly round, threw him from his situation, and caught him by the arm, where hanging helpless, till he expired. His body was found in about five hours after the accident, free from fractures or bruises, and some share of vital warmth remaining. A sermon adapted to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Western, was rendered more highly interesting by the humane and benevolent character commemorated."

BOSTON, March 4.

The Bill for raising the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, for the use of this Commonwealth, has passed both branches of the Legislature to be enacted.

A resolve passed both branches yesterday, appointing the Hon. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. Esquire, SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. the Hon. DAVID COBB, Esq. GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Esq. and Mr. JOHN KNEELAND, Managers of the State Lottery.

The House proposed a Bill, in addition to the Justices, or Confession Act, the object of which is, to prevent any actions being brought before the Courts of Common Pleas, in the first instance, saving such as are expressly excepted in the act.

The Hon. N. Dane, Esq. accepted his appointment, as an Agent to state and support the claims of this Commonwealth, against the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was lately in in the Genesee county.

"One curiosity was a BRIMSTONE SPRING, which issues from two places about two rods apart, and about twenty rods from the bottom of a large hill, where it comes through apertures about five or six inches in diameter, and perfectly round, descending like a swift brook, there is a glade about four rods wide from the springs to the bottom of the hill, which is quite clear, all the bushes, if ever there were any, are gone, and there is not much soil, it is rather struck of divers colours, and all the way in or near the water, and on every level spot there is brimstone in some places 10 or 15 inches deep.

THE PRESIDENT's BIRTH-DAY.

The celebration of the Birthday of our beloved PRESIDENT has been general and harmonious, in small as well as in capital towns. Amongst others, a correspondent has communicated to us the demonstrations of the respect for this illustrious character, which inspired the citizens of the town of *Gloucester, Cape Ann.* In the morning, Capt. Pearce ordered the colours to be hoisted, at the discharge of a gun, on board several vessels—and at 12 o'clock, desired Capt. J. Coffin, who commands a large ship fitting for whaling, to fire 13 guns. At one o'clock, a neat whale-boat, on wheels, well-manned and equiped, with oars, harpoons and lances, with warp, and each man dressed in freck and trowses, was draged by men in pursuit of a horse, which represent a whale, having fits, &c. fixed to him; and on coming up, the harpooner threw his harpoon by the horse's side, and the man on the horse catching the end of the warp, the horse immediate sat off upon the run—the men in the boat securing themselves, and observing the same rules as if in real service. The horse at length stopping, the harpooner, on cumming up with him, threw a lance by his side, and the horse, turning upon the boat as if in an agony, appeared to fight it; but, after several attempts to extricate himself, being at length worn down, was represented expiring—The whole affording a scene which gave much satisfaction to a great number of spectators. At night, 13 guns were fired, and 13 toasts drank by the gentlemen of the town who assembled on the joyous occasion.

His Excellency the Governor, with the unanimous consent of the Council, has been pleased to appoint the Honourable NATHAN CUSHING, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

BY ORDER OF LAW,

ON Monday the 5th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of GIDEON HANNUM, late of Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, deceased.

Said Vendue to be at the dwelling house of Widow Abiah Hannum, in said Belchertown.

SOLOMON HANNUM, } Administrators.
DANIEL HANNUM,

Belchertown, March 1, 1790.

CASH given for old Continental and New Emission MONEY, of either of the United States, by

NATHANIEL BLAKE.

Northampton, Feb. 1790.

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of AARON WARNER, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the first Mondays of May, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

SETH COLEMAN,
MARTIN KELLOGG,
JOHN BILLINGS.

Amherst, Feb. 3. 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL PHELPS, late of Northampton, deceased; represented insolvent, and ten months being allowed from the first of January last for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Nathaniel Phelps, in said Northampton, on the first Mondays of May, July and October next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

EPHRAIM WRIGHT,
JOSIAH CLARK,
ELIJAH CLARK.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

NATHANIEL PHELPS, } Executors.
RUFUS PHELPS,

Northampton, Feb. 17, 1790.

LEFT with the subscriber on the 2d day of January last, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, white face, both eyes white, one hind foot white, 13 hands and a half high, ten or eleven years old, trots and paces—is supposed to be a stolen horse. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON NEWEL.

Colrain, Feb. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Goshen county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

William Brakenridge, 3s. 7d. Joseph Basset, 16s. 8d. Lt. Paul King, 10s. 7d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 5th of April next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Nehemiah May, innholder in said Goshen, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

EBENEZER PARSONS, Collector.

Goshen, Feb. 22, 1790.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of October last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, short hair, trots and paces, one hind footlock white, a small bunch on one of her fore feet just above her hoof. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and for the mare only Six Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by ZEMRY SMITH.

Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1790.

The Subscriber hereby informs his customers that this paper begins a new Quarter—He therefore calls upon all indebted for the last and all former quarters, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfil his engagements with the Printer.

ANDREW WOOD.

March 3, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Doctor JOB RAINGER, late of Goshen, deceased, or that have demands on said estate are desired to call on William White, Esq. of said Goshen, for settlement. As the last sickness of the deceased was expensive, and there are some demands on his estate which must be paid soon, it is necessary that there should be a speedy settlement of his accounts. And unless they are soon settled they will be put in suit.

JOHN RAINGER, Adm'r.

Feb. 7, 1790.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EULOGIUM ON RUM.

ARISE! ye pimpled, tippling race, arise!
From every town and village tavern come!
Shew your red noses, and o'erflowing eyes,
And help your poet chant the praise of *Rum*.
The cordial drop, the morning dram, I sing,
The mid-day toddy, and the evening sling.

Hail, mighty *Rum!* and by this general name
I call each species—*Whisky, Gin,* or *Brandy:*
[The kinds are various—but the effect the same;
And so I chuse a name that's short and handy:
For reader, know, it takes a deal of time,
To make a crooked word lie smooth in rhyme.]

Hail, mighty *Rum!* thy song inspiring merit
Is known to many a bard in these our days:
Apollo's drink, they find is void of spirit—
Mere chicken broth—insipid as their lays:
And pleas'd, they'd give a river—aye, a sea
Of tuneful water for one quart of thee!

Hail, mighty *Rum!* how wond'rous is thy power!
Unwarm'd by thee, how would our spirits fail!
When dark December comes with aspect sour,
And, sharp as razor, blows the northern gale!
And yet thou'rt grateful in that sultry day,
When raging Sirius darts his fervid ray.

Hail, mighty *Rum!* to thee the wretched fly,
And find a sweet oblivion of their woes:
Lock'd in thy arms, as in the grave they lie—
Forget their kindred—and forgive their foes:
And Lethe's stream [so much extoll'd by some
In ancient times] I shrewdly guess was *Rum*.

Hail, mighty *Rum!* what can thy power withstand!
E'en lordly Reason flies thy dreadful face;
And health and joy, and all the lovely band
Of social virtues, shun thy dwelling place,
For in whatever breast it rears its throne;
Like Turkish monarchs, *Rum* must rule alone.

When our bold fathers cross'd the Atlantic wave,
And here arrived—a weak defenceless band,
Pray what became of all the tribe so brave—
The savage owners of this happy land;
Were they sent headlong to the realms below,
"By doom of battle?" friend, I answer no.

Our Fathers were too wise to think of war:
They knew the woodlands were not quickly past.
They might have met with many an ugly scar—
Lost many a fore-top—and been beat at last.
But *Rum*, assisted by his son Disease,
Perform'd the business with surprising ease.

And would our western brethren be less proud, or,
In other words, throw by the gun and drum—
For ducks and squirrels save their lead and powder,
And send the tawny rogues some pipes of *Rum*—
I dare predict they all would gladly suck it,
And every mother's son soon *lick the bucket*.

But, lo! the ingratitude of Adam's race!
Tho' all these clever things to *Rum* we owe—
Gallons of ink are squirted in his face:
And his bruis'd back is bang'd with many a blow;
Some hounds of note have rung his funeral knell,
And every puppy joins the general yell.

So have I seen (the simile is fine,
And wonderfully pat, tho' rather old)
When rising Phoebus shot his rays benign,
A flock of sheep come skipping from the fold:
Some restless sheep cries baa—and all the throng,
Ewes, rams, lambs, weathers, bellowing pour along.

But fear not, *Rum*, tho' fiercely they assail,
And none but I, the bard, thy cause defend,
Think not thy foes, tho' num'rous, shall prevail,
Thy power diminish, or thy being end:
Tho' spurn'd from table, and the public eye,
In the snug closet safely shalt thou lie.

And oft when Sol's proud chariot quits the sky,
And humbler Cynthia mounts her one-horse chair,
To that snug closet shall thy vot'ry fly,
And wrapt in darkness, keep his orgies there—
Lift the full bottle joyous to his head,
Then, great as Cæsar, reel sublime to bed.
Burlington, Dec. 178[illegible].

THE OBSERVER.

No. XIV.

Excises and duties on trade, imposed by individual States, inconsistent with the rights of the Federal Constitution.
An extract from an enquiry into the excise laws of Connecticut.

IT is questioned by many good and sensible men, whether the Excise of a particular State is consistent with the federal Constitution—I will endeavor to examine the subject, with all the candor its magnitude requires.

The clause of the Constitution, on which doubts have arisen, is in the tenth Section of the first Article, in these word, "No State shall, without the consent "of Congress, lay any Imposts or duties on imports or "exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for "executing its inspection laws." The question then resolves itself into this point; whether the Excise of any State is an *Impost* or *Duty* upon *imports* according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. To determine the question, let us first discover the true meaning on which the whole depends.

The taxes laid by government on goods, wares, merchandize or manufactures fall under the following denominations; *Duties, Impost, Custom, Excise.* Duties is a word of general import, comprehending every species of Tax charged by the public upon any goods whatever. All Imposts, Customs, and Excises, are *Duties*. *Impost* is strictly speaking a word of the same comprehensive signification. It is from the Latin *impono*, to lay upon or *impose*; any thing *laid upon* or *imposed*. It is equivalent to duty, implying any *charge* or *price imposed* upon goods, and *owing* or payable by law to government. This will be more fully proved afterwards.—*Custom* is derived from the French *coutum* or *coust*, from whence we derive our word *cost*. It signifies originally price, charge, toll or tribute; but according to the practice of commercial nations, its proper sense is *Duties* or *Imposts* upon goods imported from foreign countries, payable by law to government, by the importing merchant, at the port of entry or delivery. *Excise*, from *excisum* to cut off, is "an inland "imposition, paid sometimes upon the consumption "of the commodity, or frequently upon the retail sale, "which is the last stage before the consumption" Blackstone's Com. vol. I. ch. 8. It was originally intended to be a Duty or Tax distinct from *customs*—being laid upon *imports* and [illegible] upon *home manufactures*. In general this distinction is still preserved in England, excises being mostly laid upon articles manufactured. In a few instances, duties are laid upon imported articles, as upon several kinds of spirits, tea, sugar, coffee, which duties are called excises; tho' some of them are improperly so denominated, being collected by the officers of the customs, upon the articles in bulk. This is the case with liquors imported. See Postlethwaite Dict. of Commerce vol. I. article *excise*.

The general distinction however observed in England, where we are to recur for the true meaning of these words, is this; duties on imports, payable at the port of entry or delivery are called *customs*; duties on home manufactures which are usually paid at the manufactory, are called *excises*. This distinction is made, where duties are laid on the *same articles*, and by the *same act* of Parliament. Thus a duty on candles *imported*, laid by 9 Ann. I. is numbered among the *customs*. A duty on candles *made in Great-Britain*, laid by the same statute is called an *Excise*. The same remark applies to skins hides, soap, and many other articles. The distinction then between customs and excises is well established. See Postlethwaite, vol. I. articles, *customs* and *excise*.

What then is the distinction between *Impost* and *Excise* or is there any distinction? The distinction seems to be this: Impost is a *genus*, of which Excise is a *species*. Impost is a generical term, comprehending every kind of tax, Duty or imposition upon goods, whether imported or home-manufactured. Excise is one species of this tax, viz. a duty on home manufactures, and in three or four instances, has been extended to the retail sale of foreign commodities.

As the foregoing definition of *Impost* is different from the common idea of it in this state, it is necessary to show the grounds on which it stands:

That *Impost* comprehends every species of tax or duty whether on imports exports, or manufactures, is deducible first, from the derivation of the word; the original denoting any duty, charge or burden upon some person or thing. Secondly, the word has been generally used in this comprehensive sense by the best English writers. If so, then *Excise* is one species of *Impost*, and it is so understood in England.

The best compilers of dictionaries explain *Impost* to be any tax, toll or tribute. A land tax is an *Impost* upon land, in the true sense of the word; and the duty upon the portage of letters, upon chimneys, or hackney coaches, is strictly speaking an *Impost* on those articles: the duty is said to be *imposed* by act of Parliament, and that which is so *imposed* is an *Impost* or an *imposition*. This explanation is founded on the best definitions of the word in our language. But not to rest on etymology, let us attend to common practice, or the popular sense of the word.

Postlethwaite, who treats expressly of commerce, defines impost to be, "a tax or duty laid by the sovereign authority, upon such merchandizes are as "brought from foreign countries; it is sometimes "applied to a tax imposed upon domestic productions "and manufactures." It does not appear by this definition, that a particular mode of levying and collecting a tax is necessary to constitute it an *Impost*. On the other hand, it seems that any tax or duty may be denominated an *Impost*. To come nearer to the point: the Excise itself is called an *Impost*, in an ordinance of the Commons, dated 1649; the "*Impost of Excise*;" and Blackstone's definition of Excise makes it an *Impost*; for he calls it "*an inland imposition*;" imposition here signifying the *thing laid*, is precisely equivalent to *Impost*. So that the best writers on the subject of duties use Impost in the extensive sense before explained.

In this state we have made a distinction between an *Impost* and an *Excise*; making one to be a duty payable on the first importation; the other a duty payable by the retailer. But the distinction is, in a great measure, a creature of our own: and it arises from our mistaking *Impost* for *custom*. We use *Impost* as the English do *Customs*: whereas both *Excise* and *Customs* are equally *Imposts*. Thus the word *Impost* does not make a distinct head of duties in English writers, for it comprehends all. Postlethwaite, Blackstone, the Parliamentary register use *Impost* in this general sense, and class the duties payable on importation or exportation, under the head of *Customs*—and the duties paid on the retail sale of tea, coffee, sugar and certain liquors, together with those paid by the manufacturer, under the head of *Excise*. We have in our practice, confounded terms, using a *generical term* for one of the *species*; and it is a matter of some doubt whether the United States will agree to our sense of the word in their construction of the Constitution.

But if the word *Impost* did not comprehend *Excise*, so as to restrain the States from laying the duty; yet the word *duty*, which is used in the same clause, would extend the prohibition to every possible method of levying money on imports. This word is universal in its signification, and the Convention, in wording this clause of the Constitution, seem to have been aware of some misconstruction of the word *Impost*, and therefore used the word *Duty* which is of unequivocal meaning. They used two words of general import; "*Imposts* or *Duties*." They could not use them in different senses, for all *Imposts* are *Duties*; but they used *Duties* as an explanatory term more generally understood. Thus far we meet with little difficulty. But an explanation of the subsequent part of the clause is not so easy. The question depends on the true meaning of the words *imports* and *exports*.

(The remainder of this number in our next.)

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,
Have just received a fresh supply of English and West-India
GOODS,
suitable to any season.——Likewise,
Drugs and Medicines, Paints,
Bar-Iron and Steel, and assortment of Hollow and Crockery WARE—Bohea and Souchong Tea,—all of which will be sold reasonable for Cash, or bartered for most kinds of country Produce.

All those who are indebted to said PORTERS, either by Book or Note, are desired to make immediate payment—especially those who have been indebted more than six months.—Should any neglect this call, and thereby be sued without further notice, this advertisement must be considered as a sufficient apology.
Hadley, Feb. 17, 1790.

Military Bounty Lands.
OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

TAKE NOTICE!
ALL Book Accounts, Notes, or other obligations of long standing on which any thing is due to the subscriber, if not settled before the first day of April next, will be lodged in his creditor's or some attorney's hand to be collected. Betwixt this time and that he will receive in payment, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts of Lye, Ashes, Butter, Flax, Grain of any kind, or any kind of Produce that will realize cash. After this timely warning, he expects that no one will take any exceptions to any trouble he may be obliged to subject them——ALL persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call on him for payment.
EDWARD BILLINGS.
Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1790. (82)

The Subscribers Commissioners
appointed to examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of JOSHUA WINSLOW, late of Barre, deceased, hereby give notice, that the time of their Commission is lengthened by the Hon. Judge of Probate, from the fifth day of January last, three months, and that they shall attend at the house of Capt. John Atwood, of Barre, innholder, on the last Monday of this and the two following months from four to six o'clock P. M.
EZRA JONES.
NOAH RIPLEY.
Barre, Jan. 6, 1790. -1-

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that a lot of land lying in the town of Wendell, No. 56, is taxed in my tax bills for the year 1788, as follows, viz.
State tax, *1s. 4d.* Town tax, *8s. 10d. 1q.* Ministerial tax, *2s. 11d.*
Unless said taxes are paid on or before the second Monday in March next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder at said Wendell, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with necessary charges.
Said Lot taxed to Ethan Wetherbee.
DAVID WHITAKER, Constable.
Wendell, Feb. 3, 1790. -1-

A few of
Thomas's Collection
OF
Sacred Musick,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and *Beers's*
ALMANACKS,
By the groce dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 185.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. IV.

AS it is a matter of importance that punishments should be inflicted equally and impartially, according to the nature and aggravation of offences, i.e. that no man's wealth should screen him from the infamy justly due on the one hand, and no man's poverty or want of friends expose him to a punishment partial or unjust, on the other—so it is, at least, equally important to guard against an unwarrantable severity in the execution of penal laws. That the criminal laws of many places are over severe, and their execution harshness & injustice, calculated to nourish the seeds of cruelty, which are but too natural to the human heart, rather than answer the benevolent purposes of society, is a truth which, in this enlightened age and country, will hardly be disputed. This is not only the case in all places where the enjoyment of life and property depends upon a tyrants' breath, but even where the essentials of civil liberty are enjoyed. The severe laws of England with regard to theft, forgery, and other incroachments upon property are undoubted instances of this. The many capital punishments which take place in affairs of that nature, oftentimes for trivial causes, are distressing to the feelings of humanity.—From the view of this over severity, some have perhaps gone into the opposite extreme, and have been for discarding capital punishments wholly from society, even in cases of murder. This, if I mistake not, is an opinion advanced by the Marquis of Becaria, and is adopted by the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, as appears from a late publication of his upon the subject. But I leave the defence of this to such ingenious gentlemen as see cause to espouse it. I shall nevertheless hazard the defence of this proposition, viz.—That no attack upon property whatsoever, however flagrantly unjust, can, (according to the law of nature, and the eternal rule of right, which either is, or ought to be the foundation of all civil institutions, in every community) incur the forfeiture of life. To set life in competition with property is undoubtedly to set the latter too high; and I presume no benevolent man can, in the calm moment of dispassionate reflection, wish to have his interest secured at so great expence. That law of the author of our holy religion, which is the standard of true benevolence, will I think be found, if applied, explicitly to condemn such a desire, viz. to do to others as we would have others do to us. There is no man in the proper exercise of reason, but is conscious to himself that he estimates his own life much higher than he does his property. Skin for skin, all that a man hath will he give for his life, is a proposition no less true, because spoken by the father of lies. If no man estimates his property so highly as he does his own life, and if in this case he judges according to the nature of things, then, by the rule above, no man ought to estimate his property so high as he does the life of another. Laws then founded upon principles of benevolence, must consider the life of one subject as of more value than the property of another. Upon this principle it is, I think evident, that the crime of theft, tho' highly injurious to society, and undoubtedly deserving punishment, according to its demerit, yet cannot in any case in justice incur the forfeiture of life, whether the article stolen be great or small, or whether it be a first, second, third, or any future instance of theft.—The thief injures no man in any thing which he considers as in any respect of equal value with his life, and so does not justly forfeit his own—for the reparation ought to be according to the nature of the injury. For this we have the sanction of the divine law-giver. Nor is the case so alter'd as to make death a justly deserved penalty, tho' locks, bolts or bars be broken through to come at the thing stolen. It is but theft still, and these bolts and bars are only property. Even the crime of burglary which is the highest species of theft, and by our laws capital, yet I think ought not to be punished with death. For the house breaker only makes an attack upon property, and were it possible for the thief to steal the house, and all the wealth it contains, without injuring the inhabitants, it would be but theft still.—If it be said that house breaking is not only theft, but implies intentional injury even to the lives of the inhabitants, I answer, that the intent of the civil law is to punish actions and not intentions. Intended actions which never have been brought into effect, must be referred for a higher tribunal. How then is it consistent with the principles of justice or good policy, to inflict a punishment which the crime committed does not justly deserve, because there are some grounds to suspect, that the criminal might intend to commit another crime, which if he had committed, would have justly deserved the penalty inflicted. One man may intend to murder another without breaking open his house—but if he neither effects, nor even attempts his purpose, the law meddles not with his intention. So if a man breaks open a house in the night, and steals, but attempts nothing further, let him intend or not intend any thing against the life of the occupant, the action is only an action of theft, and the criminal can only be punished as a thief—his life is therefore not forfeited. In defence of capital punishments for these it may be observed, that burglary, which is capital by our law, is much more rare than other instances of that species of villainy, which is an evidence that the terror of death deters from it. But in my opinion, the danger of an immediate discovery and conviction deters ten times more. If a house should be broken up and robbed, with the same facility, and without any more danger of an immediate discovery that articles without doors can be secreted, the threatened punishment of death would not stop the frequency of it. The sacred pages undoubtedly make a just estimation of the value of property, but these no where set it in a ballance with life—but if a man steals let him restore four fold, and if he hath not wherewith to make restitution, let him be sold for his theft. Nothing said about hanging, whipping, imprisonment, or paying costs of court, as part of his sentence.

Nor is it I apprehend a clear case, that high way robbery ought, in every instance of it, to be punished with death. This is still but an attack upon property. Tis doubtless attended with many aggravating circumstances, such as actual violence offered, and even life, threatened—and probably it would sometimes be even attended with murder in case of resistance. But supposing one man threatens the life of another, yet makes no attempt upon his property, he is not punishable with death—and supposing he takes away his property in a clandestine manner, without violence, it is not capital. But will it not be difficult to say by what rule of right two crimes, neither of which taken separately, are capital offences, yet should deserve capital punishment when joined in the same action. That such villains as well as many other pests of society, forfeit their liberty none can dispute—but whether life is actually forfeited is another matter. If a robber not only threatens life but actually takes it away, then the nature of his offence is alter'd—tis no longer for robbery but for murder that such an one is called in question—then it is life ballanced with life, which must be viewed much more agreeable to the principles of justice. But doubtless it will be said I mistake the point here; for though felonious encroachments upon property are sometimes punished with death, yet this does not necessarily set life in the ballance with property, but with the welfare of society, which is the thing principally intended by the law—and though there be no proportion between the value of one man's property, and another man's life, yet the security and welfare of a community is of infinitely more worth than the lives of numbers of corrupt members, who are nuisances to the same, and that therefore attempts upon property, which do a capital injury to society, may and ought to be punished with death. But although this principle must be admitted as just, yet it is doubtless liable to be misapplied, as I am fully persuaded it is in this case. It is, I think evident, that such instances of severity tend not to promote the interest of society, but the reverse. For in the first place, such severe laws to defend property operate unequally, by punishing with rigour some sorts of encroachments, and letting others pass with impunity. Many ways which are taken by the crafty and designing, to obtain the property of the simple, unwary, and perhaps of the necessitous, are doubtless in themselves as really criminal as many instances of theft, to which the criminal is sometimes in some measure, impelled by the pressing calls of necessity. Now though such may not be equally criminal with the shop-lift or foot-pad, yet where persons of one of these classes are, if not honoured with the confidence of the public, yet caress'd and prais'd for their ingenuity, and some of the others punished with death, conviction instantly rushes upon the mind, that a law which operates so unequally is not founded upon fact and reason, but upon the principles of self-interest. In the second place, by capital punishments, in the instances mentioned, the public is deprived of many, who though they may be corrupt members, yet are capable to be improved in a way conducive to public utility, as well as to indemnify the public for the expences of their conviction. Did the multiplying of capital punishments, and enlarging the list of capital crimes, tend to prevent their being committed, and to the purging of a community from villainy, much might be said in favour of the measure; but fact and experience proves the reverse. The dread hereby struck is but momentary, though fatal to the suffering culprit, yet to survivors oftentimes extends no further than the sight of the gallows, and sometimes not so far. Instances are frequent in Europe, and are not wanting in his country, where, while a miserable culprit has been dangling in the air, a similar crime to that for which he suffers has been committed under the gallows. The frequency of executions makes them familiar, takes away their terror, and so destroys their use. Such is the constitution of our natures, that a frequent correspondence with subjects of terror takes away the terror of them. The soldier grows familiar with wounds and blood, and the physician grows familiar with disease and death. The frequency of executions makes them be considered as things of course, little better than mere matters of amusement—the repetition of such spectacles, has a direct tendency to debauch the morals, vitiate the taste, and destroy the sensibility of the human heart. The way therefore to have capital punishments strike terror, is to have them as seldom as possible, and never but in case of crimes the most aggravated. For should an attempt be made by capital punishments to extirpate the whole race of villains, they will be found like so many Phenix's, others would instantly spring up out of their ashes, probably in greater numbers, and to the greater annoyance of the publick. So that living spectacles of terror, while they they are more profitable to a community, and more agreeable to a spirit of benevolence, would be more effectual to prevent crimes, as well as leave the supreme arbiter of the universe, the sole Lord of life, except in such cases where he hath given express command to take it away. Let such criminals then live to be a warning to others, let them live during the time the all-wise disposer of events sees meet to continue them in the place of repentance, and let them live to make some restitution to an injured community for the enormity of their crimes.

These observations are not mere matters of speculation, but verified by uncontrovertible facts. In communities where the laws are most sanguinary, and executions most frequent, attended with all the horrors of the gibbet, rack, wheel, burning, and impaling alive—there the morals are most usually depraved, & crimes most frequent. Justice degenerates into the most wanton cruelty on the one hand, and on the other the most solemn warnings to deter from crimes, are treated with a most stupid neglect. The brutish tyranny of the Emperor of Morocco, as well as the cruel despotism of the Turks, and other eastern nations are instances of this. We may also see it exemplified in communities, concerning which we may obtain more regular information. In South and North Britain, the laws respecting violent incroachments upon property are different. In Scotland theft is rarely punished with death—in England always, if the article stolen exceeds a small specified value—yet stealing has been, and still continues to be much more frequent in England than in Scotland. In the state of New-York the laws have been much more sanguinary, and executions much more frequent for trespasses upon property than in New-England. Yet there such crimes have been more frequent. Capital punishments, if I am rightly informed, rarely take place in Sweden—And the late Empress Elisabeth, of Russia, entirely abolished capital punishments out of her dominions—yet it has not been found to increase crimes. These instances are, I think sufficient to show, that multiplying capital punishments does not answer the end proposed, viz. to promote the welfare of society, but rather tends to the hardening of offenders, depraving of morals, and increasing of crimes. Rather, if we will promote the best interests of society, let the principles of benevolence have their full scope, and then every law, with the penalty annexed will carry conviction home to the conscience which is a people's greatest security. Happy for us we are in a land where the laws are as little sanguinary as in almost any country under heaven.—But if in any instance they might be less so, every benevolent heart will devoutly wish for the reform. And that in some instances they would admit of a reformation, is the opinion of

IMPARTIALIS.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XV.

(Concluded from our last.)

Excises and duties on trade, imposed by individual States, inconsistent with the rights of the Federal Constitution.
An extract from an enquiry into the excise laws of Connecticut.

AN *import* in commerce is an article of goods brought from a foreign country, either by land or water, chiefly by water. An *export* is an article sent from our own to a foreign country. Every article of home produce or manufacture may be exported;—but it is not considered as an *export*, unless actually sent abroad. Duties on exports are usually paid on the shipment of the goods.

Now it will be admitted that every article of mar[illegible]

chandize brought hither from a foreign country is an *import*, at the time of entry and delivery; & of course, that no state can, without the consent of Congress, lay any tax or duty upon them at the time of importation. But the main question is, whether after the goods are landed, lodged in ware houses, and opened for sale, they do not lose the name of *imports*. If they do, the States are not prohibited from laying duties upon them at any period, after they have lost that appellation.

I presume to assert that in the common language of merchants, goods imported never lose the name of imports. The wholesale merchant, and the smallest retailer, would call the goods in their stores and shops, *imports*; the *imports of the country*; the *imports* from England, Ireland and the West-Indies. These phrases are the usual language of the country. If then the common popular acceptation of a word, used and understood in all commercial countries, is to decide the point, goods brought from abroad never lose the name of imports. When should they lose the name? Is it when they are landed? When they are opened? Or when they are sold to the retailer? I confess I am yet to be informed at what particular period or stage of business this change takes place; or by what name the goods shall be called after having lost the name of *imports*. Should it be said that Congress, having exercised their authority over these goods, and collected a duty upon them at the time of importation, can have no farther right over them; the goods are then within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, and subject entirely to their laws; this would not operate against my argument. For this unlimited power of the States might interfere with the commerce of the United States, over which Congress are empowered to exercise exclusive authority. Suppose a State should lay a duty upon the retailing of dry goods, of 25 or 30 per cent, the highest possible profit, and should enforce the collection with the most rigorous severity, would not such a duty entirely defeat the commerce of the States? Most clearly. But would not this interfere with the national commerce, which, by a clause of the constitution, is placed solely under the controul of Congress? It certainly would. But suppose three, five or more of the States should take such a step, would not Congress have power to counteract such ruinous measures? By the constitution they undoubtedly have such power. Now admit the principle, that the States can lay any, the smallest duty on imports, under the name of an excise, by the same right they can lay the largest duties, amounting to an actual prohibition of the articles: And a constitutional power in the States to lay dutes on goods imported, under any name whatever, is a power fully competent to ruin the whole commerce of the United States: A power which I am confident, does not exist. A right then in each State to lay *duties on imported articles*, will certainly interfere with our national commerce; but the Constitution of the United States prohibits every such interference, by giving the power of regulating foreign commerce and the commerce between the States, exclusively to Congress. The power then claimed by the States of imposing duties on imported articles in any shape, is directly opposed to the letter, as well as to the spirit of the Constitution.

There is another clause of the Constitution, the spirit of which seems to oppose this power in the States; viz. that "which declares that all duties laid by Congress shall be uniform throughout the United States." The design of this clause is not merely to prevent Congress from laying duties in a partial manner; it has this farther design of preventing one State from having superior advantages to its neighbour, and the infinite number of frauds which always grow out of a difference of prices in different parts of the country. But if the States have power to lay duties on articles of import, the evil is not removed; for some States purchase these articles in other States. If Connecticut can lay duties on dry goods, and all them *excises*; New-York, can do the same; and that State also can, as Connecticut has done. But would not this measure lay a duty on goods purchased every day by our traders? The merchant in New-York must evade the duty, or *our* traders must pay it. Would not this be directly repugnant to the federal Constitution; one great end of which is to disarm the States of this power of imposing duties on their neighbours? I presume no man will deny that it would.

In every point of view therefore the *excise* of individual States is inconsistent with the federal Constitution. It is repugnant to the *words* of it, for every species of *excise* is an *impost*, according to the true meaning of the word and we may with equal propriety say, the *imposts of customs*, the *impost of tonnage*, the *impost of land tax*, or the *impost of excise*. The last phrase *impost of excise*, is used by the best writers on the subject.

The duties laid by any State are repugnant to the *spirit* and *intent* of the constitution, for they actually do and may still more interfere with the commerce of the United States: and the power of taxing articles of import at any time or in any way, if once admitted to exist in the individual States, will amount to a power of embarrassing trade, and even of prohibiting any importation at all. This conclusion is so obvious, that I do not see how it can be denied, for if we admit a principle, we admit all its necessary consequences.

The States seem to have power to lay *excises* according to the true original sense of the word; that is, duties on the produce and manufactures of their own States. Further than this their power does not extend —Congress also have a concurrent power with the States in this particular; "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." These words comprehend every species of tax upon real or personal estate. Monies raised on lands, polls, houses, cattle, &c. are usually called *taxes*. Monies raised on goods imported or exported are called *duties and imposts*. Monies raised on Manufactures and the retailing of liquors are called *excises*. But in a more enlarged sense, *taxes* and *impost* comprehend every method of levying money on real or personal estate. *Duties* is usually restricted to taxes on goods, wares and merchandize; *Excise* only being confined to a particular mode of laying duties, and for the most part to duties on manufactures. These distinctions are well understood in England, and probably will soon be equally established and understood in America.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Bill for establishing a uniform system of naturalization, under consideration.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. Sedgwick was also in favor of the committee's rising, and urged it from the consideration of the small progress that the committee had made in two days discussion of the bill—motion has been piled on motion in such a manner said he, that we appear to be involved in an inextricable labyrinth.

The motion for the rising of the committee was opposed by Mr. Smith, (S.C.) he said, that several questions had been discussed so fully, that the committee could now come to a decision as well or better than at any other time—It is a question with some gentlemen whether residence shall be requisite to citizenship—this it appeared necessary to determine previous to any further discussion—as the question will continually occur, till the sense of the committee is known—several other questions which depend on this, may now be decided, in this way the mind of the committee may be known, after which the bill may be recommitted to a select committee to arrange the several parts of the bill so as to meet the general idea more fully.

The motion for the committee's rising was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the bill be recommitted to a select committee, consisting of a member from every State.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. It was moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Sedgwick adverting to the present rate of representation of the several states in Congress, and in which there is, said he, the most palpable inequality—observed, that it was absolutely necessary that such an enumeration as would be competent to equalizing the representation, should be made previous to the election; this is expected by the people, on the idea of right and justice—and the constitution has wisely provided for it—nor will the people who are not fully represented be easy without enjoying that weight and influence in the national legislature to which they are entitled. Mr. Sedgwick then read a proposition which he meant to offer as a clause to be incorporated in the bill when it should be recommitted.

Mr. Jackson made some animadversions on this proposition, and reprobated its principles generally, more especially as it would not allow sufficient time to compleat the enumeration, and particularly as it proposes that the President of the United States, shall determine the number of inhabitants from the returns he shall receive from the Marshals, and the ratio of representation on those returns.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) objected to the proposition, as not allowing sufficient time; he then went over the several periods which must propably escape before the business of enumeration can be compleated—from which it appeared that the object of the motion cannot be effected so as to make any alteration in the next election proper.

Mr. White made some observation on the proposition, and pointed out the difficulties that would attend the measures, as some of the States had passed laws regulating the time of elections—and presumed that the Legislature would never delegate to any man, or men, the power of determining the ratio of representation.

Mr. Lawrance was in favour of recommitting the bill; He observed, that it appeared to him, that the rule or ratio of representation ought to be determined previous to ascertaining the number of inhabitants—as in all probability that rule would be agreed to with less prejudice and partiality, while the contingencies which may affect it, are unknown.

Mr. Jackson observed, that this suggestion is an artifice, covered however with too thin a veil not to be seen through—it is too unsubstantial to support itself—the Constitution has settled the point already. He then recited those clauses which particularly point out the number of representatives which each State is entitled to elect, previous to any actual enumeration—the Constitution plainly directs an enumeration therefore, before the ratio of a future representation shall be settled.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that the ratio of representation is already proposed by Congress in the amendments sent out to the Legislatures: He hoped that nothing would be done to impede the progress and ratification of those amedments.

Mr. Sedgwick said, that when he came forward with the proposition, he supposed it founded in such fair and equal principles, that he did not anticipate the smallest objection would have been made by any gentleman whatever.

It is a simple proposition that justice should be done; that a more equal representation should be attempted, and effected: If inequalities do exist, (and that they do is very evident) can any gentleman object to a remedy.

Some observations were made, and then the motion for recommitting the bill to a committee of the whole House, was put and carried in the affirmative.

Friday, Feb. 5.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Roger Alden, was taken into consideration; this report after stating the services performed by Mr. Alden, in consequence of the charge which devolved on him by having the custody of the papers and records of the late Congress, proposes that he should be allowed a salary at the rate of 1000 dollars per annum, during the time he has been employed as aforesaid, also necessary expences, and that the clerk which has been his assistant, be allowed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum.

This report was amended by adding these words after "per annum"—*Until the Secretary of State shall enter on the duties of his office*—and then accepted, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases. The bill was read and discussed in paragraphs. A motion was made that the following words, viz. "*Offering to confess judgment for the same*" previous to relief being granted, should be struck out, which after a lengthy debate, passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved that the committee should rise—the committee rose, and the House agreed to the amendment.

It was then moved that the bill should be recommited. This motion was adopted.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

"Treasury Department, March 4, 1790.

In obedience to the Order of the House of Representatives of the second inst. The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports,

THAT in his opinion, the funds in the first instance requisite towards the payment of interests on the debts of the individual States, according to the modifications proposed by him in his report of the ninth of January past, may be obtained from the following objects:

An increase of the general product of the duties on goods imported, by abolishing the discount of ten per cent. allowed by the fifth section of the Act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported, into the United States, in respect to goods imported in American bottoms, and adding ten per cent. to the rates specified, in respect to goods imported in foreign bottoms, with certain exceptions and qualifications: This charge, without impairing the commercial policy of the regulation, or making an inconvenient addition to the general rates of the duties, will occasion an augmentation of the revenue little short of two hundred thousand dollars.

An additional duty on imported sugars. Sugars are an object of general consumption: and yet constitute a small proportion of the expence of families. A moderate addition to the present rates would not be felt. From the bulkness of the article too such an addition may be made with due regard to the safety of collection. The quantity of brown and other inferior kinds of sugar imported, appears to exceed twenty-two millions of pounds, which at a half cent per pound, would produce one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Proportional impositions on foreign refined sugar, and proper drawbacks on exportation, ought of course to indemnify the manufacturers of this article, among ourselves.

Molasses, being in some of the States a substitute for sugar, a small addition to duty on that article, ought to accompany an increase of the duty on sugar. This, however ought to be regulated with proper attention to the circumstance, that the same article will contribute largely in the shape of distilled spirits. Half a cent per gallon on molasses, would yield an annual sum of thirty thousand dollars. Our distillers of spirits from this material, may be compensated, by a proportional extension of the duty on imported spirits.

Snuff, and other manufactured tobacco, made within the United States; Ten cents per pound on the Snuff, and six cents on other kinds of manufactured tobacco, would be likely to produce annually, from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars. From as good evidence as the nature of the case will admit, the quantity of these articles manufactured in the United States, may be computed to exceed a million and a half of pounds. The imposition of this duty would require an increase of the duty on importation, and a drawback on exportation, in favor of the manufacture. This being an absolute superfluity, is the fairest object of revenue that can be imagined, and may be so regulated, as in no degree, to injury either the growth, or manufacture of the commodity.

Pepper, pimento, spices in general, and various other kinds of groceries. These articles will bear such additional rates, as may be estimated to yield a sum of not less than thirty thousand dollars. Containing according to the entries in the State of New-York, in 1788, the yearly quantity of pepper and pimento brought into the United States, is not less than eight hundred thousand pounds, of which about a third is pepper.—Six cents on pepper, and four cents on pimento; (with draw backs on exportation) may without inconvenience be laid.

Salt. An additional duty of six cents per bushel, may, in the judgment of the Secretary, with propriety be laid on this article. It is one of those objects which being consumed by all, will be most productive, and yet from the smallness of the quantity in which it is consumed by any, and of the price, will be least burthensome, if confined within reasonable limits. If a government does not avail itself, to a proper extent, of resources like these, it must of necessity overcharge others, and particularly, give greater scope to direct taxation. The quantity of this article, annually imported, being at least a million and a half of bushels, the annual product of an additional duty of six cents may be computed at ninety thousand dollars.

Carriages, such as coaches, chariots, &c. These articles may certainly be the subject of a considerable duty. How productive it would be, is not easy to be estimated. But it is imagined, that it would yield not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Licenses to practisers of the law. Certain law proceedings, and various kinds of writings. The extent of this resource can only be determined upon trial; but the Secretary feels a strong assurance, that there may be drawn from it yearly, not less than two hundred thousand dollars. The system for collecting a duty of this kind, would embrace playing cards, and some other objects of luxury, which do not fall under the above descriptions, but which are estimated in the supposed product.

Sales at auction (exclusive of houses or lands, or those made in consequence of legal process, or of acknowledged insolvency.) One per cent on such sales, would, probably, produce a yearly sum of forty or fifty thousand dollars.

Wines and spirits sold at retail. These articles are, in the opinion of the Secretary, capable of being rendered far more productive, than has been generally contemplated; and they are, certainly, among the more unexceptionable parts of revenue. It is presumed, that two hundred thousand dollars per annum, may, with facility, be collected from the retail vent of these articles.

The foregoing objects, are those, which appear to the Secretary, preferable towards a provision for the debts of the individual states. There are others which have occurred to him as supplementary, in case the experiment should discover a deficiency in the expected product; but which he conceives it unnecessary now to detail. He will only add, that he entertains no doubt of its being practicable to accomplish the end, on the principles of his former report, without the necessity of taxing, either houses or lands, or the stock or produce of farms.

The Secretary conceiving the design of the House to have been to obtain from him a general delineation only of the funds, competent in his judgment to the provision in question, has refrained from those details, which would be indispensable, if that provision were immediately to be made; and to have furnished which would have occasioned greater delay than would, probably, have suited with the present state of the business, or the convenience of the House. He with great deference trusts, that what is now offered will be deemed a satisfactory compliance with their order.

The statement required respecting the product of the duties on imports and tonnage to the last of December, as far as returns have come to hand, is contained in the schedule herewith presented.

All which is humbly submitted,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Abstract of the nett proceeds of the duties on Imports and Tonnage.

N. Hampshire,	from August 11,	7,789 21½		1 Dec. To 31st Dec. 1789.
Massachusetts,	10,	113,439 54½		
Connecticut,	11,	20,352 87½		
New-York,	5,	152,198 97		
New-Jersey,	1,	1,971 51		
Pennsylvania,	10,	188,494 94		
Delaware,	1,	6,573 98½		
Maryland,	10,	87,751 6½		
Virginia,	17,	142,028 62		
S. Carolina,	31,	55,032 61½		
Georgia,	22,	8,850 80¼		
	Dollars,	784,487 14¾		
Deduct for drawbacks, 2 pr. cent.		15,689 74		
	Dollars,	768,797 40¾		

☞ *Port of Boston only to 19th Dec.*

Extract of a letter from an old Irish Whig, in London, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 2.

"Strange as it may seem, an idea has, till very late, prevailed here, and some, inimical to your interests, have given out, that you are divided amongst yourselves, and that your trade being embarassed you wish to be re-united to Great Britain. This I have contradicted, as I knew it to be false. It is with peculiar satisfaction I can inform that France will be free at last, and have a civil constitution similar to that of England, with some necessary improvements. The language of Louis is no longer in the high tone of despotism: *Family compacts* have vanished into insignificance, and thirty millions of people are rescued from fangs of arbitrary sway. Liberty is extending to the neighbouring states. We have scarcely a doubt left that the Emperor of Germany's subjects in the low countries will follow the example of the French, and have a free constitution. In Germany and France, by the abolition of monasteries, friaries, &c. &c. no less than 10,000 monks, friars, nuns, are turned out to labour for their bread; wretches that were the drones of society, & existing on the labours of the industrious. The Pope's influence and power is every day abridging, and in a little time he will be looked upon as the old woman of Christendom. The affairs of France are in a very unsettled situation; and such numbers of their nobility and gentry, with two princes of the blood, are now in London, that it is thought their expenditures, annually, will amount to half a million sterling. The Emperor has lost a revenue of four millions yearly by the revolt of Austrian Flanders. His dominion there is terminated, his troops are beaten, and Brussels, Ostend, Ghent, Antwerp, Lisle, &c. are resolved to have a free constitution.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine Dec. 31.

"A letter from La Vera Cruz mentions, that particular attention had for some time past been paid to the conduct of all strangers coming into the Spanish and Portuguese South-American provinces. Passes and permits are most rigorously exacted from every individual; and foreigners of other nations, even in such places as Rio Janeiro Lima, Panama and the Caraccas, find themselves in a situation little better than of prisoners."

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) March 6.

The Convention of this State, for deliberating on the Constitution of the United States, met at South-Kingston on Monday last.

Hon. DANIEL OWEN, Esquire,
was chosen President, and
DANIEL UPDIKE, Esquire,
Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at South-Kingstown, dated March 4.

"The Convention have not yet come to any decision on the subject of their appointment. A committee this day were appointed to draught amendments to the Constitution, and it is expected they will report in the morning. It is highly probable that the Convention will adjourn to the latter end of April, or beginning of May, previously directing the amendments which shall be reported by the committee to be laid before the towns at their April town-meetings."

BOSTON, March 11.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS, ADJOURNED.

On Tuesday last a joint committee of both Houses was raised to inform his Excellency the Governor, that the two houses had completed the business before them—and to request a recess—at 8 o'clock P. M. the Secretary came down and informed the two Houses that his Excellency had approved of 34 acts—

After which, the Secretary said, that it was his Excellency's pleasure, with the advice of Council, that the General Court be adjourned to the Tuesday, preceding the last Wednesday in May next—and they were accordingly adjourned.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Managers of the *Massachusetts* STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the following SCHEME of the first CLASS of said Lottery, which will positively commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on Friday the second day of April next. A List of Prizes will be published in the *(Boston)* Independent Chronicle, the Thursday following.

As the object of this Lottery is to *ease the taxes of the People*, and to *promote Public Credit*, the Managers flatter themselves, that principles of patriotism, as well as a spirit of adventure, will conduce to a speedy sale of the Tickets—and as they are furnished with ample powers from government to manage said Lottery as they shall judge expedient, and particularly to conform to the time they may set for drawing the several classes, they pledge themselves, that the *strictest punctuality* shall be observed, as well as to the time of drawing and publishing, as to the *payment of the Prizes*.

☞ MUCH LESS THAN TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

SCHEME

Of the first class of the STATE LOTTERY, containing 5000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
2	of	300	are	600
2	of	200	are	400
2	of	100	are	200
3	of	70	are	210
6	of	50	are	300
7	of	40	are	280
10	of	30	are	300
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	10	are	200
25	of	8	are	200
30	of	6	are	180
50	of	5	are	250
1545	of	4	are	6180
1721	Prizes,			13,000
5279	Blanks.		Deduction,	2000
5000	Tickets, at Three Dollars,			15,000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of James White, Franklin's Head, Court-Street; each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand: And all Prizes which are not demanded within six months after Publication, will be paid into the public Treasury, "*for the benefit of the persons intitled to such Prizes.*"

Benjamin Austin, jun.
David Cobb,
Samuel Cooper,
George R. Minot,
John Kneeland,
Managers.

Boston, March 6, 1790.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.
Enquire of the Printer.

The Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice to all persons who have not settled their Excise accounts since the 1st day of November last, that he shall issue warrants of distress against all such delinquents (unless prevented by a speedy settlement) that the same may be collected before the first day of May next, at which time he will be superceded in the said office.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Northampton, March 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the non-resident land lying in the town of South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, belonging to Joseph Kinsbury, is taxed 2/6 in a town tax for the r pair of school-houses, committed to me to collect for the year 1789.

Unless said tax is paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South Brimfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges, by

ASA FISH, Collector,

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for repairs of high-way, and committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Noadiah Leonard,	8d.
Elijah Field,	3d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the eighth day of April next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in South-Brimfield aforesaid, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges, by

JONATHAN NEEDHAM, Collector.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

	s.	d.	q.
Noadiah Leonard, State tax,	1	1	2
Town, County and School,	2	1	2
Elijah Field, State tax,	0	5	0
Town, County and School,	0	5	0
Widow Elizabeth Moulton, State tax,	0	2	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with all intervening charges, by

DANIEL CARPENTER, Constable for 1789.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State, Town and County taxes committed to me to collect, for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, State tax, No 6, 1/11, Town tax for 1788, 1/1. Elijah Field, State tax, No. 6, 9d. Town tax for 1788, 5d. John Fitch's heirs, State tax, No. 6, 3/6, town tax for 1788, 1/1 2q. John Collins, State tax, No. 6, 6/4. Town tax for 1788, 3/6.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the eighth day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with necessary charges, by

CYRUS MUNGER, Constable.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given that the real estate of William Goodrich, Esquire, and William Woodbridge, situate in Stockbridge, in the County of Berkshire, were assessed in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, in the following sums, viz.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The real estate of William Goodrich,				
For 1780, Continental Money,	135	19	6	0
For do. Hard Money,	2	6	11	2
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money,	9	5	4	2
The real estate of William Woodbridge,				
For 1780, Continental Money	206	0	9	0
For do. Hard Money,	1	16	4	1
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money,	6	0	4	2

The said William Goodrich, and William Woodbridge, having moved out of this Commonwealth, and the said taxes not being paid——Unless said taxes are paid by the first Monday in April next, so much of said real estate will be sold at Publick Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Anna Bingham, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges, by

IRA SEYMOUR, Collector.

Stockbridge, Jan. 11th, 1790.

⁎ The Proprietors of the DISTRESSED SEINE, (*so called*) are desired to meet at the house of Mr. Perez Clark, in Northampton, on Friday next, at five o'clock P. M.

EPIGRAMS.

On the Marriage of an Old Maid.

CELIA, a coquet in her prime,
The vainest ficklest thing alive:
Behold the strange effects of time;
Marries and doats at *forty-five*.

Thus weather-cocks, who, for a while,
Have turn'd about with every blast;
Grown old, and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix at last.

On an old woman who wore false hair.

THE golden hair that *Galla* wears,
Is hers—who would have thought it?
She swears 'tis hers—and true she swears;
For I know where she bought it.

From a North-Carolina Paper of January 12.

THE Court of Madrid having for some time past altered her political plan of conduct towards the inhabitants of the western parts of the United States, and departed in some measure from her total prohibition of the navigation of the Missisippi, by persons permitting the people of Kentucky and Cumberland to carry their produce to New-Orleans, on paying certain duties, besides offering the most alluring encouragements to American settlers for removing themselves, families, and properties into the dominions of Spain. The views and designs of that court must evidently be to conciliate the affections of our western citizens, and to alienate them from the United States. Congress, will, therefore, no doubt, keep a watchful eye on the intrigues of that power upon our frontiers. With jealousy and with the greatest degree of uneasiness. Spain beholds formidable American settlements rising on the confines of her possessions; already she is alarmed for her rich kingdom of Mexico; and judging of us as Europe had reason to do formerly of the Goths and Vandals, she thinks by stratagem alone to avert the imaginary impending danger of her colonies. Delusive policy! The Americans are generally just; their empire is as extensive as they could wish; and philosophy has made too much progress among them to justify a supposition that they would run mad with the folly of conquest. The best guarantee which Spain could have for her American dominions, would be to do us strict justice, to restore to us peaceably the free navigation of the Missisippi, (our natural right) and to desist fomenting dissensions among the Indian tribes and our citizens. Such conduct would be more noble, reflect more honour on the Spanish ministry, and secure and establish in a more permanent manner peace between the two empires, and a friendly and beneficial intercourse between both nations. The United States have a proper sense of several transactions since the year 1784; they are perfectly well informed of the connection subsisting between Spain and the Creek Indians, upon what terms this alliance stands; the proposals made to the Choctaws and Chickasaws have not escaped their notice. The Cherokees have also been tampered with. The private negociations respecting the settlement at *Anse de Grace*, on the west side of the Missisippi, are fully discovered; and every other circumstance relative to the conduct of Spain on our western frontiers, is now perfectly well known and understood. The government of the United States is now in a situation not only to protect its inhabitants, but even to enforce a compliance from foreign powers to every article of treaties now subsisting. Sensible of the importance of the western country, Congress will use every effort to establish the free navigation of the Missisippi, and would sooner involve the United States in a twenty years war with Spain than give up a matter of this political magnitude, which might disunite for ever the western from the eastern States.

From the NORWICH PACKET.

MR. PRINTER,

Observing in a late paper a very remarkable story (namely that of the rats being possessed of so much art and ingenuity as to contrive the method there related of acquiring sustenance) supporting the idea of the brute creation being in many instances extremely sagacious, possessed with contemplation, reflection and sense, induces me to send you the following which may be depended on as authentick.

CAPT. A. P. of this port, several years since, having in the same vessel made a number of voyages to the West-Indies, and being greatly troubled with the vast number of rats which he had on board, resolved on adopting some method to get rid of those troublesome adventurers. The Mate was ordered to draw the vessel off at a little distance from the wharf, extending a plank from the extreme end of the wharf on to the gunnel of the vessel, then with some combustibles to make as large a smoke as possible in the hole of the vessel—this method of proceeding produced the desired effect—the rats in great numbers leaving the hole of the vessel, went off by a plank to a store on the wharf—among the number that left the vessel there was one who from his appearance had, it is most likely, arrived at a very great age, he being blind, as the bystanders judged, with both eyes, his hair on almost every part of him having turned white—this venerable rat held across his mouth a stick about six inches in length, two other rats one on each side of him having hold of each end of the stick, led him out with the most attentive circumspection very slowly from the vessel on to the wharf, and from thence under the store; the people present (there being a number who saw it) were struck with amazement at beholding this singular respect shown by these brute animals to their aged decrepid ancestor, which was not even exceeded by the famed ÆNEAS of old.

Norwich-Landing, Feb. 1790.

RESOLVES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, Feb. 3, 1790.

RESOLVED, That when the inhabitants of any plantation, petition to be incorporated, or the inhabitants of any town petition to be divided, or set off into one or more districts, that such petitioners annex to their petition a plan of the town, and thereon describe the district or districts to be taken therefrom, also a plan of the plantation, the number of the polls in said town or plantation, and all the rateable property, agreeably to the then last requisition for taking a valuation, in order, that the General Court may judge of the expediency of granting the prayer of the said petitions.—And that the petitions now before the General Court from towns to be divided, or plantations to be incorporated, lie on the files until the petitioners comply as aforesaid.

Sent down for concurrence,
THOMAS DAWES, President, *pro. tem.*
In the House of Representatives, Feb. 4, 1790.
Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, January 30, 1790.

WHEREAS the fortunate adventurers in the Land Lottery, so called, were by a resolve of the General Court, passed the 25th of June last, allowed to exchange the lands they drew, for other lands, agreeable to an act passed 20th June 1788, provided they made application to the Committee on Eastern Lands, within six months from the passing said resolve. And whereas it is expedient that the said adventurers have a further time in which they may apply as aforesaid, from the passing said resolve.

Therefore RESOLVED, That a further time of twelve months from the passing this resolve be allowed for the said fortunate adventurers to apply to the Committee on Eastern Lands, in order to exchange the lands they have drawn for other lands, agreeable to said act passed the General Court, June 20, 1788.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate, Feb. 4, 1790.
Read and concurred,
THOMAS DAWES, President, *pro. tem.*
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

BON MOT.

A Person soliciting a citizen to be security to a friend of his for 500l. mentioned amongst other circumstances as testimonials of his credit, &c. that he had been twice round the world with Captain Cook. If that is the case, replied the former, I would not be security for so many farthings for him! for he that would submit, for a trifling consideration, to be penned up in a compass of a few yards, twice three years together, would not value lying in gaol all his life time for 500l.

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of AARON WARNER, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the first Mondays of May, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

SETH COLEMAN,
MARTIN KELLOGG,
JOHN BILLINGS.
Amherst, Feb. 3, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL PHELPS, late of Northampton, deceased, represented insolvent, and ten months being allowed from the first of January last for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business at the house of Nathaniel Phelps, in said Northampton, on the first Mondays of May, July and October next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

EPHRAIM WRIGHT,
JOSIAH CLARK,
ELIJAH CLARK.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to
NATHANIEL PHELPS, RUFUS PHELPS, } Executors.
Northampton, Feb. 17, 1790.

LEFT with the subscriber on the 2d day of January last, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, white face, both eyes white, one hind foot white, 13 hands and a half high, ten or eleven years old, trots and paces—is supposed to be a stolen horse. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON NEWEL.
Colrain, Feb. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Goshen, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the list for 1788, as follows, viz.

William Brakenridge, 3s. 7d. Joseph Basset, 16s. 8d. Lt. Paul King, 10s. 7d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 5th of April next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Nehemiah May, innholder in said Goshen, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

EBENEZER PARSONS, Collector.
Goshen, Feb. 22, 1790.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of October last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, short hair, trots and paces, one hind footlock white, a small bunch on one of her fore feet just above her hoof. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and for the mare only Six Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by ZEMRY SMITH.
Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1790.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

BY ORDER OF LAW,

ON Monday the 5th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of GIDEON HANNUM, late of Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, deceased.

Said Vendue to be at the dwelling house of Widow Abiah Hannum, in said Belchertown.

SOLOMON HANNUM, DANIEL HANNUM, } Administrators.
Belchertown, March 1, 1790.

A few of
Thomas's Collection
OF
Sacred Musick,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and *Beers*'s
ALMANACKS,
By the groce dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 186

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. V.

IT is not to be doubted, but, in those traces of right and wrong which the beneficent creator of the universe, hath imprinted upon the human mind, there is particular respect to the nature of things. When the soul is in a good measure unpolluted with crimes, such as destroy society, and at the same time, neither biass'd by prejudice, nor corrupted by self interest, the horror conceived at a particular enormity, will be in some measure agreeable to the aggravations of the crime.—But a very wide difference may be observed between the degrees of horror which felonious attempts upon property, and attacks upon life affect the mind. As to attempts upon property, however we may and ought to detest the crime, and despise and pity the criminal, and wish him punished for a terror to others, yet we may sometimes be inwardly pleased with the ingenuity with which they are conducted. But a successful attack upon the life of another, fills the mind with instant horror, and immediately every heart and every voice unite their suffrages that such a monster in nature, such a nuisance to society, ought not to live.—But when a person is capitally punished for a simple encroachment upon another's property, (however glaringly iniquitous) the dreams of pity instantly pour forth, and a thousand misgivings will spontaneously croud themselves upon the soul, as if the criminal did not deserve so severe a fate. These sensibilities are not bestowed upon us by the beneficent creator in vain—they are plain indications of his having impressed upon our minds a sense of the inequality of these crimes, and that they consequently ought not to be equally punished. Divine revelation also confirms the point, declaring that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," while the thief is ordered to make four fold restitution, and if he hath not wherewithal to make it, let him be sold for his theft. Let laws then in every respect be benevolent, and they will be more generally obeyed.

But having detained the public long enough about capital punishments, I shall spend the remaining part of this number in some cursory remarks upon punishments in general. So far as punishments are necessary they are evidences of a certain degree of a distemper in a community—they are like physic administered to a distempered body, for the application of which with profit and success, it is necessary that the physician have a competent knowledge, both of the nature of the disorder, and of the constitution of the patient. These are qualifications no less necessary for political physicians, in their making and executing laws for the punishment of crimes. This ought to be to the distempers of a community, what medicines properly applied are to the diseases of the human body. In both cases, by an injudicious or improper application, the remedy becomes worse than the disease. The following are to the writer favourite maxims on this subject, viz.—Let punishments be as seldom as is in any ways consistent with the safety and welfare of society. Let them be as little as possible degrading to human nature. Let them be equally and impartially inflicted, and—Let them be, as much as possible, calculated to reclaim the offender, as well as to strike terror into others. As to the first maxim, it has, I think, been made evident, that a frequent repetition of punishments tends to debauch the morals of a people, and lessen a sense of guilt, by taking away in a great measure the shame and horror incident to public infamy and reproach.—It is better that crimes should be, in some instances, unpunished, (especially where society is not greatly injured, and the criminal does not persist, than to be over rigorous in a prosecution, of which the interested race of catch poles, informers, and mercenary unprincipled, party witnesses, avail themselves, and oftentimes do a more substantial injury to society than the criminal himself. Perhaps it may in this view be thought needless for government to offer such ample rewards for the prosecution and conviction of offenders as will operate as a powerful pecuniary temptation.—Iniquity may be found and punished, without alluring the worthless by sordid mercenary motives to watch for it. It will perhaps universally hold good, that the major part of a free people are always friendly to the interests of society, so far as they know them—and that consequently they will never knowingly connive at any plan to injure the community. Consequently, if society is injured, and a prosecution needed, the regard men have to their own interest and to that of the publick, which is in this instance connected with their own, will be motive sufficient to influence them to ward off the blow, without the mercenary allurement of a reward, to enable busy bodies to suborn witnesses, and do whatever else may be necessary to carry on a prosecution, per fas and nefas. Besides other advantages the public would hereby be relieved from the burden of paying one rogue for assistaning to catch another.—That punishments ought to be as little as possible degrading to human nature, is, I think, a self-evident proposition—to this end it may be profitable to consider that human nature is the same in all her sons.—Doubtless some men have so far forfeited their common natural advantages, that they ought to be degraded in society, tis dangerous to allow them the privileges of freemen. But this ought not to take place till the party is in a great measure past hopes of being reclaimed. For the moment a man considers himself as degraded in society, he views it as inimical to him, and instantly becomes an enemy to it—and in the course of his future actions, will probably be impell'd by the desire of revenge, to the commission of new crimes—To deter from which, (now a sense of honour and a regard for character are fairly gone) the mere fear of punishment, which he is in hopes by one means or other to escape in future, will be but a feeble motive. That punishments ought to be equally and impartially inflicted, i. e. according to the aggravation of the respective crimes, without respect to persons—That neither poor nor rich ought to be favoured in his cause, nor a greater criminal rewarded with impunity for his assistance given in convicting and punishing a less; or as it may be for condemning the innocent, is also a plain dictate of common sense. If it be said that this will operate equally against a dispensing power's being vested in any case in the breast of the supreme magistrate, I answer that this does not follow. The prerogative of the chief magistrate in this instance consists in a power to mitigate the rigour of the law; in such instances where alleviating circumstances appear in behalf of the criminal, but this is exceedingly different from a partial provisions being made by law, or granting indemnity from punishment, perhaps as a reward for perjury. The sacred oracles give no more favourable account of such a partiality, than to call it a throne of Iniquity, establishing mischief by a law. In its nature it is unjust, and in its operation partial and oppressive. That punishments ought to be, as much as possible, calculated to reclaim the offender, as well as to deter others from a like crime, is also a plain dictate of reason. To have a corrupt member of a community reclaimed, is of unspeakably greater public utility, than to have him punished, if he is both punished and reclaimed; it is, by many degrees preferable to his being degraded in society and probably filled with revenge, instead of being reclaimed. Doubtless the reclaiming of offenders, is not the only motive of punishing. It is also necessary to hold up objects of terror to the view of others. But the former ought likewise to be included. If we apply these observations to the various modes of punishing criminals in this commonwealth, it will, I think, appear that tho our laws in this respect are comparatively excellent, they are nevertheless several degrees beneath the standard of perfection. Without adverting again to the inequality of punishments, already noticed in our third number, I would observe—That to punish by imprisonment, is, in the opinion of the writer, both impolitic and improper, unless we expect so far as it is necessary to confine the person of a criminal, in order for tryal, if this may be called a punishment, 'tis a true observation that a prison is a habitation suitable neither for the honest man nor the knave. In the one case the confinement is unjust, in the other unprofitable. For in the first place it is a mode of punishment very expensive to the public, and consequently impolitic, as bad men may undoubtedly be punished more effectually, at a much cheaper rate. It also enervates the constitution, by cutting off from that exercise which is so salutary to the human frame, and so in part, disenabling the person from procuring a future honest subsistence. Its tends powerfully to increase instead of correcting habits of idleness, which is one great source of crimes. Consequently it tends to increase the sources of those evils, which all punishments judiciously inflicted, should be calculated to cure. It also operates unequally to the idler, who regards not his liberty, and wishes for a maintainance at the public expence, it can scarce be called a penalty, while to the man of activity and industry it is severe in the extreme. As to whipping, cropping, branding, sitting on the gallows, pillory and such other corporal punishments, as tend to degrade a man in society, tis an obvious dictate of reason and sound policy, that they ought to be very sparingly used. When such modes of punishing are found necessary, it must be more with a view that they be a terror to other evil doers, not yet convicted, than from any regard to the reformation of the party punished. Perhaps nothing has a more powerful tendency to fill the mind of a villain with revenge towards society, and dispose him to the commission of such crimes. A person who has two or three times undergone the discipline of the post, can hardly with safety, be permitted the enjoyment of his liberty, the probability is great that he not only commences a more hardened criminal, but also an artful seducer of the ill-informed and unwary. His hand will be against every man, and every mans hand against him. Reason teaches that a man ought not to be thus degraded, till he in the fullest manner degrades himself; nor until he has forfeited his right to that freedom which is the common priviledge of mankind. I think one of the most obvious and rational ways of punishing for such offences as merit a greater penalty than a mulct or fine, is by confinement to labour in such a way as that habits of industry may be promoted, as well as the expences of prosecution and conviction defrayed. Doubtless it is an act of Justice as well as highly politic, for a community so to avail itself of its disorders, & disorderly members, as to convert them into real substantial advantages. Thus society may not only be benefited by the labour of the heretofore useless, but also the most hopeful prospects which can be afforded of their future reformation and usefulness by their being taught to habits of industry. Some advantages have been already reap'd from this mode, and time will probably soon discover more. The wisdom and patriotism of our civil rulers, will probably soon open more substantial advantages of that kind, than the present labours at Castle William. And it may soon become a matter of serious enquiry, whether something of this kind cannot be done in every county. I am persuaded it would be productive of more substantial benefits to society, than all the whipping, cropping, branding, or other corporal punishments which could be inflicted—This is at least evident, that where confinements to labour more or less rigorous, for a greater or less term of years, or even for life, will answer those purposes to society which punishments are calculated to answer, capital punishments should never take place. This is at least the opinion of

IMPARTIALIS.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XV.

AN assumption of the State debts, is an event which many think must eventually take place; there may be doubts and difficulties to obviate, which will occasion a delay; but the efforts of the union, and of the States to systematize their treasuries will probably ultimate in this measure.

Doubtless there will be persons enough to raise objections, and with an honest design; for there needs much deliberation to see the propriety of new measures, which will have so extensive an effect. If any of the States should now think the measure against their interest, a short time will open their eyes, by the confusion which must ensue from a continuance in their present situation. If the State debt should be assumed, it will become a serious question, how shall funds be provided for the aggregate sum? Every possible revenue from trade will be inadequate and the treasury of the United States, must be furnished with other ways and means. The people will chearfully pay what justice requires, for it must be as much their interest as it is their duty; and a principal difficulty will be in conciliating the public feelings to a system of uniform operation through the whole.—I will mention the several propositions which have occured to my hearing. There yet remains a very small number, who tell us that the old method of requisition is best; leaving every State to its own way of taxing and collecting the sum demanded—They say further, that Congress now possesses the power of coercion, and after a State hath proved delinquent, will be a proper time for the general government to exert its coercive authority, and enforce a payment.

The very proposition appears to me to be fraught with evil, and must soon end a subversion, either of the general, or of the State governments and probably of the latter. To make a requisition on the States will be easy; but there is every reason to suppose some of them will prove delinquent, which must lead to universal delinquency. In this case who is the subject of coercion? If it be the delinquent State in its corporate capacity, it can be done only by levying war on the whole people, and subverting their existence as a State; if the private citizens considered as subjects of the United States are to be coerced, the process will be loaded with a thousand difficulties, for which an antidote cannot be provided. Perhaps the delinquent State has made a grant of the demanded sum; part is collected and in the State treasury, part in the hands of speculating collectors, over whom the general government hath no power, and part unpaid in the hands of the people; some districts have contributed their whole quota, and others no part of it; in this stage of the contest how shall the general government

the hold and encree a collection ? and to new aſſeſs the whole ſum on the people, would be a manifeſt injuſtice by the operation of the two governments.

Or ſuppoſe the delinquent State neglects to make any grant of the requiſition; will it not be an ungrateful buſineſs, and have a moſt powerful tendency to deſtroy all reſpect to State authority, for the United States to come in and tell the people " we have made " our demand on your legiſlature, and they have not " done their duty—they have ſhewn themſelves to be " either ignorant or diſhoneſt; we are therefore under " a neceſſity of taxing you directly without their in- " tervention; your ſiſter States have paid their propor- " tion, and criminate your delay, blame not us but your " own aſſembly." Will a meaſure of this kind be pacific in its tendency? Will it not look like a kingdom divided againſt itſelf? Will it not be a ſource of contention, and either deſtroy the union, which I think cannot now be done, or annihiliate all reſpect to the State government where it happens? Ye ſpread a ſnare to deſtroy legiſlative reverence!—The doctrine of requiſition on the States, in every point of view, is a dangerous and impracticable one. Thoſe who tell us, that it is become feaſible, ſince the general government have a power of coercion, either do not foreſee conſequences, or intend gradually to ſubvert the government of individual States.

That the general government poſſeſſes a coercive power over an individual State, is allowed on all hands; but the matter ought to be ſo conducted, they may never have occaſion to uſe it. In a conflict of this kind, we know that any one State muſt ultimately bow to the joint deciſion of all the others; but I ſhould conſider ſuch an event unpropitious. If we intend to preſerve a reſpectableneſs to the ſeperate States, we muſt give the United States, original and ſole juriſdiction and executive power of all matters in their nature national; and a general ſyſtem of finance, and providing for the payment of the whole debt, by whatever name called, is conceived to be ſuch. If the general government muſt ever uſe coercion, let it be to execute their own laws and grants; and let individuals and not States be the ſubjects of it. Theſe truths muſt lead every friend of the union and of the ſeperate States to reject the idea of requiſitions. If we deſign to preſerve a reſpectableneſs to the State legiſlature and executive, let us cordially, and in the firſt inſtance give up all thoſe matters, which may be better conducted by a national aſſembly and executive.

I have alſo heard another propoſition, which is this. Let there be an appointment to each State of its quota of the ſum needed; let Congreſs directly tax the inhabitants, following in each State the mode of taxation and collection, which is uſed by their own government. This, is ſaid, will be more familiar and pleaſing to the people than any other poſſible method. On this I obſerve, that the propoſition keeps up the idea of a previous apportionment on the States; which ever hath been, and while continued muſt be a ſource of jealouſy. By ſuch jealouſies nothing is gained and much endangered.

This plan propoſes as many modes of taxing and collecting, as there are States, for no two have a ſimilar procedure—there muſt be thirteen bodies, compleated organized with limbs, joined to one head, the treaſury board of the United States—is it poſſible for this head to preſerve order, controul and give motion to ſo great a number of bodies? Is it poſſible for the treaſury board to comprehend and act on ſo complex a ſyſtem? Is the general government to have a complete ſet of officers of their own appointments or to make uſe of thoſe appointed by the States? If the former, their number will be immenſe; if the latter, they will feel no dependence on the union and cannot be brought to account.

The operation of a taxing ſyſtem is much more expeditious in ſome, than it is in the other States; in ſome it often runs into an arrearage of years. Can a general ſyſtem ſtand with any punctuality upon ſuch uncertainties? Will it not be in the power of a ſingle State, by altering its own laws, at any time to diſconcert the general treaſury arrangement? Will the treaſury officers ever be able to give an exact account of the national revenue, in whoſe hands monies are, or whether in a ſalſe ſituation? I will propoſe a queſtion which to the people is ſtill a more ſerious one—Thoſe public officers intruſted with the revenue, and with the diſpoſition of monies, ought to be placed in the moſt accountable ſituation; from the integrity of thoſe now in office we cannot infer the honor or honeſty of their ſucceſſors: and will not ſo complex a plan as we are now conſidering, give the greateſt room for evaſion, and fraud, that can never be detected? Whoever conſiders theſe queſtions, in ſome of them, will find unanſwerable objections, againſt apportioning to the States and adopting in each one its own method of taxing and collecting.

If neither of the above methods are feaſible, the general government muſt adopt a ſyſtem of its own, on plain principles, which may operate thro' the whole with equal expedition and juſtice.

The greateſt evil is to be expected from a plan, which either gives diſcretionary power to ſubordinate officers of government in dividing the taxes on the people; or is ſo complex in its principles and operation that they cannot underſtand it. No good man will murmur when he ſees himſelf treated on principles of equality; but law-givers ought to remember, that for the common citizen to ſee this, the mode of taxation muſt be very plain. It is but a few, who have a thoro' knowledge of the principles and influence of the tax laws in their own States, and this they have acquired by living long under them. Should the general government adopt a complex ſyſtem, by detaching the moſt eligible parts from all the local cuſtoms within the union; it would ſtill appear to the people a proper object of jealouſy, and not ſeeing an equal operation on others, they would ſuppoſe themſelves injured. If there be any kind of property which is the baſis of wealth throughout the union, and bears a near proportion to the ability of the people who muſt pay; if this kind of property cannot be ſecreted, and may be charged on principles of greater equality than any other;—if the nature of the property be ſuch that every man may previouſly calculate his taxes, and detect an overcharge; if it admits a more eaſy and cheap collection than any other; if its produce muſt forever be in demand, which will enable the perſon charged to pay his taxes; this property on ſome plain principles ought to be the ſubject of direct taxation.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

A Memorial from the Hon. Robert Morris, late ſuperintendant of finance, encloſed to the ſpeaker was read—the encloſure contained a requeſt that the memorial might be entered on the journals of the Houſe—laid on the table.

The memorialiſt after ſtating a variety of facts relative to the buſineſs of which he had been appointed ſuperintendant—the difficulties, delays and embarraſſments which had prevented a final adjuſtment and ſettlement of his accounts—petitions that commiſſioners may be appointed for that purpoſe.

Mr. Goodhue preſented a petition from ſundry inhabitants of Salem—ſtating that by a very particular conſtruction of a ſection in the coaſting law, veſſels owned by the citizens of the United States, and as they thought properly qualified as ſuch, had been obliged to pay the alien duty in ſome of the ſouthern States—and praying relief or a refund of the duty ſo paid—laid on the table.

Several petitions and memorials were read, from perſons who had made ſundry diſcoveries, and invented certain machines, praying encouragement, and a ſecuring of the benefits of their inventions—laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick the committee of the whole houſe was diſcharged from any further diſcuſſion of the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

It was then voted that the blanks in the bill ſhould be filled up.

The firſt blank reſpecting the time to be allowed for compleating the enumeration—6, 4, and 3 months were propoſed.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that as ſo long time is to elapſe before the aſſiſtants are to enter upon the buſineſs, the work of preparation will be completed in ſuch a manner, that he conceived one month will be ſufficient.

Mr. White ſaid that he was very ſure that in many of the States, two, three or four months will not be ſufficient—and ſix months would be found ſhort enough to complete the enumeration in thoſe States—in the eaſtern States the buſineſs may be finiſhed in a much ſhorter period—but when the time ſhall be elapſed, that is allowed by law, and the enumeration is compleated in ſome of the States, and the numbers fully returned, it cannot be ſuppoſed that thoſe States who have not compleated theirs, ſhould acquieſce in any regulations and eſtabliſhments founded on ſo imperfect a cenſus.

Mr. Burke was in favour of allowing the longeſt period—and ſtated a great variety of obſtacles and impediments in the way of compleating the enumeration within ſo ſhort a time, even as ſix months; and the cenſus when returned in ſo incompleat a ſtate, it could not be ſuppoſed would be ſatisfactory; it would create uneaſineſs and terminate in abſolute injuſtice.

Mr. Jackſon adverting to the peculiar circumſtances of the ſouthern States, particularly Georgia; and the recent acceſſion of North-Carolina; the extenſiveneſs of the territory of thoſe States, and the diſperſed ſituation of their inhabitants—contended that ſix months would be but a ſhort time to compleat the buſineſs in.

Mr. Maddiſon obſerved that the ſituation of the ſeveral States was ſo various, that the difficulty of adopting a plan for effecting the buſineſs upon terms that would give general ſatisfaction, can only be obviated by allowing ſufficient time. Some of the States have been in habits of taking an enumeration of their citizens; others have never done it all; to the former the buſineſs will be eaſy, and may be compleated within perhaps the ſhorteſt period; in others it will be attended with difficulties at preſent unforeſeen. In addition to theſe there is a variety of other conſiderations to be taken into view; there muſt be a greater number of aſſiſtants employed in the ſouthern States; there are many contingencies that cannot be provided againſt; the aſſiſtants may die, and leave the buſineſs unfiniſhed;—it may be neceſſary to appoint others; the returns from ſo many perſons, from ſuch extenſive diſtricts, will require ſuch a length of time, as leaves no probability that it can be compleated in a ſhorter period than ſix months.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he had no wiſh to precipitate the buſineſs—The equalizing repreſentation ought to be a matter of ſerious contemplation to every gentleman, it is peculiarly ſo to the delegation from thoſe States who are ſo unequally repreſented. I wiſh for a full and competent enumeration; and am for allowing full time to compleat it in: But there does not appear to me to be any force in the objection raiſed from the contingency of the death of the aſſiſtants: The longer the period, the greater the probability of ſuch events: And I am clearly of opinion that extending the period will not conduce to obtaining finally ſo accurate an enumeration.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Burke, and Mr. Jackſon made a few additional obſervations, when

The queſtion being taken on "ſix months," it was carried in the affirmative.

The aſſiſtants failing to make returns to the marſhals within the time limited by this act to forfeit 200 dollars.

The marſhals to make return of the aggregate amount to the Preſident of the United States, by the firſt day of June next, under a penalty of 800 dollars.

Some other blanks were filled in amendments which had been adopted—The bill being gone through,

It was paſſed, to be enacted.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by his Secretary, with the act for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the State of North-Carolina, and for other purpoſes, which has received the Preſident's aſſent and ſignature.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit—Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) after premiſing a mode which he deemed ineligible in taking up the ſubjects contained in the report, read certain reſolutions which he propoſed to lay on the table: Theſe reſolutions he ſuppoſed would bring the ſeveral objects of diſcuſſion to a point, ſo that the committee might proceed with more accuracy in the buſineſs.

Theſe reſolutions referred to the principal objects of the report—laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot entered into a conſideration of the ſubject of the debt: He adverted to the reſolution of the laſt ſeſſion, and to the anſwer of the Houſe to the Preſident's ſpeech; by which he conceived the United States have pledged themſelves to make adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the public faith: He thought the mode pointed out by the gentleman from South-Carolina, would bring the buſineſs before the committee in a proper point of view: He conceived the ſubject of his firſt reſolution, viz. to fund the debt the preſent ſeſſion was the firſt thing to be taken into conſideration. In order to bring before the committee a juſt and adequate idea of the debt, he recurred to the journals of the late Congreſs. He commenced his reſearches with the year 1779; and read the reſolves, declarations, addreſſes and engagements of Congreſs from period to period relative to the loans, ſervices, ſupplies, &c. He then ſaid, that he conceived that there was not a perſon within the ſound of his voice, poſſeſſing the feelings of honor and humanity, who would harbour an idea againſt funding the debt of the United States; He touched on the public ſentiment—the preſent ſituation of the country; and after repeating ſome of the obſervations contained in the report of the Secretary, ſaid, he doubted not that the queſtion for funding would meet the ideas of a decided majority of this houſe: The manner how this ſhould be done will be an after conſideration: He concluded by obſerving that he felt full confidence that before the preſent ſeſſion ſhould be cloſed, the arduous and important buſineſs would be compleated.

Mr. Fitzſimons read in his place ſeveral reſolutions affirmative of the great objects contained in the report of the Secretary, which he laid on the table—they are as follows:

Reſolved, that adequate proviſion ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States in reſpect to their foreign debt.

Reſolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of intereſt on, and gradual diſcharge of the domeſtic debt of the United States.

Reſolved, That the arrears of intereſt, including indents, iſſued in payments thereof, to be provided for on the ſame terms with the principal of the ſaid debt.

Reſolved, That the debts of the reſpective ſtates ought, with conſent of the creditors, to be aſſumed and and provided for by the United States.

Reſolved, That it is adviſeable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domeſtic debt, including that of the particular States, with the voluntary conſent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutally beneficial to them and to the United States.

Reſolved, That for the purpoſe expreſſed in the laſt preceeding reſolution ſubſcriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the ſaid domeſtic debt; including that of the reſpective States, upon the terms following, to wit:

That for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, payable in the ſaid debt (as well intereſt as principal) the ſubſcriber be entitled, at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity, or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. redeemable at the pleaſure of the government, by payment of the principal; and to receive the other third in lands in the Weſtern Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre. Or,

To have the whole ſum funded at an annuity or yearly intereſt of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both principal and intereſt; and to receive as a compenſation for the reduction of intereſt, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceeding caſe. Or

To have fifty-ſix dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly intereſt of ſix per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding four dollars and two thirds of a dollar per annum, on account both of principal and intereſt; and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty ſix dollars and eighty cents, funded at the like intereſt and rate of redemption. Or

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not leſs diſtant than ten years, computing intereſt at four per cent. Or

To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of the ſurvivorſhip of the youngeſt of two perſons, computing intereſt, in this caſe alſo, at 4 per cent.

Reſolved, That immediate proviſion ought to be made for the preſent debt of the United States; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make proviſion, at the next ſeſſion, for ſo much of the debts of the reſpective States, as ſhall have been ſubſcribed upon any of the terms expreſſed in the laſt reſolution.

Reſolved, That the funds which ſhall be appropriated according to the ſecond of the foregoing reſolutions, be applied, in the firſt place, to the payment of intereſt on the ſums ſubſcribed towards the propoſed loan; and that if any part of the ſaid domeſtic debt ſhall remain unſubſcribed, the ſurplus of the ſaid funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of intereſt on the unſubſcribed part, ſo as not to exceed, for the preſent, four per cent per annum; but this limitation ſhall not be underſtood to impair the right of the non-ſubſcribing creditors to the reſidue of the intereſt on their reſpective debts: And in caſe the aforeſaid ſurplus ſhould prove inſufficient to pay the non-ſubſcribing creditor, at the aforeſaid rate of 4 per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good ſuch deficiency.

Mr. Page moved that the report of the Secretary ſhould be read. The Clerk then commenced reading, and having proceeded as far as the 11th page—It was moved that the committee ſhould riſe: They accordingly roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

VIENNA, (Germany) Nov. 19.

A Courier has this moment arrived with the news that General Kebty has taken Cladova, and conſequently the whole diſtrict of Craſnia, compriſing 510 towns and villages. Bender has ſurrendered to Prince Potemkin, and Orſova muſt ſoon fall.

LONDON, December 31.

Thurſday the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the Recorder put on the black cap, and proceeded to paſs judgment upon twenty ſix capital convicts, and a more dreadful ſight perhaps never preſented itſelf in this country; ſeven of them being women and eight boys.

Saturday the 19th inſt. a very extraordinary circumſtance happened at Wells. Mrs. Say, the landlady of the White Heart Inn, obſerving the appearance of blood trickling down the breeches and ſtockings of an eminent land ſurveyor of the neighbourhood who was at her houſe—ſhe aſked him if his noſe had been bleeding—He replied, No—but upon ſeeing the ſame upon himſelf, he clapped both his hands to his ſtomach, complained of a violent pain there, and exclaimed, "I am a dead man—I have burſt a blood veſſel—ſend for a ſurgeon immediately." Upon which he fainted away, was ſtripped and put into a warm bed. Two ſurgeons appeared and examined the body—they found no apparent orifice from whence the blood iſſued—but upon ſearching his clothes, which ſeemed to be very bloody, they found in his breeches pocket a bottle of red ink. This unravelled the myſtery, as the cork had been forced out; and is a ſtrong proof of the aſtoniſhing effects of imagination in ſuſpending the human faculties. On proper applications, however, the ſurgeons ſoon reſtored their patient to his health and ſenſes.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

A Correſpondent obſerves, it is ſo long ſince the agricultural intereſt of this country enjoyed the advantage of a conſiderable temporary riſe in the prices of grain, that it is not a little ſurpriſing to find perſons coming forward with their propoſals of an embargo. To ſay nothing of the extreme modeſty in which this propoſition has obtruded itſelf on the publick—provided we are favoured with a very great ſurpluſage of grain, as is to be preſumed—the proſpect of laying an embargo on its exportation would be as wiſe, as the conduct of a merchant, who ſhould ſhut up his warehouſe at the moment of a briſk demand for his commodities.

A correſpondent would ſuggeſt the propriety of Government's offering bounties for the encouragement of agriculture the enſuing ſeaſon, more particularly to thoſe farmers, who ſhall raiſe the greateſt quantities of ſummer grain of all ſorts—and of ſuch vegetables as are the nearer ſubſtitutes for grain.

We learn a gang of theives, conſiſting of men and women, were taken up in Monmouth, New-Jerſey, and are now in the gaol of that county, to take their trials the preſent ſeſſions. Their practice was to travel in a covered waggon, from whence they occaſionally detached thieving parties. They had robbed ſeveral fulling mills; and goods to the amount of ſix or ſeven hundred pounds were diſcovered in their poſſeſſion, which have ſince been claimed by their reſpective owners. The[ir] pilferers, it is ſaid, are very penitent, and promiſe in caſe they are forgiven this time *not to do the like again.*

Accounts from Fort Pitt ſay that about Chriſtmas laſt more than 2000 perſons (emigrants) were waiting at that place for the riſing of the Ohio, in order to proceed down that river to the new ſettlements. The Ohio was never known to be lower than during the fall and winter.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) February 17.

Oneday laſt week, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Eliſha Hatchins, of Tunbridge, was conſumed by fire.

We experienced, within the laſt week, the moſt extreme cold weather. The oldeſt men amongſt us, do not recollect to have felt the cold ſo ſenſibly, ſince the memorable Cold Sunday, in 1773. On the night of the 11th inſt. the weather was ſo exceſſively ſevere, as to freeze horned cattle to death. A young cow, that was tolerable beef, belonging to Captain ——Cady, of Corniſh, (New-Hampſhire) was froze in ſuch a manner that they were neceſſitated to kill her next morning. A two year old belonging to Dudley Chaſe, Eſq; of the ſame town, was found in the morning of the 12th inſt. frozen to death.

NEW-PORT, (R. I.) March 11.

In commencing a detail of the proceedings of the Convention of this State, we forbear a recital of the conduct of the leading characters in oppoſition ſince the appointment of it, from the flattering hopes that the conſtitution would be not only inveſtigated, but candidly decided on; but theſe hopes being blaſted, duty and honor forbid us to be ſilent.

Previous to the election of Delegates, letters of an inſidious nature were circulated in every town where they could be ſuppoſed to influence, and in many of them were read in open meeting—innumerable falſhoods were propagated, and every artifice uſed, to excite and continue the fatal deluſion of the people.—In one of the towns, the Serjeant was furniſhed by a leading Antifederaliſt with a bug-bear lie, to relate to every Freeman whom he warned, in order to excite prejudices againſt the federal candidates—and when this partizan was charged with fabricating the lie, he had the effrontery to declare, "*that he was a party man, and would ſtick at no meaſure to carry his point.*" A ſpirit of inſurrection was diſſeminated in the Northern and Weſtern parts of the State, and ſeveral of the leaders of the Antics (among whom were ſome who ſuſtain offices under government) at a clandeſtine meeting, actually deliberated upon levying a body of men, and marching them in a hoſtile manner, to prevent the meeting of the Convention—Though this meaſure was not attempted to be carried into execution, it however ſhows the licenciouſneſs of the oppoſition.

From the conduct and converſation of many of the members of the majority in the Convention, in and out of the Houſe, we have reaſon to believe, that it is their determination again to adjourn and never to agree to an adoption, but upon the moſt urgent neceſſity.

HARTFORD, March 8.

On the night of the 15th ult. the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, of Canaan, in the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, was conſumed by fire. The family narrowly eſcaped with their lives, not being able to ſave even their daily cloathing.

PITTSFIELD, February 25.

On the 30th of December laſt, 1789, a fellow of the name of Peter Sanders, but who calls his name John Smith (late of Woodſtock, in the ſtate of Connecticut) was apprehended in the act of paſſing a counterfeit French Guinea, at Granville, in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of New-York. His perſon is tall, ſomewhat exceeding ſix feet, his ſhoulders roundiſh, his tongue flippant, his countenance bold and daring; his dreſs was a light coloured coating ſurtout, a butternut coloured coat, leather breeches, boots, and a light coloured hat. A like prepared to act the ſaint and the villain, at one houſe preaches the goſpel of Chriſt (as he ſays) with much vociferation and fervour, at the next with unſanctified hands, he diſtributes his counterfeits amongſt the ignorant and unwary; he has viſited many of the priſons on the continent, not indeed as a Chriſtian to relieve the unfortunate, but in the character of a priſoner, in vile durance pent, and at preſent he is lodged in the city-hall of Albany, the laſt jail we preſume in his circuit. From the tenor of his converſation it appears that he came laſt from the province of Canada, by way of Vermont, where, he ſays, he has greatly deceived and taken in the inhabitants; therefore, for the benefit of the publick, this information and deſcription is given.

BOSTON, March 18.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

RECEIVED BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES——TUESDAY, March, 9.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS *under conſideration.*

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Bland, Mr. Lee, Mr. Page, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Vining ſpoke on the ſubject.

Mr. Vining concluded with an handſome figure, comparing his arguments to a veſſel launched into the federal ocean. He wiſhed that the buſineſs could have been poſtponed with propriety, but ſeeing that gentlemen were anxious to bring it to a deciſion after ſo long a diſcuſſion, he would therefore wiſh it were haſtened.

After further debate on this important queſtion, it was adopted; 31 to 26—as in the following words:

Reſolved, That the debts of the reſpective States, ought, with the conſent of the creditors, to be aſſumed and provided for by the United States; and at the ſame time that effectual proviſion be made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the States, the whole of their expences during war, as the ſame have been or may be ſtated for the purpoſe—and that the beſt evidence of the ſame be taken, the nature of the caſe will admit.

The next propoſition was alſo agreed to viz:

Reſolved, That it is adviſeable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domeſtic debt, including that of the particular States, with the voluntary conſent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Reſolved, That for the purpoſe expreſſed in the laſt preceeding reſolution, ſubſcriptions towards a loan, ought to be opened, to the amount of the ſaid domeſtic debt; including that of the reſpective States, upon the terms following,——

This reſolve was adopted; the firſt alternative which follows being read, a conſiderable debate enſued, occaſioned principally by a motion of Mr. Boudinot, to ſtrike out all that relates to the weſtern territory; the committee finally roſe without deciding on the motion for the rates of intereſt. Adjourned.

A letter, we are told, has been received in town from the Eaſtern part of this Commonwealth, directed to Mr. Avery, Repreſentative from Machias, informing that the Sheriff of his Britanick Majeſty's Province of New-Brunſwick, had lately ſerved ſeveral precepts on the citizens of this Commonwealth, within the juriſdiction thereof—obſerving at the time he did it, that he expected it would breed a quarrel.

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.

At the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, in & for the County of Hampſhire, holden in this town by adjournment, on the ſecond Tueſday of March inſtant, the following perſons were tried for theft, found guilty, and ſentenced as follows, viz.

Iſaac Pratt, of Belchertown, on two preſentments, ſentenced to be whipped 30 ſtripes, and confined to hard labour on Caſtle-Iſland, for the term of two years.

David Greer, of Granby, on two indictments, ordered to be whipped 30 ſtripes, and to be ſent to the Caſtle, to be kept to hard labour for the term of three years.

Ethan Smith, of Amherſt, to be whipped 20 ſtripes, and confined to the Caſtle for three years.

John Kinne, late of South-Hadley, convicted of horſe-ſtealing, to be whipped 20 ſtripes, and to ſpend 1 year at the Caſtle.

John Dickinſon, of Northfield, fined 3l.

Samuel Jacklin, a negro, to be whipped 20 ſtripes, & ordered to be diſpoſed of in ſervice for the term of two years.

Freedom Bigelow, for horſe ſtealing, fined 10l. to be paid in 30 days, in default whereof, to be whipped 10 ſtripes.

On Saturday laſt, ſix of the above culprits received the diſcipline of the poſt.

NORTHAMPTON, March 24.

We are informed, that three veſſels have lately arrived in James River, (*Virginia*) from Europe, for wheat, the price of which is now as high as *ſeven ſhillings & ſix pence* per buſhel, and very little to be got at any price, owing to the large quantity that has been ſhipped to Europe. There is alſo a very great demand for Indian corn—ſeveral thouſand barrels are wanted by the merchants of that place, who now offer two dollars per barrel (five buſhels) and it is apprehended that when this ſupply is ſhipped, it will raiſe the price of that precious article ſo much, as to put it out of the power of the poor to obtain bread to eat. We may therefore dread the fatal conſequences of this alarming evil.

A Liverpool paper of November 12, has the following paragraph; " In conſequence of the act of Congreſs, impoſing duties on tonnage, government has cauſed inquiries to be made on its miſchievous tendency; and a meeting was called by the Worſhipful the Mayor, of the merchants concerned in the American trade laſt Monday, when a committee of five was appointed to draw up a proper ſtatement, and what would moſt effectually tend to remove the evil complained off. We have the ſatisfaction to inform our readers that there is a fair proſpect of the Britiſh ſhipping being warmly ſupported by government, and that duties will be laid to equalize the benefit held out to the American veſſels on the other ſide of the Atlantic, in oppoſition to the Britiſh veſſels."

The Convention of Rhode-Iſland has adjourned to the laſt MONDAY of MAY next, then to meet at Newport.

On the 18th of February laſt, the wife of Mr. *Iſrael Coe*, of Granville, was delivered of a living and proper child, which weighed one pound and four ounces, the child however lived but about ten hours.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ORIB TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and twelve months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims——Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the dwelling houſe of the widow Sarah Nims, in ſaid Shelburne, on the firſt Mondays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

SAMUEL BOID,
ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

SARAH NIMS, Adminiſtratrix.
ELISHA RANSOM, Adm'r.

March 2d, 1790.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Taylor's buſineſs, a BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, March 19, 1790.

SPECULATION.

SAYS Jot to Jem, this speculation,
Will prove the ruin of the nation.
Gods! that these fellows thus should thrive,
When you and I can scarcely live.

Says Jem to Jot, this speculation,
Has sav'd the *credit* of the nation;
For when fate stop'd the new emission,
Their Cash preserv'd us from perdition.

THE MORALIST.

THE person who is addicted to treat his superiors with indignity, we generally say does not *understand himself*. And why not the same with equal propriety, I beg to know, if he treats his inferiors with abuse? "But according to the received opinion, a man may abuse his servants and dependents, frown upon his poor neighbour, treat his equals with little attention, and assume an air of haughtiness among the lower class of citizens, and yet such an one *understands himself genteelly*.

I know not by what abuse of things it comes about, that an unbecoming disingenuous deportment is not the same whether it respects inferiors or superiors—To understand one's self in the commerce with mankind, is to treat every one ingenuously, according to his station in life—But how a difference of rank among mankind, can be produced as a plea to justify a rigorous slavish treatment of such as God and nature have put in our power, let any one determine.

Fear of offending the great, commonly excites to a strict attention to our behaviour towards them; a little testy humour shown in their presence, we are sensible, will fix upon us the character of ill bred companions. This fear is good so far as it serves to keep us in the bounds of decency; but when it carries us beyond a proper attentiveness, to a servile compliance, we loose the character of men in that of fawning sycophants—and all this is done that we may appear to *understand* ourselves.

But altho some unbecoming compliances are the consequence of a servile admiration of the great, yet on the other hand, a lust of power and a misconception of the character of a gentleman, have often effected a total neglect of that condescension and gentleness due to such as stand in the relation of domestics and dependants. It is painful to learn how much these suffer by the abuse they receive from those at whose mercy they lie. Nor is it less afflicting to see the most pleasing traits in the finest characters obscured merely thro' an overbearing insulting deportment toward people of inferior rank.

When I see a lordly planter exercising his prerogative in the circle of his domestics, binding them to intolerable servitude by his austere mandates, I think him more deserving the epithet of an eastern despot, than that of an American freeholder—But it is true of many who hold the rank of genteel well bred people, that their commerce with their servants is a continued series of hard words; and many times their peevishness breaks the dearest relations of nature, and renders wretched the state of the most intimate connections—Nor does their poor neighbour whom distress brings to their door to ask for relief, suffer a milder fate. If they are not befset with a storm of angry passions, they must at least have the mortification of some severe reflections, before they can obtain assistance.

Indeed a friend cannot enjoy society with these ill natured gentry, only as he crouches under their testy humour.

What latent pleasure there may be in feeding lust of dominion, by trampling upon the meaner ranks of people, insulting dependent neighbours, and affronting a friend, I will not determine—But thus much is certain, that a constant tumult of passion, arms the natural temper with a fierceness that ill suits for a relish of the milder pleasures of social life. There is also this evil flowing from a supercilious angry deportment, that it deranges one from the class of accomplished characters. For it is one characteristic of him who *understands himself* to behave with becoming tenderness and condescension towards inferiors—He feels himself bound by the indispensable obligations of religion and conscience, to perform the duties which he owes to every class of people. He knows that to neglect a proper decorum of manners, becoming the various relations of life, discovers a shameful want of self knowledge. Thus while he pays due deference to his superiors, he will feel obligated to a friendly affable deportment to equals, a condescending fair treatment of inferiors. And as he finds himself mostly in danger of transgressing the rules of propriety in his deportment towards dependents, such in proportion will be the careful attention which he pays to this part of his conduct. And by the assistance of a spirit of self government which he ever maintains, will be able to act in character to all.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

BY ORDER OF LAW,

ON Monday the 5th of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of GIDEON HANNUM, late of Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, deceased.

Said Vendue to be at the dwelling house of Widow Abiah Hannum, in said Belchertown.

SOLOMON HANNUM, } Adminis-
DANIEL HANNUM, } trators.

Belchertown, March 1, 1790.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Managers of the *Massachusetts* STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the following SCHEME of the first CLASS of said Lottery, which will positively commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on Friday the second day of April next. A List of Prizes will be published in the *[Boston]* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

As the object of this Lottery is to *ease the taxes of the People*, and to *promote Public Credit*, the Managers flatter themselves, that principles of patriotism, as well as a spirit of adventure, will conduce to a speedy sale of the Tickets—and as they are furnished with ample powers from government to manage said Lottery as they shall judge expedient, and particularly to conform to the time they may set for drawing the several classes, they pledge themselves, that the *strictest punctuality* shall be observed, as well as to the time of drawing and publishing, as to the *payment of the Prizes*.

☞ MUCH LESS THAN TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

SCHEME

Of the FIRST CLASS of the STATE LOTTERY, containing 5000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
2	of	300	are	600
2	of	200	are	400
2	of	100	are	200
3	of	70	are	210
6	of	50	are	300
7	of	40	are	280
10	of	30	are	300
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	10	are	200
25	of	8	are	200
30	of	6	are	180
50	of	5	are	250
1545	of	4	are	6180
1721	Prizes,			13,000
3279	Blanks.		Deduction,	2000
5000	Tickets, at Three Dollars,			15,000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street; each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand: And all Prizes which are not demanded within six months after Publication, will be paid into the public Treasury, *"for the benefit of the persons intitled to such Prizes."*

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 6, 1790.

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to *MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS*, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1789. [t.f.]

STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of October last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, nine years old, short hair, trots and paces, one hind foot lock white, a small bunch on one of her fore feet just above her hoof. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, shall have Twelve Dollars reward, and for the mare only Six Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by ZEMRY SMITH.

Winchester, (N. Hampshire) Feb. 24, 1790.

A few of
Thomas's Collection
OF
Sacred Musick,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Strong's and *Beers's*
ALMANACKS,
By the grose dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

LAND,
In the State of Vermont, for sale.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

The Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire hereby gives notice to all persons who have not settled their Excise accounts since the 1st day of November last, that he shall issue warrants of distress against all such delinquents (unless prevented by a speedy settlement) that the same may be collected before the first day of May next, at which time he will be superceded in the said office.

ELIJAH HUNT, Collector.

Northampton, March 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the non-resident land lying in the town of South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, belonging to Joseph Kinsbury, is taxed 2/6 in a town tax for the repair of school-houses, committed to me to collect for the year 1789.

Unless said tax is paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock p. m. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges, by

ASA FISH, Collector.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for repairs of high-way, and committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Noadiah Leonard,
Elijah Field,

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the eighth day of April next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in South-Brimfield aforesaid, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with all intervening charges, by

JONATHAN NEEDHAM, Collector.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State Tax, No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

	£	s	d
Noadiah Leonard, State tax,	1	1	
Town, County and School,	1	1	
Elijah Field, State tax,	0	5	1
Town, County and School;	0	5	1
Widow Elizabeth Moulton, State tax,	0	5	1

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with all intervening charges, by

DANIEL CARPENTER, Constable for 1789.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State Town and County taxes committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, State tax, No 6, 3/1 1. Town tax for 1788, 3/1. Elijah Field, State tax, No. 6, 9d. Town tax for 1788, 5d. John Fitch's heirs, State tax, No. 6, 3/6. Town tax for 1788, 3/1 2d. John Collins, State tax, No. 6/4. Town tax for 1788, 3/6.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Thursday the eighth day of April next, so much of said land will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling house of Oliver Wales, innholder in said South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with neseffary charges, by

CYRUS MUNGER, Constable.

Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given that the real estate of William Goodrich, Esquire, and William Woodbridge, Estuate in Stockbridge, in the County of Hampshire, were assessed in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, in the following sums, viz.

	£	s	d
The real estate of William Goodrich,			
For 1780, Continental Money,	135	19	6
For do. Hard Money,	2	6	11
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money,	9	5	4
The real estate of William Woodbridge,			
For 1780, Continental Money	206	0	9
For do. Hard Money,	1	16	4
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money,	6	0	4

The said William Goodrich, and William Woodbridge, having moved out of this Commonwealth, the said taxes not being paid——Unless said taxes paid by the first Monday in April next, so much said real estate will be sold at Publick Auction, at one o'clock P. M. on said day, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Anna Bingham, as will be sufficient to discharge same, with intervening charges, by

IRA SEYMOUR, Collector.

Stockbridge, Jan. 11th, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 187.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. VI.

IN my last number I made mention of the bad policy of imprisonment as a penalty in criminal cases. I was hereby insensibly led into some reflections on this subject, as it relates to imprisonment for debt. I have often thought that a measure more impolitic, for the collection of debts, either for the advantage of debtor or creditor, or the public, could scarcely be devised.—Yet it is a plan which hath generally obtained among civilized nations, notwithstanding to the great reproach of humanity. To see a virtuous, but unfortunate citizen, moped up within the walls of a prison, like a swine in a sty, and with accommodations perhaps little superior, obliged to herd with thieves and felons, and to abandon all those social joys which are the great sweeteners of humanlife, and cut off from all ways and means to provide a subsistence either for himself or family, by the honest earnings of industry, merely because he had the unhappiness to run in debt, and to be unable to discharge the same, by reason of unforeseen disappointments, is a light truly answering to a seering mind. In every social compact certain rights must be given up to society, in order to secure those which are fundamental—but there are certain unalienable rights which ought always to be reserved by individuals, and should never be given up to any man, or body of men. In a community connected together upon the basis of freedom and mutual advantages, just so much is to be given up as is necessary to the welfare of society, and no more. Whether individuals subjecting their persons to tedious irksome imprisonments, (which oftentimes terminate in the ruin of their health, and dispersion of their families,) when they happen to be unfortunate, is a subject of such importance as to be highly worthy the consideration of freemen? 'Tis indeed only no crime, in itself, to be in debt—and to treat a debtor as if he was criminal when no evidence appears of a criminal design, either in contracting or evading the payment of his debts, is undoubtedly to that impartial treatment which every class of virtuous citizens ought to receive. 'Tis true all debtors don't belong to this virtuous class. There is oftentimes a very great degree of criminality in debtors' conduct. Debts are frequently contracted for the worst purposes, and with a premeditated design, fraudulently to evade payment.—Where debtors deliberately impose upon the credulity of their creditors, knowing they have no resources whereby they can pay, or having no design to apply any to the discharge of just contracts, they are undoubtedly as really, tho' possibly not so highly criminal as shop-lifters, cut purses, or foot-pads. Though they may evade the name of and escape the punishment due to thieves and felons, yet they are undoubtedly guilty of a crime in substance the same. Could a proper discrimination be made in law between such debtors, and those who are merely unfortunate, the former ought to be considered and treated rather as criminals than debtors. For such then a prison or a work house might be, perhaps, a suitable lodging. But until such discrimination can be made in law, which is possibly a matter of so great difficulty, as to render a successful attempt improbable, on account of the almost impossibility of collecting proper evidence either of the motives of a person's running into debt; or of the designed misapplication of the resources of payment, it is necessary to consider all debtors simply as such and not as criminals, therefore no fit tenants for a prison.—Perhaps there is no place where imprisonment for debt is more rigorous, than in this common wealth, and in some other of the United States—but the present plan is, in the opinion of the writer, calculated to do justice neither to debtor nor creditor. The virtuous man, when unfortunate, is liable to be oppressed, while the designing knave has an instrument put into his hand to help him cheat his creditor. For supposing a man to be both honest and industrious, how can he be placed in a more awkward situation to pay his debts, than to be put to the additional expense of lying in a prison? And at the same time cut off from all the earnings of industry, while to the man who designs to be deliberately fraudulent, and is at the same time but little awed by the solemnity of an oath, the bankrupt's oath will be a very easy way of discharging his debts. But if a man's oath may be taken so as to free him from prison, after he has lain there a stipulated time, why may he not as well be permitted to notify his creditor, and do this, without the additional expence of lying thirty, forty, or fifty days in goal, or boarding with a goaler? Unless we suppose that the walls of a prison, or the provision of a goaler's table will have a more powerful operation upon his conscience, to cause him to swear the truth, than the walls of his own house, or the provision of his own table. But if it is of no advantage in this particular, the expense of time and money might very well be spared. But in the opinion of the writer, a man in this case swears in a point in which his own interest is too nearly concerned, which lays him under a temptation to falsify his oath. Tho' an honest man will be always awed by the solemnity of an oath, however it may affect his own interest, yet oaths are not always taken by honest men. Therefore all possible care should be used in the administration of oaths, in cases where the party is under temptations which are visible, either to conceal or outstretch the truth. An honest man expects to pay his debts with his property and not with his body, and perhaps scarcely a man can be found whose circumstances are not so well known, who cannot, (if he is totally unable to pay his honest debts) by means of misfortune, or some unforeseen adverse providence, procure some substantial witnesses to testify the same, who are disinterested:—so that the burthen of the whole need not rest upon his own bare testimony. If such a thing was requisite, and such a thing I am persuaded might with propriety be required, in most cases, what need of being at the expense of lying thirty or forty days in prison for that end? Surely if a man is honest, such a method would be sufficient—and it otherwise, it would be a much more powerful one to make him so, than the present; and might likewise in effect, help to remove our land from the guilt of the numerous bankrupt perjuries with which it is daily loaded. What necessity then of confining the person of an insolvent debtor in a goal, or if thro' the confidence and indulgence of his friends, he has the liberty of the yard, what occasion is there for burthening either him or his friends with the additional expense of all the present tedious formalities attending the usual method of swearing out of jail, which are really injurious to the debtor, and can be no possible advantage to the creditor, the public, or any person whatsoever, unless it is to a goaler, whose support depends upon the compensations received for taking care of prisoners. It redounds to the honour of our patriotick legislature, that the disgraceful Act, whereby a malicious or revengeful creditor was enabled to confine the body of an insolvent debtor in prison for life, after he had resigned up all his property, is repealed. It is a pity but every trace of imprisoning for debt had the same fate. The plain, simple, equitable method, which I think reason points out for an insolvent debtor to satisfy a prosecution, is to resign up his property for the benefit of his creditors, except such indispensable articles of wearing apparel, working tools, and household utensils, as are simply necessary to his procuring a future subsistence, and where it is possible, this should be done at the mouth of witnesses. But what connection being shut up in a prison, swearing out, or swearing in, has with this, it will puzzle the wisest to say. Here by a portion of that property, which might be applied to the discharge of debts, is spent—and while the debtor is stript the creditor is injured. But there's another way wherein imprisonment for debt is highly injurious, and puts a power of defrauding into the hands of the designing, i. e. if a man has property much more than sufficient to discharge all his honest debts, yet rather chooses to have his body committed to prison than to pay—if he finds it for his interest rather to continue in prison than to pay, till he wears out the patience of his creditor, and if the latter is needy, forces him to compound for a trifle, this is injurious to creditor, and is the native consequence of imprisoning for debt. That debts would be better paid and debtor and creditor enjoy more equal privileges without a power of imprisoning for debt with it—while at the same time debtors would be considered as good citizens and not ranked with criminals, is the sentiments of

IMPARTIALIS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 9.

THE memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, presented yesterday, was on motion of Mr. Goodhue taken up for a second reading, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Benson presented the memorial of Brigadier General Campbell, praying that an investigation of his claims against the United States may be made.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from the contractors for carrying the mail through New-Jersey, which was read referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the regulation of the post-office.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Page proposed that those gentlemen who had brought forward certain resolutions, should direct the attention of the House to those parts of the report to which they mean particularly to refer, that such part may be read.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) withdrew the propositions which he had on the table yesterday.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons were then read by the Clerk.

The first resolution being read by the chairman and the question being taken on the same, it passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The second resolution was then read on which Mr. Jackson rose and observed, that tho' he had a great a sense of the merit of our public creditors, those who had fought our battles, and had assisted the independence of America as any man; yet there is a question on the subject before the House, which he conceived of as great consequence as any that had been suggested, & that is whether the present is the season for funding the domestic debt of the United States. He then reprobated funding systems altogether: Adverted to the effects which had been experienced from them in Florence, Genoa, and Great-Britain; and asserted that some of those States had lost their independence through the debts which had thereby been entailed on them. Great Britain by adopting a funding system, has accumulated a debt which they never can get rid of.

From these remarks he inferred the pernicious consequences of a system for funding the debt of the United States; and referring to the present unrepresented State of North-Carolina, and the uncertainty with respect to the quantum of the debt; the state of the western territory, &c. concluded by moving that the report should lie on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Sherman observed that the present question before the committee is simply, whether the debt should be funded: The various particulars to which the gentleman last speaking alluded, are not now before the committee; whether the debt shall be placed upon irredeemable funds, is a subject of future consideration.

Mr. Smith made some observations in reply to Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson moved that the committee should rise, which motion being put, was negatived by a great majority.

Mr. Bland enquired why there was a difference in the phraseology of the two first resolutions? He could not see the propriety or justice of making a discrimination between our domestic and foreign creditors. We have pledged ourselves by adopting the first resolution to fulfil our engagements to foreign creditors, before we have ascertained whether we are able to do it; but the resolution respecting our domestic creditors, leaves them in a very different situation. He wished to be informed for what reason the difference was made, as he meant to propose a substitute for the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. Fitzsimons in reply informed the committee that the circumstances of the foreign debt were such, as left no alternative; but that of coming to a precise and definite resolution upon the subject. With respect to the domestic debt, agreeable to the report of Secretary of the Treasury a different plan of procedure is offered; still the modification proposed is to be submitted to the option of the creditors.

Mr. Bland then read a resolution respecting the domestic debt which was similar to that adopted respecting the foreign debt; this he proposed as a substitute for the second resolution.

Mr. Livermore entered into a consideration of the circumstances under which the domestic and foreign debts were incurred, and gave it as his opinion that the United States are not under obligations to make a specific provision for the domestic debt agreeable to the face of the securities which are considered as the evidences of the debt. With respect to the foreign debt, it is for loans received from persons no ways interested in the revolution of the country, and it must be paid. He was opposed to the resolution in its present form, as it went to make an unqualified provision for the domestic debt.

Mr. Bland said, there was no man who will go further than himself in fulfilling to the utmost of his power, every public contract, and to pay the bona fide debts, both foreign and domestic, of the United States, to the utmost farthing. On this principle it was, that he proposed the resolution he had offered, as it appeared to be the only way of bringing the subject fairly before the committee. He could not see the propriety of the discrimination made by the gentleman last speaking, between the foreign and domestic debt, as the fact is, that by transfers the foreign debt is now become in part the property of the citizens of the United States, and on the other hand great part of the domestic debt is alienated to foreigners. He therefore offered the resolution which he had read—if he was seconded he should be glad, if not, he should set down contended.

Mr. Scott in a speech of some length on the subject, observed, that the legislature of the United States is to be considered on this occasion as sitting as referees in case of equity, and justice—the only enquiry there-

ſore is, what is the ſum which the United States abſolutely and bona fide owe—if on enquiry it is found that the oſtenſible demand is double what ought in juſtice to be paid, they will determine accordingly, and ſtrike off that half, nor can we anſwer it to our conſtituents to make proviſion for paying one farthing more than the ſum which on a full inveſtigation of the ſubject ſhall be due—He concluded by moving an amendment to the reſolution by adding the following words, viz. *as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained, and duly liquidated.*

Mr. Boudinot replied to Mr. Scott—and controverted the principle he had advanced that Congreſs was to be conſidered on this occaſion.—He ſtated the terms on which the debt had been contracted,—the dependance which the creditors had of obtaining final juſtice from their country; the pernicious conſequences that would reſult from adopting ſuch a principle, as it would deſtroy every veſtige of confidence in the honor of the United States, and put it entirely out of our power to effect any future loans, let the emergency be ever ſo great.

Mr. Lawrence ſaid, that the object of the gentleman from Pennſylvania, appears to be a re-liquidation of the debt of the United States; of a ſuppoſition that the evidences which the creditors have obtained are for a larger ſum than they ought to have received for their ſupplies and ſervices; but what is the tendency of ſuch an inveſtigation of the buſineſs—does it not involve the groſſeſt impeachment of that government under which the debt was contracted—does it not tend to throw an equal proportion of the burthens incurred in the acquiſition of our independence upon one particular claſs of citizens, whoſe merits and ſervices certainly entitle them to different treatment—the whole body of the people have received an equivalent for the whole debt—and this ſcheme of reliquidation will produce a diſcrimination which will prove cruelly injurous to a claſs of citizens who have contributed perhaps moſt to the ſucceſs of the country in their late arduous ſtruggles, by repoſing the fulleſt truſt and confidence in the juſtice & honor of the States.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved that however the idea of a diſcrimination may be reprobated by the gentleman laſt ſpeaking, the queſtion will certainly come before the Houſe. There is a diſcrimination between the foreign and domeſtic debt, which every man muſt acknowledge. The foreign debt is due from thoſe who are creditors to the United States: Surely, theſe creditors will be willing to pay, or make proviſion to pay *their* debts, before they will clamor againſt the government for their demands. This ſhews that the conſideration of the domeſtic debt ſhould be deferred, while the foreign debt ought to be immediately provided for.

Mr. Ames went into a particular examination of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Scott and likewiſe the pernicious conſequences that would reſult from its operation, as being ſubverſive of every principle on which public contracts are founded. That the evidences of the debt poſſeſſed by the creditors of the United States, cannot in reaſon, juſtice, and policy, be conſidered in any other light than as public bonds, for the redemption and payment of which the lands, the property, and labor of the whole people are pledged. The public in this caſe, is as it were perſonified; nor is there any conceivable difference, except it is in favor of the creditor, between the public and an individual in this caſe. On this idea the public is truſted: and for them to aſſume the office of judge on this occaſion, is a meer arbitrary act of power, which never can be exerciſed, but to the deſtruction of the eſſential intereſts of the people, and muſt terminate in a diſſolution of the ſocial compact.

Mr. Sherman ſaid that he agreed in ſentiment with the gentleman from Pennſylvania in part, but could not extend the operation of the principle to ſuch a length as he did. The legiſlature muſt neceſſarily act in a judicial capacity in ſome caſes: It judges of accounts exhibited againſt the government, and determines upon them: He inſtanced in a variety of particulars, the interference of this power, & which, ſaid he, cannot be reaſonably be objected to; but this power cannot be extended to judge upon debts that are acknowledged by the government; in this light he conſidered the liquidated debt of the United States: On which the Legiſlature can have no more right to judge than an indivdual who is a party to private contract; for if they can thus interfere, the credit of the United States is placed in a very deplorable ſituation indeed. He moved to confine the proviſion to that part which is already liquidated.

Mr. Goodhue reprobated the idea of diſcrimination, and reliquidation. He obſerved, that if the object is to take advantage of the depreciated rate of public ſecurities, it will be wiſeſt to deter all further conſideration on the ſubject at preſent, for the purpoſe of availing ourſelves of a ſtill lower rate of depreciation.

Mr. Scott enforced the general ideas of his former ſpeech, and to juſtify the ſentiment adduced ſundry inſtances of the conduct of the parliament of Great-Britain, in eraſing houſes and making high ways over the places where they ſtood, and other invaſions of private property—he contended the debt ſtood on a ſimilar footing with other contracts on which queſtions of equity and juſtice may ariſe and be determined with the greateſt propriety.

The debate was continued, by ſeveral of the gentlemen ſpeaking repeatedly on the amendment—Mr. Stone Mr. White, & Mr. Sedgwick added a few remarks. The time being expended, and ſeveral gentlemen expreſſing a wiſh to revolve the ſubject ſtill further in their own minds—a motion was made that the committee ſhould riſe—which being put was carried in the affirmative—The Houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

On motion, the memorial of Robert Morris was read the ſecond time.

The requeſt which accompanied the memorial that it may be entered at large on the journals of the Houſe being alſo read,

Mr. Scott moved that it ſhould be entered accordingly, which paſſed in the affirmative.

It was then voted that this memorial ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, and Mr. Maddiſon, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Sherman were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury—Mr. Scott's amendment under conſideration.

Mr. Scott obſerved that the object contained in the above amendment is of ſo important a nature that two or three days more ſpent upon it will be time well employed. It involves the whole doctrine of diſcrimination and liquidation—thoſe great points once eſtabliſhed, the way will be opened to proceed in the diſcuſſion of the principle of the report. That report provided the principles of it are juſt and equitable, is a maſterly performance, and does great honour to the framer of it. It has been ſaid that the domeſtic debt of the United States muſt be conſidered in the light of a fair and juſt contract which cannot be violated. I never conſidered it in this view—Let us revert back to the time when the public ſecurities, ſo called, were received by thoſe, who had through blood and ſlaughter eſtabliſhed the liberties of the country. Did they conſider them as a contract to be made good agreeable to the terms expreſſed in the bills they received? No Sir, they did not—how did they eſtimate their value? Why, Sir, taking into conſideration the circumſtances of their country at the moment they had compleated & eſtabliſhed its independence: in addition to all their other ſacrifices they added this, they were conſented to receive 2/6 in lieu of 20ſ. He then enlarged on the injuſtice that would accrue from funding the whole debt agreeable to the face of the ſecurities—& of taxing thoſe who had ſo great and noble a ſacrifice, to make good the ſecurities to their preſent poſſeſſors; & obſerved that ſtrict, impartial juſtice required that the ſecurities ſhould be reduced to their real value, and a re-liquidation of the whole made before funds are provided to pay the intereſt. When this conſolidation is effected, the intereſt ought to be punctually paid at ſix per cent. From ſome valuations which he had made, it appeared that ſome millions of the debt were unliquidated. He controverted the doctrine that the preſent poſſeſſor of public ſecurities ſtood in the place of the original holder.

With reſpect to thoſe characters of whom he ſpoke ſo highly, it has been ſaid that many of them held ſentiments different from thoſe he was now advocating; to which he obſerved, that ſome who were once ſoldiers, had loſt all title to the honorable appellation by commencing ſpeculators. Theſe, like a woman in marriage, having changed their name, by wedding ſpeculation, no longer ſpeak the language of ſoldiers but of ſpeculators.

Mr. Hartley ſaid he was oppoſed to the amendment, not only on account of the mode of expreſſion uſed in it; but alſo on account of the very reaſons urged by the gentleman in ſupport of it. I am one of thoſe ſaid he, to whom the gentleman alludes, having been in the army; though I never ſpeculated in public ſecurities—but beg leave to differ from him with reſpect to a diſcrimination, or poſtponing the preſent buſineſs. He then referred to the reſolution of the laſt ſeſſion when they reſolved that proviſion ought to be made to ſupport the public credit, the idea of a diſcrimination I believe never entered into the contemplation of any perſon; he repreſented the injuſtice, difficulty, and expence of the meaſure of a reliquidation; the principle on which the public ſecurities were originally iſſued and received, he inſiſted were totally different from the idea held up by the gentleman, and the aſſertion that they were received by the ſoldier on the idea of their being worth only 2/6 in the pound has no foundation whatever; he ſhowed the capacity of the country to pay its debts; being in poſſeſſion of great reſources which have not been glanced at by the Secretary, in his report; this circumſtance of our ability greatly enhances the obligation to do juſtice. He defended the principle of a funded ſyſtem; as wiſe and politic in itſelf, and being ſanctioned by the experience of the moſt flouriſhing countries in the world—Great Britain, by virtue of her funds, and paper credit, has extended her commerce and manufactures; and raiſed her character to the moſt reſpectable rank in the ſcale of nations—He then inſtanced in the hiſtory of Frederick the 2d King of Pruſſia to ſhew the effect of a contrary ſyſtem; that monarch accumulated in his coffers ſpecie to the amount of 100 millions crowns, while his people were poor and wretched; he added a few other obſervations, and concluded by ſaying, that tho he was ſorry to differ from his colleague for whoſe judgment he had a high eſteem, yet he muſt vote againſt the amendment.

Mr. Sedgwick entered into a general conſideration of the ſubject of providing for the eſtabliſhment of public credit; he ſaid he believed that government had a right to interfere in certain caſes with contracts public and private, and inſtanced the conduct of Congreſs on former occaſions with reſpect to paper money, and the conſolidation of demands againſt the publick, the great point to be ſettled in the preſent buſineſs is our capacity to fulfil the exiſting engagements of the country to its creditors; he ſhould be in favour of fulfilling thoſe engagements as far as our abilities extended; on this queſtion there may be various opinions; he ſhould think himſelf bound to acquieſce in the deciſion that ſhall be made after a due inveſtigation of our reſources; but was clearly of opinion that any further procraſtination of the buſineſs would increaſe the difficulty of a final determination; the pernicious conſequences of ſpeculation will be increaſed; for though that buſineſs is neceſſarily connected with a transferable debt, and derives its value from it in a great degree, & the public credit is thereby promoted; yet when perſons are ſeduced from the more uſeful occupations of life, and commence gamblers in the public funds, h[e] thought the policy of any ſyſtem that would produce ſuch ſpeculation ought to be reprobated—he conclud[ed] by ſaying that very dangerous conſequences to th[e] government were to be apprehended from delays i[n] funding the public debt.

Mr. Boudinot followed Mr. Hartley in reprobatin[g] the object of the preſent amendment—he ſaid tha[t] he could conceive with the hon. gentleman from Pen[n]ſylvania; that the public ſecurities had been received b[y] the creditors of the United States as being worth n[o] more than 2/6 in the pound, he ſhould moſt cordial[ly] acquieſce in the difference he deduced from ſuch a p[o]ſition, he ſhould be for conſidering them in the ſa[me] light as he did the bills of credit, or old continen[tal] money—as the circumſtance of its being underſtoo[d] that they were worth no more at the time, would r[en]der it juſt and equitable to determine their value a[c]cordingly.—But a recurrence to the reſolutions of Co[n]greſs under which the evidences of the debt now und[er] conſideration were iſſued, will ſufficiently explode ſu[ch] a ſuppoſition. No idea of payment's being made, b[y] thoſe ſecurities was ever entertained; they were i[n] fact, and were ſo conſidered, evidences of the liquid[at]ed and ſpecific ſums due to the creditors of the Uni[ted] States, hence it is inconteſtibly evident, that the ſec[u]rities were not conſidered as payment, any more th[an] the ſettlement of any private account can be conſid[ered] as a diſcharge of ſuch account. The firſt evidences o[f] the debt were not transferable, and had not Congre[ſs] afterwards made thoſe certificates or evidences of the debt transferable they muſt have remained in the han[ds] of original holders—but for the particular accommo[]dation and advantage of the original holders, Congre[ſs] afterwards made them transferable—and this ſtep [] far from benefiting the creditors would have proved a real injury to them, if the aſſignee could have been ſup[]poſed to ſtand in a leſs eligible ſituation than the aſſign[]or. Upon every principle of aſſignation of debts an[d] contracts, ſuch an idea ought to be reprobated. H[e] adduced ſeveral inſtances of the diſadvantageous ci[r]cumſtances under which the creditors of the Unit[ed] States had been paid—from which it appeared th[at] manifeſt injuſtice would be done to many perſons [] the payments they had received, ſhould the full a[]mount of their ſecurities be paid them in ſpecie; fro[m] all which, and many other conſiderations which he ad[]ded, he inferred, that no idea exiſted in the mind of a[]ny perſon, either ſoldier or citizen, that the ſecuriti[es] were conſidered or received as a full diſcharge of th[e] demands againſt the publick. Mr. Boudinot founde[d] many of his obſervations on reſolves of the late Co[n]greſs which he read, on his own knowledge of the pa[r]ticular circumſtances under which the public paper o[f] the United States had been iſſued, as he was in Co[n]greſs at the periods refered to.

Mr. Scott obſerved, in anſwer to Mr. Boudinot, th[at] other reſolutions of the late Congreſs might be adduce[d] which held a different language; and the conduct o[f] government in regard to the paper money at differe[nt] periods, plainly proved that it was conſidered as juſt [and] proper for them to interfere and determine the val[ue] of thoſe evidences of debt. Mr. Scott then referre[d] to the obſervation of Mr. Sedgwick, in which he ha[d] ſaid that the moſt alarming conſequences were to be ap[]prehended from not coming to a deciſion upon this im[]portant buſineſs the preſent ſeſſion. He wiſhed th[e] gentlemen would point out the evils which were to be apprehended—for his own part he did not ſuppoſe th[at] the holders of public ſecurities would cut the throats [of] Congreſs, for a neceſſary delay in funding the debt.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to the enquiry, and pointe[d] out a great variety of conſiderations which muſt appea[r] weighty and important if juſtly conſidered by the com[]mittee. A great and reſpectable body of our citizen[s] are creditors of the Union—their expectations a[re] on the deciſion of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

There are various opinions prevailing reſpecting the debt in regard to diſcrimination, intereſt, and funding—On theſe points there appears to be a great diverſity of opinion—heats and animoſities will grow out of this oppoſition of ſentiment, and a ſpirit of party will probably terminate in forming factions among the people, that may be pitted againſt each other, and may deſtroy the public tranquility, and blaſt the hopes and proſpects of the people under the government now ha[]ppily eſtabliſhed. Theſe are among the many con[]ſequences to be apprehended—but the reputation, the credit of the States is at ſtake. The circumſtances that affect theſe are often in themſelves of ſmall importance, at the preſent moment the public expectation is alive to the meaſures of government—it lays with the legiſlature to realize this expectation, ſo far as juſtice, equity, and the abilities of our country demand. If Congreſs purſue the preſent enquiry and come to a determination, the general ſentiment will be brought to a point, and a probable acquieſcence in what is done;—and all the evils of faction, diſunion and diſappointed expectations prevented.

Mr. Stone was oppoſed to a poſtponement of the buſineſs, as it involves a relinquiſhment of all conſideration of the ſubject the preſent ſeſſion.

Mr. Stone reprobated all funding ſyſtems, as productive of miſchief and poverty: factitious credit was but a mode of acquiring the means of ſhedding the blood and cutting the throats of our neighbours. The credit of this country, he ſaid, does not depend on any paper ſchemes of credit. It cannot be eſtabliſhed ſuddenly, in a day or a year. It depends on the evidence we give of an honeſty of principle. He obſerved that the ſituation of the United States is ſo different from thoſe of the countries who are propoſed as models of imitation in our financial arrangements, that ſuch ſyſtems are no ways applicable.

Mr. Smith (S.C.) made a few remarks on Mr. Scott's amendment—And in a ſhort reply to ſome of Mr. Jackſon's obſervations, quoted Blackſtone againſt Blackſtone.

The queſtion being taken on Mr. Scott's motion, it paſſed in the negative by a great majority.

Mr. Burke then moved the following amendment "provided a diſcrimination be made between the original holders and their aſſignees, and that a ſcale of depreciation be prepared accordingly."—This being ſeconded, was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Mr. BUTLER,

IN the CENTINEL of March 10th, there is publiſhed the ſpeech of Mr. *Gardiner*, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, highly reflecting on the Honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for this County. The Court was ſitting at Springfield at the time of publication, and juſt before they roſe, had opportunity to ſee it.——Aſtoniſhed at the falſhoods and miſrepreſentations in ſaid ſpeech, but unable there to aſcertain the facts, as the records of the Court were kept at Northampton, they expreſsly directed me to make a true repreſentation of the matter, mentioned in ſaid ſpeech, from the records, and hand to you for publication.

As the *Centinel* does not generally circulate in this county, and many of the good people thereof have never ſeen the ſaid ſpeech, you are requeſted to publiſh the following part of it which reſpects this county only,——viz.

"At the laſt Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Hampſhire, a Member of the Hon. Senate, Col. *William Lyman* by name, whom the Lawyers, for ſome *righteous cauſe* no doubt, have not yet permited to be enrolled among their *honeſt* "*Order*" entered 12 actions, for various plaintiffs, and when the cauſes were called in Court he attempted to appear for the plaintiffs and proſecute thoſe actions; but, although he produced powers of attorney from each of the plaintiffs, the Court did not think he was a proper Attorney to attend to, and would not hear him. Col. *Lyman* then went to the *Lawyers* and offered fees in every of thoſe actions; but they were *all too conſcientious*, and not one could be bribed to do his duty—The conſequence was, that every action of every of thoſe plaintiffs, was diſcontinued againſt the conſent of the plaintiffs, and thoſe citizens were puniſhed, in coſt, for daring to appeal to the laws of their country for redreſs of wrongs. Such are the facts as ſtated to me, Sir—ſuch are the facts known to the worthy Member from South-Hadley, Mr. *Goodman*, now preſent in the Houſe—and ſuch are the facts, as I underſtand, which would be diſcloſed by the Hon. Member of the Senate, were he called to give his teſtimony upon the floor of the Houſe. If it ſhould be thought proper to requeſt his attendance, I am confident, Sir, he would cheerfully appear and give his teſtimony."—

Touching which I now proceed to ſtate the facts from the records. At the laſt Auguſt term Col. *William Lyman* brought me the papers of four actions *only*, and told me they were Mr. *Fowler's*, (meaning *Samuel Fowler*, Eſq. an Attorney at Law in this County for many years paſt) that he (Mr. *Fowler*) was not like to be at Court in due ſeaſon to enter them, but wiſhed to have them entered—I accordingly entered them to Mr. *Fowler*—Col. *Lyman* paid me the entry fees. On the ſecond or third day of the term Mr. *Fowler* came to Court—he very ſoon came to me and aſked if Col. *Lyman* had entered any actions in his name—I told him he had—Mr. *Fowler* appeared to be diſpleaſed; leaſt it ſhould ariſe from an apprehenſion that I ſhould look to him for the fees, I informed him that Col. *Lyman* had paid the entry:—This did not appear to ſatiſfy him, & he added further, it was known he had done with the practice of the Law, and he would not countenance any ſuch conduct; and then uttered ſome expreſſion (the preciſe words of which I do not now remember) reflecting more ſeverely on the conduct of Col. *Lyman* than I ſhould have expected. Mr. *Fowler* expreſsly demanded of me to eraſe his name from the four caſes, which I immediately did. I find by the records that of the four caſes entered by Col. *Lyman*, one of them was ſuſtained, the defendant was defaulted, judgment was entered up againſt him, and execution has iſſued thereon.

The ſecond action was alſo maintained, and by the mutual agreement of the parties ſtands continued to the next Auguſt term.

The third action the plaintiff was nonſuited and the defendant defaulted.

In the fourth action the plaintiff was nonſuited, and the defendant appearing was allowed coſts, taxed at fifteen ſhillings, and execution has been taken out thereon.

When the four actions were called in court it appears that Col. *Lyman* anſwered for the plaintiffs, his right to appear in two of the caſes was diſputed by the defendants council; Col. *Lyman* was called upon to inform the court what right he had to appear, whereupon he ſaid he was employed by the creditors to collect thoſe debts; and here I am expreſsly enjoined by the court and I freely declare it from my own knowledge that Col. *Lyman* never produced any powers of attorney, or offered any papers as powers of attorney, nor did he declare in court he had any. It appears further from records that in the two caſes firſt mention'd, two different ſworn attornies readily appeared in ſupport of them, and it is generally believed they did it without fee or reward, and doubtleſs would as readily have appeared in the other two had not the writ been ſuch as if Mr. Attorney General had undertaken, he could not have ſupported them.

Mr. Gardner in his ſpeech ſays further, "There was a ſingular caſe" (meaning a caſe wherein the writ was drawn by a perſon who was not a ſworn attorney)" in one of the counties, where the Lawyers all "refuſed to ſupport the action, and the plaintiff loſt "his debt to the amount of £. 400 altho' an attachment had been made for the full Amount of that "debt." Tho' Mr. Gardner does not fix it on this county, it is ſaid by ſome of our members of the General Court, that it was there ſaid to have happened in this county, the names of the parties in the caſe are mentioned, which renders it certain it was aimed at this county. On examining the records I find the caſe to be as follows. A merchant of New-York commenced an action againſt one Dan Robbinſon, of Granville, in this County, for 430l. New-York currency, before Mr. Juſtice *Coit*, wherein property was attached probably ſufficient to ſecure the debt. The writ was probably drawn by one *Harvey*, not a ſworn Attorney, as I believe.

Harvey appeared before the Juſtice as Attorney for the plaintiff, and entered the action—the demand was diſputed before the Juſtice, and the action of courſe brought up to the Court of Common Pleas at the laſt Auguſt term. Thus far I have collected from a copy of Mr. Juſtice *Coit's* records, certified by him and filed in my office. At the Court of Common Pleas *John Phelps*, Eſq. Attorney at Law in this County for many years paſt, entered the action and appear'd in Court to ſupport and maintain it—The defendant alſo appeared by his Attorney, and demurred to the declaration. If I thought, M. Printer, you could ſpare room in your paper, I would tranſcribe the whole declaration, that it might be ſeen what ſort of a thing it is—but that I may be as ſhort as poſſible, I will only inſert the ſubſtance of the defendents plea, viz.

"That there is no averment in the writ or declaration that any promiſe was ever made to the plaintiff, nor is it therein alledged that any promiſe made to any perſon, nor what kind of plea or action is bro't by the plaintiff." As it was impoſſible for Mr. *Phelps* to ſupport the declaration, it was equally ſo for the Court to ſuſtain the action—But on examining the entries of the laſt term the preſent month, I find a new ſuit commenced for ſaid debt, and that the ſame property is attached as was before.—Now therefore, what ground is there for Mr. *Gardiner's* declaration "*that all the Lawyers refuſed to ſupport the action*," and what appears more extraordinary yet, is, that Mr. *Phelps*, the Attorney for the plaintiff in this caſe, and a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and preſent when the ſpeech was made, as the Court are informed, ſhould remain ſilent, and ſuffer ſo palpable a falſhood to paſs for truth.

The Court are far from believing Mr. *Gardiner* had a deſign to miſrepreſent them—not doubting he ſpoke agreeably to the information given him—nor do they pretend to ſay how far Col. *Lyman* is concerned in the miſrepreſentation—tho' they are informed by members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives preſent at the time the ſpeech was made, that a Major *Kingſley*, member from Hardwick, when Mr. Gardiner had finiſhed, roſe and informed the Houſe he had juſt been converſing with Col. *Lyman*, and was authorized by him to confirm the truth of Mr. *Gardiner's* ſpeech.

But I have finiſhed the duty aſſigned me by the Court, the facts I have aſſerted are taken from the records of the Court, and I preſume can never be contradicted—it muſt therefore follow, that the whole of Mr. *Gardiner's* ſpeech which relates to the County of Hampſhire, is an abſolute falſhood & miſrepreſentation, excepting only the Courts not allowing Col. *Lyman* to appear in two of the four caſes he entered—and the ſame (as I conceive) muſt have happened to the oldeſt ſworn Attorney in the State, had he attempted to have appeared without powers of Attorney; in caſe the appearance had been diſputed by the defendant, as was the caſe here.

I will only juſt obſerve that the ſources from whence theſe vile calumnies have originated, and the motives which produced them are not altogether unknown, and probably may hereafter be made manifeſt to the publick.

ROBERT BRECK, *Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampſhire.*

Northampton, March 29, 1790.

BOSTON, March 25.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT BY FIRE.

On Wedneſday morning the 17th inſt. a melancholy cataſtrophe took place at Norton. The Houſe of Mr. William Newcomb, of that place, was diſcovered by ſome of the family about 2 o'clock to be on fire, on which they were immediately rouſed, and endeavoured to make their eſcape, ſome at a window, and others at a door, which was happily effected by all, except Mr. Newcomb, who was a man about 70 years of age, and who by the violence of the flames, which preſſed vehemently upon him, was made an eaſy prey to this merciless element—the remainder, who had fled almoſt naked to a neighbour's houſe, beheld with heart rending diſtreſs, their habitation with all their furniture, clothing, &c. and to add to its poignancy, a kind huſband and tender parent, crumbling to their primiture duſt.

We learn from Wiſcaſſet, Sheepſcut, that on the night of the 25th ult. the dwelling houſe of Captain Joſeph Decker, was entirely conſumed by fire, together with all his furniture—The family narrowly eſcaping with their lives.

The ſame night a dwelling houſe of Mr. Andrews, at Long Reach, on Kennebeck River, was conſumed by fire.

BRITISH ENCROACHMENTS.

Circumſtantially related by a Correſpondent.

There are three rivers that empty themſelves into the Bay of Paſſamaquady, the eaſternmoſt always called by the natives Indian and French St. Croix, and the middle one Schooduck. Before the commencement of the late war, Gov. BEARNERD ſent Mr. Mitchel, a Surveyor, and ſeveral others to explore the Bay of Paſſamaquady, and to examine the natives, to find out which was the true River St. Croix: They accordingly did, & reported it to be the eaſtermoſt river; and returned plans of their ſurvey as ſuch. At the forming the Treaty of Peace, the Commiſſioners had Mitchell's maps and in fixing the boundary between that part of Nova-Scotia now call New-Brunſwick, and this Commonwealth, they conſidered it to be the river laid down by him. After the Peace, the ſubjects of the Britiſh King took poſſeſſion of all the lands, between the St. Croix and Schooduck rivers (which tract is nearly as large as the State of New-Hampſhire) and now hold poſſeſſion of the ſame, under a pretence that the Schooduck is the true river St. Croix: they alſo claim all the Iſlands in the Bay of Paſſamaquady altho' many of them lay ſeveral miles to the weſtward of the river that *they call* the boundary; and have in a number of inſtances exerciſed by force, juriſdiction over the ſubjects of this Commonwealth, living on thoſe Iſlands. The Britiſh Sheriff from St. Andrews, with an armed force, took Mr. TUTTLE (formerly a Lieutenant in the American army) from his houſe on Moor-Iſland, and conveyed him to St. Andrews' goal, where he was confined conſiderable time; their Court have repeatedly fined the inhabitants of thoſe Iſlands for refuſing to obey when ſummoned as jurymen, and they have taken ſeveral of their veſſels laying cloſe under thoſe Iſlands, and carried them to St. John's where they detain them a conſiderable time before the owners could obtain their relief. In the late inſtance, Capt. *Dunn*, their High Sheriff for Charlotte County, with *David Owen*, Eſq. one of their principal Magiſtrates and four men, armed with muſkets, piſtols, &c. in a hoſtile and violent manner, went on Frederick Iſland (above five miles weſt of what *they call* the river St. Croix) and attempted to break open Mr. *Deleſdernier's* houſe to ſearch for property they ſaid belonged to a Britiſh ſubject. Mr. Deleſdernier oppoſing them, armed with an ax, prevented their ſucceeding on the houſe; but they finding a cow on the Iſland forcibly carried her off with them. Mr. Deleſdernier not having any aſſiſtance, could not prevent it. Mr. Deleſdernier is the Collector of the Cuſtoms for the United States, and keeps his office in the houſe they endeavored to break open. It is preſumed that Lord DORCHESTER, Governor General of the Britiſh Colonies in America, would not countenance ſuch proceedings—but it is to be wiſhed that means may be ſpeedily taken to prevent ſuch inſults in future.

NORTHAMPTON, March 31.

EXPORTS.

It is ſaid, that the flour, grain &c. exported from the United States to foreign ports, in 1789, at the average price thereof in Europe and the Weſt-Indies, amount to 15,000,000 of dollars.

From Philadelphia, there were exported of FLOUR,

	barrels.
In 1783,	263,967
In 1784.	2[]1,365
In 1787.	183,[]20
In 1788,	20[].312
From Aug. 7, to Dec. 31. 1789.	19[],383

The whole quantity of Flour exported laſt year, from the above port, we are told 380,000 barrels, worth 760,000l. This accounts for the reduction of the rate of exchange between that place and London.

The 8th of April next, is appointed by the Supreme Executive of this State, to be obſerved as a day of Faſting and Prayer.

The Collector of *Exciſe* for the

County of Hampſhire, who enters upon the duty of ſaid office on the firſt day of May next, informs all innholders, retailers, and others accountable for Exciſe, that agreeable to law he ſhall commence his circuit thro' the ſeveral towns in ſaid County in May next, for the purpoſe of collecting the Exciſe due from the firſt day of November laſt, until the firſt day of May next. Seaſonable Notice will be given of the time and place where he will attend the buſineſs in the ſeveral towns in ſaid County. Punctual compliance with the law will be expected.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Exciſe for the County of Hampſhire.*

South-Hadley, March 25, 1790.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ANDREW LUCAS, late of Colrain, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed from the ſecond day of March laſt, to bring in and ſupport their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Andrew Lucas, in Colrain, on the firſt Wedneſdays of May, July, and Auguſt next, from one to ſix o'clock P. M. on ſaid days. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

HUGH M'CLALLEN,
WILLIAM CALDWELL,
JAMES STEWART.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ANDREW LUCAS, Adm'r.

Colrain, March 13, 1790.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherſt, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, ſix months being allowed the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the houſe of Gideon Parſons, innholder in ſaid Amherſt, on the ſecond Tueſdays in April, May, and July next, from one to ſix o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
JOHN BILLING,
AARON DICKINSON;

Amherſt, March 8, 1790.

Stanzas on Friendſhip.

WHEN night diſappears in the weſt,
How refreſhing the breath of the morn!
By zephyr's ſoft pinion embrac'd,
How fragrant the dew ſpangled thorn!

How tuneful the nightingale's ſtrain
That gladdens the villagers way;
While pacing the ſhadowy plain
He leaves every toil of the day!

So delightful the numbers that flow
From Friendſhip's affectionate heart:
So pleaſing her bloſſoms that blow
Spontaneous, and blameleſs of art.

O Friendſhip behold I preſume
With my Delon to viſit the fane:
Our ſouls with thy ſpirit illume;
Nor let us invoke thee in vain.

We will come to thine altar, and bring
An off'ring which thou wilt receive,
Our hearts: And thy quiriſts will ſing;
May they love thee as long as they live:

May they love thee, and feel thee beguile
The paint and the terrors of care:
And feel how thy lenient ſmile
Aſſuages the pang of deſpair!

May thy bold exhortation inſpire
Their boſoms with manly deſigns:
May they glow with thy generous fire
That enlivens, exalts, and refines!

They will love thee, and with thee abide,
Thine elect; and thy holy beheſt
Are their law: And thy truth is their guide;
And thy tenderneſs reigns in their breaſts.

The Lilly and the Roſe.

THE Nymph muſt loſe her female friend,
If more admir'd than ſhe,
But where will fierce contention end,
If *Flowers* can diſagree?

Within the garden's peaceful ſcene
Appear'd two lovely foes,
Aſpiring to the rank of Queen—
The Lilly and the Roſe!

The Roſe ſoon *redden'd* into rage,
And ſwelling with diſdain,
Appeal'd to many a poet's page,
To prove her right to reign.

The Lilly's height beſpoke command,
A *fair* Imperial flower,
She ſeem'd deſign'd for *Flora's* hand,
The ſceptre of her power.

This cruel bick'ring and debate,
The Goddeſs chanc'd to hear,
And flew to ſave, ere yet too late,
The pride of the *parterre*.

"Your's is, ſaid ſhe, "the nobleſt hue,
"And your's the ſtatelier mien,
"And till a third ſurpaſſes you,
"Let both be doom'd a Queen!"

Thus ſooth'd and reconcil'd, each ſeeks,
The lovelieſt of the fair:
The ſeat of empire is her cheeks,
They reign united there!

ANECDOTE.

A Free thinker, or would be Atheiſt, was not long ſince endeavouring, in company with one or two ſerious perſons, to invalidate the doctrine of an overruling providence, ſaying, "That all things came into being by chance; and with reſpect to a future day of rewards and puniſhments, it was only a whim to encourage methodiſm, or a bugbear to frighten women and children." On which one of the gentlemen preſent replied, "If all things are made by chance, as you aſſirm, Sir; how do you know but there may be a hell made by chance; and if ſo, and you ſhould fall into it by chance, and ſo by chance be eternally miſerable, what a damnable chance will that be?"

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 16, 1790.

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen whether a reſolution paſſed by the General Court, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1788, granting a bounty on Duck, Sail Cloth, and Twine, has not expired: Therefore to remove ſuch doubts,

Reſolved, That the reſolutions which paſſed the General Court of this Commonwealth, on the twenty eighth day of March, 1788, granting a bounty on Duck, Sail Cloth, & Twine, be, and hereby is continued in full force from the firſt day of January 1790, to the firſt day of January 1792; and the Governor and Council are authoriſed to govern themſelves accordingly.

And whereas the bounties granted by two former reſolves of the General Court, for the encouragement of raiſing Hemp, within this Commonwealth, expired on the firſt of January, 1790:

Reſolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the Treaſury of this Commonwealth, a bounty of TWELVE SHILLINGS for every groſs hundred weight of good merchantable Hemp that ſhall be raiſed and manufactured, or ſold for the purpoſe of being manufactured within this Commonwealth, by any citizen of the ſame, from the firſt day of January 1790, to the firſt day of January 1792, under the ſame proviſions and reſtrictions as are contained in a reſolve paſſed the eighth of November 1786, granting a bounty on Hemp raiſed within this Commonwealth.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 19, 1790.
Read and concurred,
THOMAS DAWES, Preſident, *pro. tem.*
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Atteſt,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ANECDOTE.

A CELEBRATED Counſellor had been labouring in a long winded ſpeech to the jury. The verdict being found againſt him, zounds! exclaimed he, here have I been ſpending my breath for an hour vainly endeavouring to convince twelve blockheads of a point that is as clear as demonſtration,—I believe my countrymen have been innoculated for dullneſs—That may be, ſaid the other Counſellor who had gained the cauſe, but you, unlike your countrymen, have it in the natural way.

From the POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.
NATURAL HISTORY.

In Ulſter county in the ſtate of New-York on an iſland in the Neverſink Creek, nearly in the latitude, of 41 30 North, a Mr. Baker in the begining of the month of March laſt, having cut down a large hollow beech tree, to his ſurpriſe, found the cavity in the tree, nearly filled with the common barn ſwallows of this country, in quantity (by his eſtimation) nearly two barrels. They were in a torpid ſtate; but carrying ſome of thoſe which were not injured by the fall of the tree, near a fire, they were preſently reanimated by the warmth, and took the wing with their uſual agility. This may be depended on as fact.

WANTED,
As an Apprentice to the Taylor's buſineſs, a BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.
Worthington, March 19, 1790.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ORIB TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and twelve months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims——Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the dwelling houſe of the widow Sarah Nims, in ſaid Shelburne, on the firſt Mondays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.
SAMUEL BOID,
ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to
SARAH NIMS, Adminiſtratrix.
ELISHA RANSOM, Adm'r.
March 2d, 1790.

A few of
Thomas's Collection
OF
Sacred Muſick,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Collector of *Exciſe* for the County of Hampſhi hereby gives notice to all perſons who have not ſettled their Exciſe accouns ſince the 1ſt day of November laſt, that he ſhall iſſue warrants of diſtreſs againſt all ſuch delinquents (unleſs prevented by a ſpeedy ſettlement) that the ſame may be collected before the firſt day of May next, at which time he will be ſuperceded in the ſaid office.
ELIJAH HUNT, Collector.
Northampton, March 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the non-reſident land lying in the town of South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampſhire, belonging to Joſeph Kinſbury, is taxed 2/6 in a town tax for the repair of ſchool-houſes, committed to me to collect for the year 1789.

Unleſs ſaid tax is paid on or before Thurſday the 8th day of April next, ſo much land will then be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Oliver Wales, innholder in ſaid South-Brimfield, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with all intervening charges, by
ASA FISH, Collector.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed for repairs of high-way, and committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Noadiah Leonard,	8d.
Elijah Field,	3d.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the eighth day of April next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of Oliver Wales, innholder in South-Brimfield aforeſaid, at one o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with all intervening charges, by
JONATHAN NEEDHAM, Collector.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-reſident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax, No. 7, committed to me to collect for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

	ſ.	d.	q.
Noadiah Leonard, State tax,	1	1	2
Town, County and School,	1	1	2
Elijah Field, State tax,	0	5	0
Town, County and School,	0	5	0
Widow Elizabeth Moulton, State tax,	0	2	0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the 8th day of April next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Oliver Wales, innholder in ſaid South Brimfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, together with all intervening charges, by
DANIEL CARPENTER, Conſtable for 1789.
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the non-reſident proprietors of lands lying in South-Brimfield, in the county of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the State, Town and County taxes committed to me to collect, for the year 1789, as follows, viz. Noadiah Leonard, State tax, No 6, 1/11, Town tax for 1788, 1/1. Elijah Field, State tax, No. 6, 9d. Town tax for 1788, 5d. John Fitch's heirs, State tax, No. 6, 3/6, town tax for 1788, 1/1 2q. John Collins, State tax, No. 6, 6/4, Town tax for 1788, 3/6.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before Thurſday the eighth day of April next, ſo much of ſaid land will be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Oliver Wales, innholder in ſaid South-Brimfield, at one o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes, with neceſſary charges, by
CYRUS MUNGER, Conſtable,
Jan. 24, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given that the real eſtate of William Goodrich, Eſquire, and William Woodbridge, ſituate in Stockbridge, in the County of Berkſhire, were aſſeſſed in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, in the following ſums, viz.

	l.	ſ.	d.	q.
The real eſtate of William Goodrich,				
For 1780, Continental Money,	135	19	6	0
For do. Hard Money,	2	6	11	2
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money,	9	5	4	2
The real eſtate of William Woodbridge,				
For 1780, Continental Money	206	0	9	0
For do. Hard Money,	1	16	4	2
For 1781 and 1782, Hard Money,	6	0	4	2

The ſaid William Goodrich, and William Woodbridge, having moved out of this Commonwealth, and the ſaid taxes not being paid——Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid by the firſt Monday in April next, ſo much of ſaid real eſtate will be ſold at Publick Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M. on ſaid day, at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Anna Bingham, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges, by
IRA SEYMOUR, Collector.
Stockbridge, Jan. 11th, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 188.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

No. VII.

THAT paſſage of ſacred inſpiration, which is, by the inſpired penman, applied to the ſupreme arbiter of the univerſe, and aſſerts acts of judgment to be his ſtrange acts, his work his ſtrange work, (at the ſame time implying acts of mercy to be more agreeable to his nature) may, with the ſtricteſt propriety be applied to rulers of ſenſibility and benevolence. However the unfeeling tyrant may ſport with the miſeries of his fellow mortals, and merely to gratify the malevolence of his own diſpoſition, inflict cruel and unjuſt puniſhments; yet to the benevolent mind meaſures of neceſſary wholeſome ſeverity will ever be irkſome.—When duty to his country, and the obligation of the ſacred oath which he is under, oblige the Judge to pronounce the ſolemn ſentence, which is either painful or fatal to the delinquent, his heart will ſhrink back from the diſagreeable office, and his tender feelings will be expreſſed in a devout wiſh that the offender had never injured ſociety, nor violated the laws of his country. So far as either proſecution, witneſſing, pronouncing ſentence, or carrying the ſame into execution, is dictated by a ſpirit of revenge, or ariſeth from the mere motives of ſelf-intereſt, the parties ſo influenced, in ſome degree, degrade themſelves into the rank of criminals. The ſame reluctant temper will the benevolent Legiſlator feel, while enacting ſuch ſeverely wholeſome laws, as are neceſſary for the ſafety of the State. While an attention to the principles of equity, a regard to the public ſafety, and even the preſſing calls of neceſſity, point out the expediency of the meaſure, the inward wiſh of his heart will be, that there may never ariſe the neceſſity of putting them in execution.—To ſuch a legiſlative, judiciary, or executive department, it will ever be a more grateful office to frame and execute laws for the prevention; than for the puniſhment of crimes—while to the body of virtuous citizens at large, the carrying of ſuch laws into execution will ever be grateful. How widely different is this temper from that of thoſe hacks in office, or thoſe intereſted informers, whoſe ſupreme delight conſiſts in bringing as many into difficulty as poſſible; even by raking into the loweſt ſinks of felony, and picking up the baſeſt outcaſts of rogues, as witneſſes for that purpoſe. Such characters are no further neceſſary; than others are criminal, and ſo far as crimes are prevented their importance vaniſhes. Some ſtrictures upon preventing crimes ſhall occupy the remaining part of this number. Beſides the execution of ſuch wholeſome laws as are calculated ſo to hold up the majeſty of juſtice to public view, as to be a terror to evil doers, the plain obvious methods are—Such a proper education as is calculated to diffuſe knowledge univerſally among every claſs of citizens—A good example among ſuch ranks as are in circumſtances of eaſe and affluence, eſpecially among men in authority, and—A perſevering attention to the promotion of habits of induſtry. As to the firſt of theſe, we have good laws already ſubſiſting for that purpoſe, from which we daily reap ſubſtantial advantages—but if any thing could be done to place this upon a ſcale ſtill more extenſive, and diffuſe the more uſeful parts of knowledge more univerſally among the moſt indigent claſſes of citizens, it muſt meet with univerſal approbation. Were all ranks from early youth ſuitably inſtructed; not only in the neceſſary parts of human literature, but alſo in the principles of virtue and religion, and of the duty which they owe to their country, as well as in a juſt abhorrence of ſuch crimes as are ruinous to ſociety; & many times fatal to the perpetrator, it might be productive of advantages hitherto unknown. The ſubject is highly worthy the attention and patronage not only of legiſlators, but of parents, maſters, public inſtructors, and religious teachers of all denominations. In arbitrary governments, mere brutal force exerted over ignorance may be of ſome avail—but knowledge and virtue generally diffuſed, are the very vitals of every free ſtate. In particular, the importance of the duty which, as a citizen, every individual owes to his country, ought by no means to be neglected. It might ſupply the place of, and anſwer a much more valuable purpoſe than the common repetition of oaths of fidelity, which are, in the opinion of the writer, much too frequently adminiſtered, upon occaſions trivial and unimportant; ſuch as an election to ſome inferior town office, which oaths are but too often taken without ſolemnity, and broken without remorſe. An oath of fidelity once adminiſtered, I ſhould think, might be ſufficient for a perſons' whole life, unleſs it was made evident that he had broken it. Thoſe who have frequently taken ſuch oaths, are, I believe, not one whit the better ſubjects of the Commonwealth upon that account. Principles of fidelity, interwoven in education, and inculcated from early youth, would, undoubtedly, have a more ſteady uniform influence to produce that effect, than the bare formality of an oath.

As to example, the importance of it is great in rulers and thoſe whoſe ſtations are conſpicuous. When it happens to a people as it did to the Jews in the affair of the ſtrange marriages, where many of the rulers and chiefs of the people were firſt in the tranſgreſſion, the contagion will ſpread. I dont ſpeak of affluent or conſpicuous characters commencing foot-pads, horſe-thieves, cut-purſes, or money-makers. But when idleneſs, rioting and diſſipation prevails among thoſe whoſe ſtation renders them conſpicuous, the contagion will ſpread among the more indigent, where it is deſtitute of ſupport. Tho' it may not reduce the former to the neceſſity of violently attacking ſociety, yet among others who are tainted with the example, it leads directly to ſuch violent acts upon the property of others, as idleneſs and diſſipation, when connected with indigence almoſt invariably produce. Hence the vaſt importance it is for all who are in public ſtations, to ſet examples of frugality, induſtry, economy, and a diſintereſted regard to every part of the community.

As to promoting habits of induſtry, what can be more important? Idleneſs is the parent of almoſt every vice. Thoſe who have no lawful employment, will hardly be without an unlawful one. Much has and ſtill may be done, by the due encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and other works of public utility, either by wiſe regulations or patriotick exertions—as alſo by ſuch an equitable plan of finance, as will throw the neceſſary public burthens equally upon every part of a community, and tend to help every claſs of induſtrious citizens, whatever may be their occupation, to realiſe the fruits of their induſtry, as well as to provide employment, with a ſuitable compenſation, to the moſt indigent.

But I am apprehenſive ſomething further might be done which might be of public utility, and in its conſequences tend to leſſen the number both of crimes and criminals—i. e. the actual eſtabliſhment of ſuch uſeful branches of labour, under the immediate inſpection of government, in various parts of the Commonwealth, as might be a ſuitable incitement to induſtry, to all ſuch as are otherwiſe deſtitute of employment. Let this be accompanied with ſuch compulſive meaſures, as to oblige ſuch as are deſtitute of a calling, and through indolence and vice are diſpoſed to apply to none; either to betake themſelves to ſome induſtrious occupation, under the patronage of government, encouraged by a ſuitable compenſation, proportionate to their induſtry and application; or elſe be ſubjected to the more rigorous diſcipline of a work-houſe. This would take away the excuſe, both of want of employment and want of encouragement to purſue it. An Act eſtabliſhing work houſes in various parts of the Commonwealth has been made, but I believe little has been done to carry the ſame into execution. If common incorrigible tiplers, and common idlers about ſhops and public houſes, who ſaunter out day after day, without any viſible employment, were invariably obliged to give an account of themſelves, and either apply to ſome becoming, induſtrious occupation, or elſe be conſidered as criminals, and put into a work-houſe, it would, in the opinion of the writer, tend to free many from the diſgrace of an infamous public puniſhment, to which they are by their vices expoſed. By this means ſtrollers from place to place, common tiplers, idlers about ſhops, taverns and other places of reſort, might become uſeful members of the community, and have thoſe habits of indolence which give birth to moſt of thoſe vices which diſturb ſociety, corrected. If ſome uſeful branches of labour, under the immediate inſpection of government, were eſtabliſhed and carried on, either in every county or in ſuch places where it would be of the greateſt public utility, where thoſe deſtitute of employment might engage upon the encouragement of an adequate compenſation—and if work-houſes were eſtabliſhed for ſuch irreclaimable idlers as neither prize nor will follow any ſpecies of laudable induſtry, unleſs compell'd, it might be of greater avail to prevent horſe-ſtealing, ſhop-lifting, and other vicious courſes, than any meaſures hitherto adopted for that purpoſe.

Theſe indigeſted hints which are in this and the foregoing numbers, thrown out to the public by an obſcure individual, and wholly unconnected with the buſtle of public affairs, he is perſuaded might, by the united wiſdom of our country, be, in time, matured into a plan beneficial to to the public, which would in the end, both tend to prevent the corruption of morals, and to ſave expenſe. For whatever would be the coſt attending the beginning of ſuch an inſtitution, in the end it might maintain itſelf. Many plans have been attempted with unruly members of ſociety without the expected good effect. Great Britain hangs all without mercy, unleſs ſuch as are ſo fortunate as to find out a way of defrauding under colour of law. Other nations have employed the rack, wheel, gibbet, and other inſtruments of cruelty for the ſame purpoſe. In this country we hang ſome, whip, impriſon, or uſe other wholeſome ſeverities with others—but ſtill ſuch an evil race of men exiſts, and neither whipping, hanging, or impriſoning ſeems to leſſen the number. If, in this enlightened age and country, ſuch inſtitutions might take place, under the inſpection of our patriotic legiſlature, as had a tendency to cruſh villainy in the bud; by correcting thoſe evil habits which are the uſual ſources of crimes, then every benevolent mind would have juſt reaſon to hail the happy day, when goals, whips, informations, proſecutions, and executions, or other neceſſary ſeverities would ſcarcely be known—and when public virtue would univerſally prevail. I am firmly perſuaded, if perſevering meaſures calculated to prevent crimes, were univerſally and invariably purſued, it would not fail to make ſome advances towards an event ſo deſirable. Could ſuch crimes as deſtroy ſociety and call for the immediate application of the magiſtrates' ſword, be, in a good meaſure prevented, then the pretended neceſſity of governments' raking to the bottom of ſinks of felons, to procure witneſſes, by which to paſs ſentence in criminal caſes would ceaſe. A meaſure calculated to proſtitute the ſolemnity of an oath, and debaſe the majeſty of juſtice, to ſkreen the moſt guilty from the puniſhment due to their crimes, and expoſe the innocent, or thoſe who are by many degrees leſs guilty, to partial and unjuſt ſufferings. A meaſure, if neceſſary, it muſt be with much the ſame kind of neceſſity that Mr. GARDINER, in the General Court, applied to certain enumerated mal practiſes of the gentlemen of the Law, viz. neceſſary as hurricanes, earthquakes, & other uncommon phenomena of nature, which are ordained in vengeance for the puniſhment of a people. Becauſe mankind are not ſufficiently curſed, this choſen curſe is kept in reſerve. The Ethiopian may as ſoon change his ſkin, & the Leopard his ſpots, as for ſuch unprincipled, intereſted culprits, to be proper evidences. And however attempts may be made to waſh them, (as in the caſe of a certain E. P. at the laſt ſeſſion of the Supreme Judicial Court in this County) they will be Ethiopians ſtill. Such attempts will ſucceed like thoſe of the Indians of South America, when they eſſayed to waſh the blackpaint off the African Negroes, who were introduced by the Spaniards at their firſt ſettlement. The more it is waſh'd the brighter the black will ſhine. Such attempts are like an endeavour to alter the eſtabliſhed courſe of nature, and an eſſay to do what Omnipotence never attempted—i. e. things implying a contradiction, even to prove that an outcaſt of villainy, one whoſe honour is doubly, and perhaps trebly forfeited, and who probably tells no more than a feigned intereſted tale, merely to ſave his own bacon, to which he is induced both by his own perilous ſituation, and by the flatteries, promiſes and threatnings of others, (eſpecially of penny proſecutors) may nevertheleſs be a ſubſtantial, impartial, diſintereſted witneſs, neceſſary in law for the ſafety of the public. Painful muſt it be to the feeling magiſtrate to adminiſter ſuch oaths, and painful muſt it be to the Judge of integrity, ſenſibility, and feeling, to pronounce ſentence grounded upon the teſtimony of ſuch witneſſes. While the conſequence is, that the witneſſes frequently exult and triumph in the fruits of their own villainy, while others, craftily entrapp'd by their means, either languiſh in tedious impriſonments, or ſuffer a more ignominious puniſhment. This ſurely is to increaſe, and not to prevent crimes. Partiality in puniſhing, where there is ſufficient evidence for conviction, will be attended with the ſame effect. If we wiſh to prevent crimes, tis alſo high time that ſuch a partial adminiſtration of juſtice, as ſubjects a poor man to infamous degrading puniſhment, merely on account of his poverty was at an end. Let the whip then never be applied, where a fine would be accepted, if the delinquent was able to pay. This is to make juſtice mercenary, and tends unjuſtly to degrade one part of the human ſpecies. Upon the whole the writer is fully perſuaded that every meaſure which in the leaſt favours of partiality, ought to be aboliſhed, and that the conſequence would be a happy prevention of crimes. He feels himſelf intereſted in the publick welfare, and has freely committed his obſervations to their cenſure. In many of his obſervations he has gone in a hitherto unbeaten path, how they will be received by the public he knows not. Tho' perſonally unknown to the publick, he wiſhes that whatever impropriety is in his obſervations may be charged on his head and not on his heart. Conſcious of the rectitude of his intentions, he for the preſent takes his leave of the publick, hoping that in future newſpaper entertainment will be furniſhed by ſome abler hand, while he takes the liberty to ſubſcribe himſelf, the publick's humble ſervant,

IMPARTIALIS.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
Thursday, Feb. 11.

MR. BURKE having withdrawn his motion for discrimination

Mr. Maddison rose and observed, that no person had expressed more strongly tha.. he felt the importance and difficulty of the subject. That although he had endeavoured to view it under all its aspects, and analyze it in its principles, yet he had kept his mind open for the light to be expected from the gentlemen who had entered into the discussions. That he would gladly have remained still longer a hearer; not a speaker, upon the subject: but that the turn which the arguments had taken made it requisite for him then, if at all, to trouble the committee with his reflections, and the opinion in which they had terminated,

In order to understand fully the debt due to domestic creditors, he thought it proper to look back to the circumstances under which it was contracted.

He remarked that it was the debt, not of the government, but of the nation; that the United States contracted the debt: the government was the agent, or organ only. That for purpose of this contract, the United States had then a national capacity. That although, by the revolution just effected, other national capacities had been added, and a material change had taken place in the government; yet that the national identity of the United States, relative to the debt, was not affected; nor was the present government any thing more than the agent or organ of its constituents. That the political, as well as moral obligation, therefore, to discharge the debt, had undergone no variation whatever. That this was the language of the constitution, which expresly declares, that all debts shall have the same validity against the United States, under their new, as under their old form of government.

A question had been started, as to the just amount of the debt due from the United States. This, he thought admitted of a ready answer: the United States owed the value which they had received, which they had acknowledged, which they had promised. No logic, no magic, could dissolve this obligation.

The true question to be decided was, to whom the payment was really due. He divided those connected with the liquidated debt into four classes:

1. Original creditors who have never alienated their securities.
2. Original creditors who have alienated.
3. Present holders of alienated securities.
4. Intermediate holders, through whose hands securities have circulated.

The only principle that could govern the decision on their respective pretentions, he stated to be, 1. Public justice: 2. Public faith; 3. Public credit; 4. Public opinion.

With respect to the first class, there could be no difficulty. Justice was in their favor, for they had advanced the value which they claimed: Public faith was in their favor, for the written promise was in their hands; respect for public credit was in their favor, for it claims so sacred, were violated, all confidence must be at an end; public opinion, was in their favour for every honest citizen could not but be their advocate.

With respect to the last class, the intermediate holders, their pretensions, if they had any, would lead into a labyrinth for which it was impossible to find a clue. This would be the less complained of, because this class were perfectly free, both in becoming and ceasing to be creditors, and because, in general, they must have gained by their speculations.

The only rival pretensions then, are those of the original creditors who have assigned, and of the present holders of the assignments.

The former may appeal to justice, because the value of the money, the service, or the property, advanced by them, has never been really pain to them—

They may appeal to good faith, because the value stipolated and expected was not satisfied by the steps taken by the government. The certificates put into the hands of the creditors, on closing their settlements with the public, were of less real value than was acknowledged to be due; they may be considered as having been forced, in fact, on the receivers. They cannot, therefore, be fairly adjudged an extinguishment of the debt. They may appeal to the motives for establishing public credit, for which justice and public faith from the natural foundation. They may appeal to the precedent furnished by the compensation allowed to the army during the war, for the depreciation of bills which nominally discharged the debts. They may appeal to the humanity, for the sufferings of the military part of the creditors can never be forgotton, while sympathy is an American virtue. To say nothing of the singular hardship, in so many months, of requiring those who have gained in the contrary proportion.

On the other hand, the holders by assignment have claims which he by no means wished to depreciate. They will says, that whatever pretensions other may have against the public, these cannot affect the validity of theirs; that if they gain by the risk taken upon themselves, it is but the just reward of the risk; that as they hold the public promise, they have an undeniable demand on the public faith: that the best foundation of public credit is that adherence to literal engagements on which it has been erected by the most flourishing nations: that if the new government should swerve from so essential a principle, it will be regarded by all the world as inheriting the infirmites of the old.—Such being the interfering claims on the public, one of three things must be done; either pay both, reject wholly one or other, or make a *composition* between them on some principle of equity; To pay both is perhaps beyond the public faculties; and as it would not far exceed the value received by the public, will not be expected by the world, nor even by the creditors themselves. To reject wholly the claims of either is equally inadmissible. Such a sacrifice of those who possess the written engagements, would be fatal to the proposed establishment of public credit. It would moreover punish those who had put their trust in the public promises and sources. To make the other class the sole victims, was an idea at which human nature recoiled.

A composition is the only expedient that remains; let it be a liberal one in favour of the present holders; let them have the highest price which has prevailed in the market; and let the residue belong to the original sufferers. This will not do perfect justice; but it will do more real justice, and perform more of the public faith, than any other expedient proposed. The present holders, where they have purchased at the lowest price of the securities, will have a profit that cannot reasonably be complained of; where they have purchased at a higher price, the profit will be considerable; and even the few who have purchased at the highest price, cannot well be losers with a well funded interest of six per cent. The original sufferers will not be fully indemnified; but they will receive from their country a tribute due to their merits, which, if it does not intirely heal their wounds, will assuage the pain of them. He was aware, that many plausible objections would lie against what he suggested; some, which he foresaw, he would take some notice of. It would be said, that the plan was impracticable: should this be demonstrated he was ready to renounce it; but it did not appear to him in that light. He acknowledged that such a scale as had often been a subject of conversation, was impracticable—

The discrimination proposed by him, required nothing more than a knowledge of the present holders, which would be shone by the certificates; and of the original holders, which the office documents would shew. It may be objected, that if the government is to go beyond the literal into the equitable claims against the United States, it ought to go back to every case where injustice had been done. To this, the answer was obvious: The case in question is not only different from others in point of magnitude and of practicability, but forces itself on the attention of the committee as necessarily involved in the business before them. It may be objected, that public credit will suffer, especially abroad; He thought this danger would be effectually obviated by the honesty and disinterestedness of the government displayed in the measure, by a continuance of the punctual discharge of foreign interest, by the full provision to be made for the whole foreign debt, and the equal punctuality he hoped to see in the future payments our loans would be founded on a previous establishment of adequate funds; and that a situation like the present would be thereby rendered impossible.

He could not but regard the present case as so extraordinary, in many respects, that the ordinary maxims were not strictly applicable to it. The fluctuations of stock in Europe, so often referred to, bore no comparison with those in the United States. The former never exceeded 50, 60, or 70, per cent; can it be said that because a government thought this evil insufficient to justify an interference it would view in the same light a fluctuation amounting to 7 or 800 per cent?

He was of opinion, that were Great-Britain, Holland, or any other country, to fund its debts precisely in the situation of the American debt, some equitable interference of the government would take place. The South Sea scheme, in which a change amounting to 1000 per cent. happened in the value of stock, is well known to have produced an interference, and without any injury whatever to the subsequent credit of the nation. It was true that, in many respects, the case differed from that of the United States; but, in other respects there was a degree of similitude which warranted the conjecture. It may be objected, that such a provision as he proposed would exceed the public ability: He did not think the public unable to discharge honorably all its engagement, or that it would be unwilling, if the appropriations should be satisfactory. He regretted, as much as any member, the unavoidable weight and duration of the burdens to be imposed: having never been a proselyte to the doctrine, that public debts are public benefits. He considered them, on the contrary, as evils which ought to be removed as fast as honour and justice would permit, and should heartily join in the means necessary for that purpose. He concluded with declaring his opinion, that if any case were to happen among individuals, bearing analogy to that of the public, a court of equity would interpose for its redress; or that if a tribunal existed on earth, by which nations could be compelled to do right, the United States would be compelled to do something not dissimilar in its principles to what he contended for.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

IF the publication in the *Gazette* of March 31st, under the signature of Robert Breck, had for its object only the aspersion of the private character of one or a few individuals, it might be thought deserving of magnanimous and silent contempt, rather than serious animadversion. But when such endeavours are designed to affect the public conduct and confidence, the public ought not only to expect a discovery of the error, but a just and fair possession of facts—For charges of a public nature, if false and scandalous, are downright outrages upon the whole community, and more pernicious than mere domestic obloquy and calumny, in proportion as their object is more extensive. I shall begin therefore with what I conceive a true representation of those transactions at the last August term in this County, which seem to have occasioned so much speculation, and as it is said been disseminated in the Legislature.

First then, I filed previously to the said term, as I now recollect, about a dozen writs, which however were all settled but four, that I entered on the first day of the term, & as the Clerk said paid the fees. I do not however recollect telling the Clerk, as he says, that they were actions of the Hon. Mr. Fowler,—probably enough I might say I should procure Mr. Fowler or some other gentleman to answer for me in the actions, though that is immaterial. I do not nevertheless believe that Mr. Fowler said any thing to the Clerk in the most distant manner reprobating my conduct—for I have to this time continued to experience too much of the confidence and esteem of that gentleman ever to give the least credit to such an assertion.

But to proceed, I think the fifth day of the term in the forenoon, the actions were called and I appeared for the plaintiffs, and was accordingly challenged by the Bar, three of the oldest and principal of whom spoke with much zeal upon the occasion, and contended that no person other than an admitted attorney could appear in Court to menage the suit and cause of any other person, and that such was the sense of the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth. I held a contrary opinion, and urged that if the word Counsil in the Constitution carried the literal import and meaning which was contended, the citizens must be wholly without advice—for at that time there were not in the State such persons as Counsellors at Law, and therefore it was evident the word must carry its most general sense and meaning, as ought all words that imparted or defined rights and privileges.

And here I seriously and religiously declare that I offered to produce my letter or power of attorney, but it was admitted by the Court and Bar through the whole argument that I had such power and I am amazed to find in the publication of the 31st of March, such a shocking sample of either forgetfulness or Botany Bay depravity, as the Clerk of the Court suggesting that it was not considered by the Court that I had any power of Attorney—for this fact does not rest solely on my testimony, but may be ascertained from many respectable characters with whom I have since conversed, present at the time of the transaction. Finally it was determined I should not appear for the plaintiffs who had thus employed me in the four actions, notwithstanding two only of the four became nonsuit, owing in one of the other two to the defendant being in and an Attorney of Court, in whose name the action had been instituted, and in the other action to the candor and courtesy of the gentleman for the defendant who consented to a continuance without publick scrutiny.

And I further say, that I could not procure any gentleman of the Bar to answer for me in the four actions. Although I mentioned before and at the time to several of them my wish to that purpose, intending to avoid if possible any conflict on such an occasion. But they wholly declined, as I supposed from a determination & agreement to not undertake in any case in which some of the profession had not primarily been employed, and that all processes not sanctioned by their interest, should if practicable be defeated—a fact I suppose well known in this and some other counties. With respect to the suggestion of the Clerk about the defect in the two writs on the nonsuited actions, it is to be observed that in one place he assigns the defect as the ground of the non suit because no attorney would undertake—and in another declares it was because there was no power of Attorney, and that the oldest Attorney in the State could not appear without. But let me ask, if the writs were uncertain and informal, why was not that the suit now to be produced on record. However the fact is, the declarations in those actions that became non-suited were on simple notes of hand, an operation that required no more techinals or genius than making a whistle, and wholly within the lowest capacity that ever carried a green bag. I shall make no remarks on what is said of the writ before Mr. Justice Coit, as I have no particular information thereto, only that it seems to indicate a total disregard to decency, to charge John Phelps, Esq. a member of the General Court with abetting a falshood, on mere hearsay evidence & vague report. This however is of a complexion with the whole publication. In a few remarks upon which before I conclude, I would fain be indulged.

At the time Mr. Gardiner's speech is said to have been spoken, for it is to be observed we have no other evidence than the dictum of a Printer, that ever there was any speech—or if there was, that the one published is true and real. I say all this rests entirely on the credibility of a Printer, acting without authority, for any that has hitherto appeared, either from the publick or from any individual, and whose sole object perhaps might be only to amuse. However at the time the speech is said to have been made, the Bill, which afterwards became a law, authorising any person of decent character to manage suits at Law, was under consideration, and the point to be ascertained was whether any Court had ever denied such right of persons to constitute Attornies, other than those regularly admitted and sworn. For if no such event could be adduced, the arguments of those who opposed the Bill as being superfluous and unnecessary, providing nothing but what the Constitution had before made ample provision for, would be not wholly unfounded. Mr. Gardiner, perhaps other gentlemen, therefore, I suppose, adduced facts from this County to point out the necessity of the Bill under consideration, and an uniformity of practice—and although he might mistake with respect to the number of actions, which was wholly immaterial, the fact was not the less stubborn. For a Court that would refuse in four actions, ought from the same principle in four hundred. Again I would enquire what inducement there could be in any person to misrepresent the Court of Common Pleas, for all the object to be gained was, that every person should have the right to appoint whom he pleased for his Attorney, which if it had not been denied must have left individuals without an incentive to falshood on the occasion—a character too base for the Clerk of the Court of C. Pleas in the county of Hampshire. In short was ever the like heard—a Court directing their Clerk to publish a representation of certain transactions, together with comments thereon, without the least appearance of their having inspected the same previously thereto, and no suggestion that even the order was matter of record.

Suppose such representations contain libellous and actionable matter, will the Court hold themselves accountable? Certainly not—otherwise by pretending orders not matter of record, a Clerk might, if vile enough, involve the Court in disgrace and ruin. The publication therefore of the 31st of March, though assuming the venerable habit of juridical authority, is the mere creature of a Clerk of a Court of Common Pleas, alias *Robert Breck*, taking occasion from an anonymous publication and vague report, to charge individuals with uttering and abetting falshoods, and intimating that the legislature were influenced thereby; which to me seems such an outrage upon the duty and respect due to the sovereign authority of any community, as ought not to be endured. And I very much fear that this publication of the Clerk was intended not solely to affect individuals, but bring contempt and indignity upon the administration of the government, because perhaps not so perfectly correspondent to his selfish views or narrow prejudices—For it is observable of late that many persons seem to think and act as though government was instituted and made merely to create pretty offices, for the interest of quite a small number at the expence of others, and not to bestow the greatest possible share of human happiness and respectability on the great Family of Mankind.

WILLIAM LYMAN.

Negro Deputies *in the* National Assembly.

PARIS, November 27.

IN the Island of St. Domingo are 30,000 free people, viz. 6000 whites, and 24,000 people of colour, most of whom are negroes. The beginning of the new Constitution, called a meeting in the Island, and, thinking it but just that they should be represented, sent their Deputies to Paris, who were at length admitted into the Assembly here. In process of time, the latter, i. e. the free black people, called a meeting also in the same Island. They stated that they were the subjects of France; that they paid their taxes in the same proportion as the former; that they could see no difference between the blacks and the whites; and that, for these and other reasons, they ought to be represented also. They therefore determined upon sending deputies and actually nominated three, who arrived in Paris about a fortnight ago. Upon their arrival they demanded an audience of the Assembly, into which they were admitted. On stating their claims, M. Fretau, the president, a most zealous friend in the cause of liberty, assured them that they need not be dispirited; for that the Assembly knew no distinction between Blacks and Whites, but considered all men as having equal rights.

The circumstances, however, of the nation were such, that their claims could not be immediately discussed; (and here permit me to observe that these circumstances are the very same which defer the consideration of the Slave trade also) but that they shall have a provisional seat in the National Assembly. This provisional seat may be thus explained: Three Members of Parliament in England put up at an election, and two are returned; the third complains to the House of an undue election; the House resolve to consider the case on a fixed day, but until then the two members who were returned keep their seats. So it is in the present case, the three black representatives are allowed a seat until the case is determined; and you may therefore see them every day in the National Assembly; and so far as I can find they stand in no danger of losing their seats at a future time. This circumstance I have been acquainted with for some days, but was additionally informed last night by Monsf. de la Fayette, that it was one of the deputation to appoint him Commander in Chief of the 24,000 people of colour—which command he has accepted.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Maryland) Feb. 25.

It is with pleasure we learn that the glass manufactory in this State, is thriving fast. The glass manufactured here is equal in quality to that imported from Europe: When we consider the great expence and labor attending an undertaking of this kind, the advantage and benefit resulting from the establishment of manufactories in America, we cannot but hope that the encouragement of both public and individuals will be equally great: we learn that looking-glasses will be manufactured at these works in the spring.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

An Account of the Lead Mines in the county of Montgomery and state of Virginia.

In the month of August last the proprietors began to work these lead mines with ten hands, which they found on an average produced one thousand weight of washed ore per day. This when refined produced 70 to 75lb. per 100lb. of ore. The ten men were not employed to the same advantage as a greater number might have been. To obviate this inconvenience and to increase the quantity of lead to the probable consumption of this country, the proprietors have 75 men employed in this country, the proprietors have reason to expect will produce nine hundred tons of lead per year.

They have also established a Manufactory of shot & sheet lead at Richmond, and of the productions of the Mines five workmen now make one ton of shot per day. Their intentions are to increase the number of workmen in this factory, to the full amount of the demand of shot and sheet lead in this country.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 24.

"So extensive are the ideas of trade at present, that, to carry on some particular species of traffick, the earth must be circumnavigated. That new kind of commerce which has for its object the procuring furs from the western shores of America, from California to sixty degrees of north latitude, and afterwards bringing them for sale to China, and then procuring a cargo from that empire for England, requires, in the whole, a voyage of about thirty thousand miles, which is some thousands more than the circumference of the earth, even at the equator. The ships sailing to Port Jackson, unless they should have business afterwards to touch at Canton, sail round the globe, and vessels sent on discoveries to the South Seas and to attempt a North East or North West passage to Europe, have taken a still greater course than is navigated on any other voyage whatever."

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, elected for the State of North-Carolina, are Hon. Hugh Williamson, Hon. John B. Ashe, Hon. Timothy Bloodworth, and Hon. John Steel.

ALBANY, March 18.

On Monday morning, the 15th inst. as Mr. Van Rensselaer, son of Gen. Henry K. Van Rensselaer, and his sister were accompanying their cousins, two of the daughters of Col. John Visscher, of Greenbush, to their fathers, in a sleigh, the ice of the river broke in, within a few yards of the end of their journey, nearly opposite the house of Voldert P. Douw, Esq. Their cries were soon, providentially, heard by Mr. Douw's family, and his negroes ran to give assistance. When they arrived at the place, the sleigh and the hair of Mr. Renselaer's head were alone to be seen; a board, that one of the negroes had brought, was then put under Mr. R. and he was snatched from destruction. Miss Rensselaer immediately emerged, near her brother, and was also saved. The eldest Miss Visscher was next drawn upon the ice, but sisterly affection checked every rising fear for self preservation, and as she was extending the hand of assistance to her expiring sister, the ice again broke, and they were instantly absorbed by the eddy, out of every reach.—The eldest Miss Visscher was 21 years of age, and was to have been married in a few days; the younger was in her 16th year. Every exertion has been made to find the bodies, but that of the eldest only has been found. The horses had fallen into the river with so great velocity, that they broke the traces, plunged under the ice, and were not to seen after the negroes arrived—This fatal spot has been open the whole winter, until within two days of the accident; the ice in it was only three inches thick, but within a few feet round it was eighteen.

EXETER, (N.H.) March 20.

UNNATURAL MURDER.

We hear that the following melancholy and inhuman affair happened the 8th inst. at Pittsfield.—Miss Dorothy Goss being delivered of an illegitimate child, and being apprehensive that her character would suffer among her acquaintance, endeavoured to effect its death, by smothering it with the cloathes while in bed, which appeared by substantial evidence—but whether she suffocated it or not we cannot vouch—but in the course of the evening handed the infant to her mother, wrapped up, who raked open the coals and gently laid it under the forestick. The mother of the child, sensible of the inhuman act, and stung with horour of conscience, ran in the extreme cold four miles, and hid herself in a barn. She was immediately apprehended, together with her mother, who confessed that they had burnt the child. The girl is now in custody, and will be committed to jail soon as her health will admit.

SALEM, March 23.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday last the wreck of a vessel was discovered on the ledge of rocks called the Londoner, about three quarters of a mile S. E. of the Light House on Thatcher's Island: It proves to be the schooner Nabby of this port, from the Isle of May, bound home; and is supposed to have gone on the rocks in the snow storm the preceding evening, in running for the light. To our regret for the loss of property to a worthy citizen, we have to add that far the more distressing loss of the lives of the whole crew, who must undoubtedly have perished—consisting of Mr. Thomas Stevens (master), Mr. Samuel Wellman (mate), Mess. William and Joseph Cummings (brothers), Mr. Jonathan Smethurst, and Mr. William Warren (only son of Capt. Benjamin Warren)—all of this town.

BOSTON, March 31.

GENERAL WAR,—OR GENERAL PEACE, IN EUROPE.

A letter from London, received via New-York informs, "That a GENERAL WAR is expected in Europe; or a Peace between the *Two Empires* and the Turks. Great-Britain, Holland, Sweden and Prussia, have entered into treaties to prevent the Turks being driven out of Europe, and are endeavouring to make Poland join them. In this case, the *Emperor* and *Empress* will, by a continuation of the war, bring on them the whole force of these powerful nations. Our best politicians are however of opinion, that the absurd attempt to extirpate the *Ottomans* will be given up, and that a general tranquility will ensue."

Owing to the vigilance of the officers of the revenue, and the patriotism of a number of citizens, several seizures of smuggled goods have lately been made. It is to be hoped, that every friend to his country's welfare will be vigilant in discovering, and giving information of any illicit trade that shall be carried on—as nothing can be more honourable, patriotick, and deserving the thanks of their country, than such a line of conduct.

NORTHAMPTON, April 7.

The following is a statement of the votes given in on Monday last in this town, for Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators, viz.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	52
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN,	78
For Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honour SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	52
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Esq.	78
Senators.	
Hon. John Hastings, Esq.	87
Hon. David Sexton, Esq.	93
Hon. William Lyman, Esq.	46
Hon. Samuel Lyman, Esq.	36
Hon. William Shephard, Esq.	23
Hon. Samuel Fowler, Esq.	36
Justin Ely, Esq.	76
Samuel Henshaw, Esq.	85
William Bodman, Esq.	19
John Williams, Esq.	5
Hatfield—For Governor,	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK,	33
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	22
For Lieutenant-Governor,	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS,	31
THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Esq.	9
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Esq.	7
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.	4
Senators.	
Hon. John Hastings, Esq.	51
Hon. David Sexton, Esq.	30
Hon. William Shephard, Esq.	38
Samuel Henshaw, Esq.	24
Hon. Samuel Lyman, Esq.	22
Simeon Strong, Esq.	22
Justin Ely, Esq.	20

TAKE NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, (*on easy terms*)

THE whole, or part of the Estate on which Aaron Whitney, Esq. now resides, situate in Northfield, in the County of Hampshire. For particulars enquire on the premises.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, for the years 1788 and 1789, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Eleazer Porter, Esq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, for the town, county, school and state taxes, 1788, being 100 acres,	1	4	2
acres.			
Lot No. 12, 170, for do. Mr. Morton's heirs,	2	11	1
21, 137, for do.	2	2	1
22, 50, for do.	0	10	2
23, 185, for do.	3	2	1
24, 150, for do.	2	6	2
25, 62, for do.	1	0	3
The y are taxed as follows, for the year 1789,			
Eleazer Porter, Esq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, 100 acres, for state, town, county, and school taxes.	1	1	1
acres.			
Lot No. 12, 170, for do.	2	4	2
21, 137, for do.	1	10	3
22, 50, for do.	0	8	1
23, 185, for do.	2	8	1
24, 150, for do.	2	2	2
25, 62, for do.	0	10	3

Lot No. 11, 4th division, 4 acres for the above taxes.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Aaron Whitney, innholder in said Northfield, at 2 o'clock. P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with all intervening charges, by

REUBEN SMITH, Collector for 1788, & 1789.
Northfield, March 22, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent; six months being allowed the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Gideon Parsons, innholder in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in April, May, and July next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
JOHN BILLING,
AARON DICKINSON

Amherst, March 8, 1790.

A few of
Thomas's Collection
OF
Sacred Musick,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

Mr. CARTER,

By inserting the following Epilogue to "The PADLOCK," written by a very worthy Clergyman, soon after the representation of that Opera in England, you will oblige your constant reader,

HUMANITAS.

MUNGO speaks.

THANK you, my Massa! have you laugh your fill?
Then let me speak, nor take that freedom ill.
E'en from *my* tongue some heart-felt truths may fall,
And outrag'd nature claims the care of all.
My tale in *any* place, would force a tear,
But calls for stronger, deeper feelings here:
For whilst I tread the free born British land;
Whilst now before me crouded Britons stand;
Vain, vain that glorious privilege to me,
I am a *slave*, where all things else are *free*.
Yet was I born; as you are, no man's slave,
And heir to all that lib'ral Nature gave;
My thoughts can reason, and my limbs can move
The same as yours; like yours my heart can love;
Alike my body food and sleep sustain;
And e'en like yours—feels pleasure, want, and pain.
One Sun rolls o'er us, common skies surround;
One globe supports us, and one grave must bound:
Why then am I devoid of all to live
That manly comforts to a man can give?
To live—untaught Religion's soothing balm,
Or life's choice arts; to live—unknown the calm
Of soft domestic ease; those sweets of life,
The dutious offspring, and the endearing wife.
To live—to property and rights unknown,
Not e'en the common benefits my own;
No arm to guard me from oppression's rod,
My will subservient to a tyrant's nod.
No gentle hand, when life is in decay,
To sooth my pains, and charm my cares away;
But, helpless, left to quit the horrid stage;
Harrass'd in youth, and desolate in age.
But I was born on Afric's tawny strand,
And you in fair Britannia's fairer land.
Comes Freedom then from colour?—Blush with shame!
And let strong Nature's crimson mark your blame.
I speak to Britons—Britons, then, behold
A man by Britons *snar'd*, and *seiz'd* and *sold*.
And yet no British statute damns the deed,
Nor do the more than murd'rous villains bleed.
O sons of Freedom! equalize your laws,
Be all consistent—plead the Negro's cause;
That all the nations in your code may see
The British Negro, like the Briton, free.
But, should he supplicate your laws in vain,
To break forever this disgraceful chain,
At least, let gentle usage so abate
The galling terrors of its passing state.
That he may share kind Heaven's all social plan;
For though no Briton, Mungo is—a MAN!

PRISONERS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to provide for the safe keeping all Prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the several Goals within this Commonwealth.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the keepers of the several goals within this Commonwealth, shall under the like penalties as by law are provided for the custody and safe keeping the prisoners thereof, take custody of, and safely keep all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged by due course of the laws thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the several Treasurers of the respective counties, within this Commonwealth, and their successors be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to receive for the use of their respective counties, to defray the County charges arising therein, all such monies as the United States have agreed to pay for the use and keeping of such goals; and to account for the same according to law.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 25, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 26, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT authorising Judges of Probate, to dismiss Guardians from their Guardianship in certain cases.

WHEREAS the several Judges of the Probate of Wills in this Commonwealth, are by law authorised to appoint Guardians to Minors in certain cases, persons who spend their estates by excessive drinking, idleness, or debauchery, Idiots, *non compos mentis* or lunatic persons, & doubts have arisen whether the said Judges of Probate have any authority to displace such Guardians in any cases whatever, which may operate to the disadvantage not only of the Bondsmen but of the Ward also.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every Judge of Probate within this Commonwealth be, and hereby is fully authorised to dismiss any such Guardian, appointed by himself or his predecessor in that office, whenever it may appear to the said Judge, that necessity or expediency may require the same, and to appoint some other person Guardian, in his place.

Provided, That no such Guardian shall be dismissed as aforesaid from his Guardianship, before he shall have had notice in writing given him by such Judge, fourteen days before the time of hearing, to appear and shew cause why he should not be so dismissed.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 1, 1790,

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, March 1, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing an Act, passed in July, in the Year of our Lord, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE, entitled "An Act to prevent unnecessary Petitions to the Great and General Court."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said act, entitled "An Act to prevent unnecessary Petitions to the Great and General Court" be, and hereby is repealed and made void.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 17, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 17, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

THOMAS DAWES, President, pro tem.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

A CURIOUS COURTSHIP.

A Young gentleman and lady happening on a Sabbath in the same pew. During the course of the sermon the youth read something in the eyes of the fair which made a much deeper impression on his soul than the pious lecture of the Parson—as love is seldom at a loss for an expedient, he presented her with the following verse in the *Second Epistle of John*—'*And now I beseech the lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning,* that we love one another.' After perusal she in answer opened to the 1st chapter of *Ruth* and 16th verse—'*And Ruth said, intreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee: for whether thou goest, I will go:* and where thou lodgest I will lodge: *thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.*' Thus was a treaty proposed which in a little time was fully ratified by the Parson.

ANECDOTES.

A Gentleman travelling thro' Massachusetts put up at a certain inn, and going to retire requested to have *clean sheets put on his bed.* The Landlady told him that the sheets were clean, for no one had slept in them but the *President of the United States,* who was there the preceding night. The gentleman declined sleeping after the President or any one else; and the Landlady not chusing to change the sheets gave him another bed. The next night *a young lady arrived at the same inn* (and being told the story of the curious gentleman who refused to sleep after the President) declared *she would sleep in the sheets,* and if she could not be where he *was,* was glad to be where he *had been.*

LAST New-Year's day a grave old man, passing thro' Poughkeepsie, to his great astonishment beheld a number of children staggering under the weight of the New-Year's gift. He accosted them in the manner following:—"Children, I am sorry to see the sin of drunkenness seize you in your infancy." A lad not having quite lost the power of speech, replied,—"Father, we read that the children shall bear the iniquities of the fathers unto the third and fourth generation." The old man passed by in haste.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

MR. PRINTER,

COMING through Ripley, from London, I was favoured with the following extraordinary list of persons, who spent the evening together, and danced at the Talbot Inn, on Shrove Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. Randal aged	98 years.
Widow Ayres,	93
George Stout,	91
Widow Whapshot	84
Widow Gavel,	82
William Faulker,	80
Nicholas Ayling,	94
Widow Spalben,	86
Robert Stevens,	82
Mary Gavel,	82
Richard Janaway,	80
Sarah Scarlet,	83
Total years,	1035

Henry Knight, an old blind man, was fidler.

The Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire, who enters upon the duty of said office on the first day of May next, informs all innholders, retailers, and others accountable for Excise that agreeable to law he shall commence his circuit thro' the several towns in said County in May next, for the purpose of collecting the Excise due from the first day of November last, until the first day of May next. Seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place where he will attend the business in the several towns in said County. Punctual compliance with the law will be expected.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, March 25, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ANDREW LUCAS, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the second day of March inst. to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That we shall attend said business at the house of Andrew Lucas, in Colrain, on the first Wednesdays of May, July, and August next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

HUGH M'CLALLEN,
WILLIAM CALDWELL,
JAMES STEWART.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANDREW LUCAS, Adm'r.

Colrain, March 13, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ORIB TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, and twelve months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, on the first Mondays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

SAMUEL BOID,
ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH NIMS, Administratrix.
ELISHA RANSOM, Adm'r.

March 2d, 1790.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the Taylor's business, a BOY, about 14 years of age. Enquire of

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, March 19, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 1?9.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

House of REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Mr. Maddison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

MR. SEDGWICK observed, that the proposition contained a question of the utmost importance: That committee must be obliged to the gentlemen who brought it forward, for his very ingenious discussion of the subject of the Domestick Debt.

With respect to the question now before the committee, so much has been said, he thought it would not be necessary to consume much of their time in the investigation.

On the subject of Contracts he observed: Whenever a voluntary engagement is made for a valuable consideration, for property advanced, or services rendered, and the terms of the contract are understood, if no fraud or imposition is practised, the party engaging is bound to performance according to the literal meaning of to words in which it is expressed.

That such contract, whether of a government or an individual, might be either transferable, or not transferable.

That the latter species of contract received an additional value from its capacity of being transfered, if the circumstances of the possessor should render a sale of it necessary or convenient to him.

That to render the transferable quality such evidences of contract, if any degree advantageous to the possessor, it was necessary to consider the aliance possessed, in case of sale, of all the property of the original holder; and indeed that it was highly absurd, and even contradictory to say, that such evidences of debt were transferable, at the same time to say, that there was in them a kind of property that the holder could not convey by *bona fide*, contract.

This was the construction which had invariably been given to these contracts, whether formed by government or by individulals.

That to deprive the citizen of the power of binding himself by his own voluntary contract, or to prevent a disposition of property in its nature alienable, would be a violent and unjustifiable invasion of one of those rights of which man as a citizen is the most tenacious, and would indeed break one of the strongest bonds by which society is holden together.

That in the transfers which had been made, the contracts were fairly made; the whole rights had been transferred; that it was not pretended any fraud or imposition has been practised: The risque was calculated by the parties, and it was observed, that the risque contemplated a revolution in the government.

From the foregoing deduction of particulars, it was presumed to have been proved that a property was vested in the transferees. That if this property was divested by the government, the law for that purpose would have a retrospective operation; and that no *ex post facto* law could be more alarming, than that by which the right of private property was violently invaded.

Having considered the nature of the contract, and of the obligations which resulted from it, the attention of the committee was called to advert to those circumstances by which that obligation might be destroyed, impaired or suspended. They were stated to be

1. Performance.
2. Voluntary discharge.
3. Composition.
4. Inability.—

And gentlemen were called upon to give information of any other causes which would produce either of those effects.

With regard more particularly to the proposition before the committee, it was observed, that with regard, to these contracts there had existed a depreciation in consequence of the failur of government regularly to pay the interest: That in this depreciated state the securities had been alienated; that of course the original holders had sustained a loss; that if the loss resulted from the fault, and not the misfortune of the government, the creditor had undeniably a demand against the government for compensation; that this demand, however well-founded, could never authorise the government to invade the honestly acquired property of the present possessors, a property warranted by the terms of the contract itself, and sanctioned by the Acts of Congress of April, 1783, and the validity of it recognized by the Constitution, we had sworn to support.

With regard to the claims of the original holders, it was, however observed, that the domestick creditor at the time the contract was formed, well knew the nature of the constitution of the government administered by the other contracting party, Congress; that its power of performance depended on the ability and good will of the States; that Congress had always performed its duty, had made the necessary requisitions; that this was its utmost power; that the failure had arisen wholly from the neglect of the States. He therefore submitted to the committee, whether, if the original holder had a just or equitable demand, he should not resort to the State of which he is a member?

It was admitted, that the case of an original holder was indeed a hard one; that the speaker had a respect for his misfortunes and for his pretensions: That if satisfaction was discovered to be just and practicable, he would not hesitate to go to the utmost ability of the government for that purpose. But it was asked, what merit would the government possess, if it stripped one class of citizens, who had acquired by the known and established rules of law, property, of that property, under the specious pretence of doing justice to another class of citizens.

It was observed, that it was implicitly agreed, that 80 per cent. depreciation would not authorize the interference proposed by the motion. It was asked that some point of depreciation should be pointed out which would authorise such interference.

It was observed, that the side of the question for which he contended, had received the universal approbation of mankind; that there was no instances of interference contended for, and that this general sense of mankind afforded some evidences of truth.

It was said, that this contract was founded on a valuable consideration.—It was the price of our liberty and independence. That the possessor claimed according to the very terms of the contract. That it was not pretended that the engagement of government had been performed. No composition with the creditor was proposed; nor was the proposition founded on any pretended inability of the government; for to comply with the intention of it. 1,600,000 dollars annually more, was necessary than was proposed by the report of the Secretary.

It was observed that by reason of the circumstances which had taken place, Mr. Maddison supposed, that if the whole amount of a security shall be paid to the present possessor, he will have a sum of money to which the original holder is equitably intitled. If this is true, then no interposition is necessary, it being a well known rule of law, that an action will allways lie to recover money out of the hands of another to which the plaintiff from the principles of equity and good conscience is intitled.

With regard to its effects which would probably result from this measure, it was observed, that it would be destructive to our national character: That the world was now willing charitably to impute our former miscarriage to events we could not controul. But should our first measures in regard to publick faith be a violent infraction of our contracts, it would sanction all that our bitterest enemies have said to our disadvantage.

With regard to its effect on credit, it was observed that little dependence would be placed on the plighted faith of a government, which under the pretence of doing equity, had exercised a power of dispensing with its contracts, and had thereby formed for itself a precedent of like future violations, both with respect to its funds and contracts.

That with regard to discovering who was the original holder, except so far as affected the army debt, it was declared that there were no documents by which the necessary facts could be discovered.

It was stated as a fact, that with regard to much the greater part of the debt, any fictitious name was inserted. That with regard to the army debt, the soldiers generally, who were in the service at the conclusion of the war, had received ample satisfaction for their service at the time of their inlistment, having been paid more, on an average, than 250 dollars per man.

It was further declared, that the proposed system would lay a foundation for infinite frauds and perjuries, and that it would, beyond all powers of calculation, multiply the evils of speculation.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the Report of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Mr. Maddison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that the proposition of Mr. Maddison derived force from the talents and knowledge of that gentleman in public transactions; but that, on examination, it would be found to contain doctrines very repugnant to the interest and prosperity of the union.

Mr. Lawrance stated, that the debts contracted by the United States, were for loans of money—supplies of articles necessary for the public wants, and for actual services rendered in different employments. These debts were ultimately adjusted and reduced to their present transferable form. Every part of the contract was essential to it; The negociation was a material part, and the nature of the contract was frequently recognized by the late government. That 1783, Congress recommended certain funds to be established to pay the interest, and put the principal in course of discharge.

This recommendation was unequivocal, as to the nature of it, and made no discrimination between the possessor and the original holder. The subsequent conduct of that body was conformable to this recommendation. They annually called on the States to furnish money to pay the interest, without discriminating between the original holder and present possessor. They paid interest on the securities without making any discrimination. Provision has been made for holders of loan-office certificates, that were subject to liquidation, to have them cancelled and others issued for the specie value. And the holders of certificates were enabled to have them registered to guard against accidents; and no distinction was made between the original holder & the alienatee. The transferable nature of the claim was for the benefit of the creditor, because it gave it an active value. He consented to take it, and consulted his own advantage. The conduct of the late Congress, since the war, has been uniform in the support of this contract, and they have done no act to impair its obligation according to the terms of it. This contract is valid against the government; for, notwithstanding the truth of Mr. Maddison's observation, that the nation was the same, though the bodies that administered the government were different—there is yet a far greater security; and to remove all doubts, a clause is inserted in the constitution, that made all debts and engagements, valid against the United States under the late general government, valid against the present.

Mr. Lawrence further observed, that this contract having descended upon the government, there is no right in the legislature to impair the force of it. The particular governments are restrained from passing laws impairing the obligations of contract. This interference would be a violation of the contract between the individuals when the certificates were transferred; and it will not be pretended that the States are prohibited, and the general government has power to do it.

Mr. Lawrance adverted to the principles of Mr. Maddison, to rest the obligation of the public on the original holder; and observed that the same principles are in favour of the present possessor. That public justice require a performance of contracts, when there is no fraud on the part of the holder. The possessor has been guilty of no fraud, no deception; the contract between him and the original holder was fair, and a hazard and risk attended the purchase adequate to the advantage; and nothing short of a revolution in government could have produced payment. If there was an imposition, the public occasioned it; and, between the original holder and the public, there might be a claim for retribution. Public faith is as sacredly pledged to the bearer, or present possessor, as to the original creditor.

Public credit results from fair and upright conduct; and the government, to support it, must perform its contracts. This is a contract recognized by them, and as such should be discharged. The situation we have been in made it proper for us to be cautious on this subject; and even at present, people doubt our disposition to establish our credit. This would give a fatal blow to it. Much has been said about publick opinion. Public opinion is difficult to be ascertained; gentlemen have different modes to determine it. He supposed it was better ascertained by the acts of public bodies, than by squibs in the newspapers, or by a pamphlet written by any individual. The uniform conduct of men, deputed by the particular states to represent them in the late general government, was a standard; and their opinion from 1783, was in favour of the present possessor. The conduct of the particular states is another circumstance: I do not know of any discrimination made by them, tho' it has been attempted: The general opinion of men of property is against it; and these sources of public opinion are most certain and unequivocal.

Mr. Lawrance further observed, that although he believed Mr. Maddison supposed no advantage would be derived to the United States from this discrimination, yet much would arise. Part of the army had been composed of foreigners; many had left the country, others are dead and their relatives; all their part would be unclaimed. That certificates were issued to public officers to a great amount, and were paid by them to persons from whom they purchased. The difficulty of making proof of the original creditor will be great;—and from this circumstance great sums would be gained to the public. There are persons enough who would

...tive sagacity to discern this; and they would doubt the purity of the public motive, should the gentleman's plan be adopted.

Mr. Lawrance adverted to the circumstance of the new creditor receiving paper: That this paper might be subject to another liquidation on the same principle as the present. That it would introduce doubt and distrust of publick engagements; and there would be no greater security, although a fund was pledged, than there is at present; for whenever the public pleased, they might destroy the obligation.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that arguments were improperly addressed to their feelings; but that however hard it may be for the original creditor, who had parted with his certificates, to contribute to pay the debt; yet it would be equally hard on him, who had been injured by continental money, who had been plundered by the enemy, who had his property burned by them in the course of the war; and instances of this kind were numerous.

Mr. Lawrance adverted to the doctrine of the high court of equity; and urged that this court must be governed by principle. Was the committee this high court, and the United States original creditor and present possessor before them; if there appeared no fraud on the part of the possessor, the original creditor would have no just claim on him. Between the United States and original creditors, the United States were in fault; and the claim, if good, would be against them.

Mr. Lawrance also noticed the resolution of Congress of 10th April, 1789, relative to the depreciation of pay to the army; and declared that this was limited to persons then in service: Those who had left it, even the day before had not this justice done them. But this case was between the United States and the persons tendering their service. The act did not affect third persons; it did not take from one and give to another, as the present measure proposes, and was therefore dissimilar.

Mr. Lawrance further observed, that his objections to the amendment was on the ground of the contract:—yet he would mention some instances to show the impracticability of the scheme. In many cases, a State has sold lands, for low value in these certificates. By the law of this State, creditors residing within the British lines during the war, had received by law these certificates at their nominal value, from their debtors. British and domestic creditors have received from their debtors large sums at their nominal value. Foreigners are possessed of large sums of the registered debts, in their names, for alienated certificates. These and many instances which might be mentioned, will shew the difficulty of devising a scheme, with the checks and exceptions that would be proper to render it in any manner feasible. It has been objected to the Secretary's report, that it proposes a reduction of interest. He observed, that there is a material difference in a plan that made the consent of the creditor necessary, and one that reduces his capital without his consent. This part is not now under consideration—but the scheme of the gentleman from Virginia will add a considerable sum to the provision proposed by the Secretary, from the increased interest to be provided for, and the additional number of officers to be appointed to carry his plan into execution.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that he was still open to conviction—but that he was at the time of speaking against Mr. Madison's proposition.

Mr. Smith (S.C.) next rose and remarked, that it was necessary and proper the House should give the subject the most ample discussion. The question had long agitated the public mind, and the people should know that it had occupied the serious attention of their representatives, and be made acquainted with the principles of their decision. For his part having bestowed on it the most attentive consideration, he could assert, that the more he contemplated it the more he was impressed with a conviction that the proposition was unjust, impolitic and impracticable. It consisted of two parts, the one was to take away the property of one person; the other was to give that property to another—and this by a voluntary interposition of the House, by a mere act of power, without the assent of the former, or without even the application of the latter; for it was remarkable that the original holders, who had alienated their certificates, had not come forward with this demand; and it is presumable that, had they applied for redress, they would reject any indemnification which was the result of such manifest injustice. To prove that this was taking away the property of the citizens by force, he observed, that the purchaser had, by a fair purchase, acquired a right to a full amount of the sum expressed in the certificate, which it was not in the power of the House to divest him of. No tribunal on earth could lawfully deprive a man of his property, fairly obtained. The purchaser bought under the act of Congress making the securities transferable; and having given the market price, without fraud or imposition, he was by virtue of such purchase vested with the compleat and absolute ownership of the certificate, as fully as the original holder; and had as much right to demand full payment as the original holder would have had had the security been still in his hands. Even should the House refuse, by an act of power, to pay him more than half, his demand for the other half would still remain against the publick; it could not be extinguished—the debt would continue to haunt them—the creditors would loudly clamour for justice, and sooner or later the balance would be paid. Then would they incur all the odium of a violation of private rights, without deriving to the public any advantage whatever. He considered the measure as doing a certain evil that a possible good might result from it—this is not the proper mode of doing good. Justice cannot be founded on injustice—and to take money out of the pocket of one man to put it into that of another, is a precedent which may justify future interferences. This step would lead the House to others; for if the principle be a just one, then the government should look into all the transactions and speculations of individuals, in order to correct them, and make retributions to every individual according to his losses. He was persuaded that the true policy of a legislative body, was to pursue the broad road of justice clearly marked out before them; for it was an undeniable truth, that whenever they deviated into these by-roads and trackless paths, without any other guide than their own imaginations, they would get bewildered in a labyrinth of difficulties, and rejoice to trace back their steps and regain their plain road. Now the plain road of conduct was, to do strict justice, such as is inforced in judicial tribunals between man and man in a similar case. The debtor is bound to pay debt to the holder of the security—the contract between the giver of the bond and the person to whom it was given is done away the moment the latter assigns it to another person. If A. gives a bond to B. who parts with it to C. there is no longer any obligation on the part of A. to pay to B. but he must pay it to C. A. has nothing to do with the private negociations between B. and C. nor to enquire what consideration was given for the security. All that he has to enquire is, whether he really signed it, & had value received for it and the amount of it—he cannot say to the holder, you gave but 50 dollars for this security of 100, and I will pay you only 50; for the law will compel him to pay the 100. This is law and justice between man and man: is there another sort of law and justice for the government? By what rule is the government to square its conduct, if not by those sacred rules which form the basis of civil society, and are the safeguard of private property.

These observations fully refute the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, that the original holders still have a claim on the government, notwithstanding they have transfered their securities; and that in cases of individuals bearing an analogy to the present, a court of equity would interpose and give redress. The direct contrary was the fact; there never was an instance of a court of equity assuming such power. In cases of bankruptcy, which are under the superintendance of courts of chancery, the debts of the bankrupt are paid in equal proportions to all the creditors, whether original holders or assignees, and the Court never enquires into the terms of the alienation. It cannot be said that the original holder has any claim of justice on the government—his claim must be addressed to our humanity—but the House have no authority to gratify their humane inclinations at the expence of justice, and by a sacrifice of private rights. If the project was unjust in itself, the application of the property to relieve the distresses of the original holder cannot change its nature; it must be still unjust; the mode of appropriation cannot alter the rectitude or turpitude of the measure. If therefore Congress have the right to take away the property of the present holders, they may apply the savings to public purposes; and what appearance would such a scheme have to the world? Would it not ruin for ever our national character?

The gentleman from Virginia had said, that justice & good faith were the substratum of public credit: but he was persuaded that justice and good faith held out by this plan, would be a substratum of sand, a foundation too weak to support our public credit, which would soon crumble to pieces. If the object of the gentlemen be to afford relief to the distressed, without impairing legal rights, let enquiry be made into the cases of those original holders who sold from absolute distress—let those cases be selected and brought forward, and he would yield to no member in his alacrity to give them every adequate compensation, and to indemnify them for their sufferings;—but he could not assent to a proposition which blended together the cases of all the original holders, and gave them the property of others. That there were various classes of original holders, some had sold for purposes of speculation on trade; and had probably made good his gain, and were now in a better plight than if they had still retained their securities; others got rid of their securities because they had no confidence in the government: these the public are not bound to indemnify; this plan would place them on a better footing than those who having confidence in the general government had, notwithstanding their distresses, kept their securities; for supposing the former sold eight years ago for 4s. in the pound, if it was not improbable they had by this time doubled their money, and in addition to that they were to get 10s. which would give them 18s. whereas the latter would be able to sell their securities at the market for 15 or 16s. after they were funded. Some had exchanged their securities for bonds of individuals, of which the real value cannot be ascertained, or for land or other property, which may have risen considerably in value. Some present holders have received their securities by way of legacy—Are these to have half taken off?—is their patrimonial estate to be torn from them? Had their parents been still living, he would receive 20s. in the pound, but the circumstance of his death is to strip the child of one half.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I WISH to make some observations on a publication in your last paper, signed WILLIAM LYMAN.—The first paragraph is so "deserving of magnanimous and silent contempt," that I shall pass over it without any "serious animadversion."

In the second paragraph he asserts, *on his recollection*, that "he filed previously to last August term, ABOUT *a dozen* writs." Filed where? In his desk, or in the Moon? In the Clerk's Office he certainly did not file them. But for what purpose does he mention the *filing* of "about a dozen writs?" Why truly to save his bacon from Gardiner's lash, by thus meanly palliating the falshood imposed upon him, and throw him upon the General Court. For Mr. Gardiner asserted, "that the Colonel entered (not filed) twelve actions"—and Major Kingsley came in and declared, "that he was authorised by Col. Lyman to confirm what Mr. Gardiner had said." Now terrified at the detection, and trembling at the thought of Gardiner's goose-quill, dipped in gall, the Colonel is endeavouring in this dastardly way, to parry the merited thrust.

The Hon. Senator says, "Mr. Gardiner might mistake as to the number of the actions, but if he did it is immaterial." That is, in the Colonel's mind truth & falshood are so nearly alike that it is immaterial which is spoken—But "Mr. Gardiner and other gentlemen adduced facts from this county to point out the necessity of the Bill under consideration." What were the facts adduced? The first is, "that Col. William Lyman entered twelve actions for various plaintiffs." This is not a fact, but a downright misrepresentation and falshood. For the Colonel never entered one single action in his own name, and but four in Mr. Fowler's.—The next pretended fact is, "that the Colonel produced powers of Attorney from each of the plaintiffs."—This is equally false—for the Clerk has declared to the public, and by express order of the Court, "that the Colonel never produced *any* powers of Attorney, or offered any papers as powers of Attorney, nor did he declare in Court that he had any."

Another spurious fact is, "that Colonel Lyman went to the *Lawyers* and offered fees in *every* of those actions, and not *one* could be bribed to do his duty." Did you Colonel, as you insinuate, make application to each individual Lawyer? No, Sir, you know you did not. It is true that on the 1st day of the term you applied to your cousin Lyman, a young gentleman of an amiable character and promising usefulness; but he modestly excused himself on account of his youth and inexperience at the bar, and advis'd you to ask your brother Fowler to undertake for you—and you immediately went to the Clerk without consulting Fowler, and had the actions entered in his name. And I challenge you to name any other gentleman of the Bar to whom you properly applied for aid & was denied it. Say, Colonel, were these the facts adduced in the General Court, with intention to cast an odium on the Bench and Bar in this County, and "to point out the necessity of passing the Bill then under consideration?" And has not the author of these *false* facts given "a shocking sample of either *forgetfulness*, or *Botany Bay depravity*?" You seem to be angry with the Clerk for suggesting that there were some defects in the writs, and say, "that the declarations in those actions were on simple notes of hand, an *operation* that required no more *technicals* (a Law term newly coined I suppose) or *genius* than making a whistle, [sublime!] and within the lowest *capacity* that ever *carried* a green bag." But pray, learned Sir, how came you then to make the blunders? Oh! because your capacity is lower than the lowest that ever carried a green bag. Colonel, why so much fuss about the diction of the printer? would you insinuate that he has impos'd on the publick, and that Mr. Gardiner never made the speech alluded to? This may serve to show the weakness of your head and the badness of your cause—But Mr. Gardiner never will deny it—And I dare venture to predict that when he reads Mr. Breck's statement of facts, and your wretched reply, he will execrate the man who would be a Lawyer, and who has so grosly imposed on the credulity of his friend—and he will tell the world that he had his information from you and "the worthy member from South-Hadley." But methinks I hear the Colonel say "what care I for impositions? I have obtained an Act that will authorise me to appear as an Attorney before any Court in the State. This was my object—it is effected, and now I bid defiance to the Bench and Bar, for they cannot hinder my appearance." But remember my dear Sir, there is an old saying, "Give him rope enough and he will hang himself." And if I am not mistaken you will realise the truth of the proverb—For the man that appears in Court by power of Attorney must be in the judgment of the Court of a good moral character—and after what you have said and wrote will it be possible for the Court to suffer your appearance under that Act? No, Colonel—No they cannot. And though you have obtained the Act, yet your conduct on the occasion has been such as will damn your reputation, (if you have any) and prevent your receiving any benefit from your darling brat.

CANVASS.

April 10th, 1790.

LUXEMBURG, December 30.

Provisions, within these few days, are more plentiful here, and great number of oxen have been salted down for the garrison. General Bender is still ill & indeed we have scarce any but sick and wounded here, most of the troops have entered the field against the Patriots. On the 24th, the citizens brought back to the city, the miraculous virgin and all her riches, which had not appeared in this place since the entry of Louis XIV. into Luxemburg, except at the celebration of the Octave. As our principal citizens have fled, they now suffer no citizen to leave the city.

St. Hubert, Dec. 30. Our situation is truly critical; we have near 1000 Patriots in the city, and 1500 Austrians are entrenched two leagues off in defiles, which cannot be attacked with success. The Emperor's soldiers will not expose themselves by entering the city, as they know that mode of attacking seldom is succesful, but we are in fear lest they should bombard us, to drive out the Patriots. which would infallibly destroy our city. We have in the country some Curates who have preached up the Crusade against the Emperor, whilst others have quitted their parishes to take up arms and animate the young men by their example; but some of the peasants towards Neufchateau and Arlon, having hitherto held out for the Emperor. Gen. Vander Mersch is too prudent to attempt to penetrate into the Ardennes without having his column supported by other troops, whom he expects from Mons.

We have just received advice that the Patriots have been surprized at Nassoque, and were obliged to retreat with little loss; they took the road to Namur.

LONDON, January 16.

Last Tuesday, a weaver of Crowhurst went out after some debts that were owing him, and have collected about ten pounds, he retired to an ale house, Catsfield green, and in the course of the night lost all his money in gaming, except three pence. Early in morning he returned home and went to bed, but there he had not lain long, before he began to reflect so deeply on his folly, that he got up and went down stairs into an out house, and there hung himself, where he was soon afterwards discovered, but too late for human skill to afford him any assistance.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) March 3.

Within these few days several persons have passed thro' this town, from Kentucky; by them we learn, that four men were killed in the wilderness, about the 14th of last month, by a party of Indians; that the barbarians had left their war-clubs on the spot where they committed the horrid massacre; that one of the unfortunate sufferers was on his way home from New-Orleans, where he had been trading, and had near 200 guineas with him, which fell into the hands of the bloody miscreants. That the savages in the neighbourhood of Kentucky are continually committing depredations on the property of the white inhabitants, particularly in stealing horses; that many persons have also been murdered by them in that quarter, thirty-three within the last four months, to the certain knowledge of our informants. That the ensuing summer is expected to be a very bloody one, as undoubted intelligence has been received in Kentucky of the determined resolution of the Shawanese to wage war, who it is feared will also be joined by other hostile tribes; and that a prisoner, arrived at the falls; who lately made his escape from the Shawanese, informs, that fifty warriors of that nation are now on their march, to watch the trace of the wilderness.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Feb. 19.

"This minute a part of the hill of this place gave way and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number that fell victims in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascertained."

BOSTON, April 7.

FROM NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.

We have a report, that Gen. ST. CLAIR, Governour of the Western Territory, and Major SARGEANT, Secretary thereof, are taken prisoners by the Indians. I am now going out to inquire respecting this report. P. S.—I cannot learn any thing authentick respecting it.

The business that has occasioned the shutting of the galleries so frequently, turns out to be, An Act for *augmenting the Troops*, upon the establishment in the WESTERN TERRITORY, from 8 to 1600 men. The Bill has passed the House, by a small majority. It will probably pass the Senate, though not without opposition.

It is expected the business of ASSUMPTION will be taken up to-morrow.

As to the OLD CONTINENTAL, I do not think that the report of the Committee, published in the papers, will be adopted—I question, whether any thing will be done with it this session.

I have told you there would be no embargo—I am more convinced of it. The price of grain still falls.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this town, dated March 8.

"The commotions in this place are great, every man is obliged to bear arms, that lives on shore; and the mullattoes in a place called St. Marks, in this Island, assembled themselves with the free negroes, and assumed a right to vote for themselves in publick matters, which was denied them by the inhabitants; the troops were obliged to fire on them, and killed five or six.—The drought in this Island is greater, perhaps, than ever was known before, there has not been a drop of rain for three months. The negro food which used to be raised on the Island, is now entirely cut off; every kind of vegetable is scarce and dear, the greatest distress will be felt by the inhabitants in a short time, if the drought continues. The produce of this Island is very high."

NORTHAMPTON, April 14.

The votes given in on Monday the 5th inst. in the following towns, for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, are as follows, viz.

CHESTERFIELD—For Governor,	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	42
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	8
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	23
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	13
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq.	2
Senators.	
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	31
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	11
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	30
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	25
SOLOMON STODDARD, Esq.	11
JUSTIN ELY, Esq.	10
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq.	14
SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	8
ELIJAH HUNT, Esq.	2
NORWICH—For Governor,	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	35
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	20
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM Esq.	39
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	9
Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq.	3
Senators.	
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	26
WARHAM PARK, Esq.	26
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	25
Hon SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	4
Hon. WILLIAM SHEPARD, Esq.	4
AMHERST—For Governor.	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	30
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	6
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq.	50
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	2
Senators.	
MOSES BLISS, Esq.	12
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	49
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	23
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	52
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	46
SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	30
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq.	6
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	5
SOLOMON STODDARD, Esq.	4
WILLIAM BODMAN, Esq.	2
WESTFIELD—For Governor.	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	86
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	9
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	5
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	81
Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq.	8
Senators.	
SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	88
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	86
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	85
WILLIAM BODMAN, Esq.	58
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	42
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	37
Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq.	28
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	24

Address of the General Assembly of Guadaloupe, to the Captains of the American vessels at Point Petre.

Brave Allies of the French.

Never did the useful supplies of your trade to these colonies appear in so truly a beneficial light, as in this day's obligations. With the purest sentiments of gratitude, we make you every acknowledgement in our power, for the zeal, activity, and presence of mind which you displayed in arresting the progress of those destructive flames, which were very near reducing the whole town of Point Petre to ashes. Your conduct imposes a duty upon us which is highly agreeable, from a recollection of your voluntary exertions and humanity, at a time when you were not solicited; and above all, from the attachment you manifest for the happiness of the French colonies. Your services on this occasion prove you to be truly our brethren, and are some of the good effects of that patriotic system which unites us to the American States, with whom disinterested generosity is the first law. Without your active aid, we must have sunk under this greatest of misfortunes; and, without you, we should have been for a long time destitute of the means of repairing our losses—your trade is as essential, and our greatest consolation. Receive then, in this address, the most grateful acknowledgements we can find words to express. Reciprocal services will be the firmest and most lasting bond of friendship.

We have been informed, that an imposition has taken place in the admiralty office, of demanding a greater duty than the Ordinance specifies. We shall immediately take the most effectual measures to put the matter on a just footing; and upon every occasion you may always expect the most particular attention from the citizens of this island, who well know how to estimate the honour and worth of the United States—We are, with every sentiment of the most sincere friendship,

Brave Allies of France,

Your most humble and most obedient servants.

(Signed) L[illegible]ESLE, President.

Undersigned *Guillerm[illegible] D'Eymar*, Sec'y.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Managers of the *Massachusetts* STATE LOTTERY, cannot but express the satisfaction they feel at the encouragement which has been given by the public to the first class—this has been so complete, notwithstanding the short period fixed for the drawing, as not only to enable them to conform to the hour assigned for that purpose, but to observe this punctuality without remanding a single ticket into the public Treasury. During the operation of the Lottery thus far, they have endeavoured to ascertain the opinion of every class of people as to the principles of another Scheme, and have conformed to what appeared to them to be the general interest and wishes of the majority. To throw the chance in favour of the adventurer's saving himself, by making the number of prizes greater than the number of blanks; and in addition to this, to leave to his fortune, the large proportion of *rich Prizes*, which the following Scheme exhibits, the Managers thought would be a favourable plan for the *less wealthy*, and not unworthy the attention of others. The small deduction of TEN per cent. (which is two & a half per cent. less than any heretofore published) must be acceptable to every one who wishes to be concerned: They therefore offer this *second Class* to the publick, in hopes of the continuance of that rapid sale of tickets which they have hitherto experienced—and assure them that they shall always attend to what may appear to be the general sentiment, as to the mode of circulating a Lottery, which was designed for the general good, by lessening the taxes of the people.

The Managers again pledge themselves for that punctuality as to the time of drawing this class, and as to the publishing and payment of the prizes, which has been observed in the first.

☞ More PRIZES than BLANKS.

SCHEME

OF THE SECOND CLASS OF THE

STATE LOTTERY,

POSITIVELY to commence drawing on THURSDAY, the 13th of MAY next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, and a list of the prizes to be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at FOUR DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
10	of	100	are	1000
2	of	80	are	160
2	of	70	are	140
18	of	50	are	900
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
35	of	20	are	700
40	of	10	are	400
50	of	8	are	400
100	of	6	are	600
2690	of	4	are	10760
3008 Prizes,				21360
2992 Blanks.			Deduction,	2400
			Premiums,	240
6000 Tickets,				24,000

PREMIUMS,

Dollars.	
20	To the first Number drawn Blank.
25	do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
30	do. On the 3d day of drawing.
35	do. On the 4th day of drawing.
40	do. On the 5th day drawing.
30	Last number drawn Blank.
30	The number next regularly preceding the highest prize.
50	The number next regularly following do.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, April 6, 1790.

HAMPSHIRE ss.

AT the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the 2nd Tuesday of March, by adjournment from the 2nd Tuesday of February, A. D. 1790.

The Justices of the said Court having considered the several Ferries within the said County, DO ORDER, That the fare of all the ferries across Connecticut River, within said County, be as follows, viz.

For a single Person,	2 Coppers,
Man and Horse	2d.
Chaise and one Horse,	6d.
Chaise or Sley and 2 Horses,	8d.
Waggon and 2 Horses,	1s.
Cart and Team, or Waggon and 2 Horses,	1/3.
And for the Ferry across Deerfield River, between Deerfield and Greenfield.	
Footman,	1d.
Man and Horse,	2d.
Chaise and 1 Horse,	4d.
Chaise or Sley and 2 Horses,	6d.
Team,	1s.

Copy of Record—Attest,

ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

TO BE SOLD BY

TEMPERANCE GIBBS,

NEAR CLARK'S FERRY.

Northampton, April 9th, 1790.

FOR SALE,

AN EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND

WATCH,

WHICH CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

understood between the contracting parties, and while a proper consideration was given, ought upon no terms whatever to be violated, it became the committee to try the question by this standard;—and it sometimes happens that we are so blinded by existing circumstances, that by reversing the scene in our minds, we are more likely to detect an erroneous sentiment than by any other argument. Let us suppose for a moment, that the late war had been prolonged to a degree, that the debt contracted in its prosecution, became so enormously large, that the abilities of the United States would enable them to pay but 5 shillings in the pound, and a number of persons, who had purchased securities at ten shillings should come forward and pray they might be authorised to call upon the original proprietors, to refund five shillings of the purchase money—can any body doubt what the answer would be? Would they not be told, from all quarters, that they purchased upon the contingency of the publick ability: That it might have happened, that they would have got twenty shillings for what cost them but ten, it has turned out otherwise, they took the risque upon themselves, and therefore must abide the loss? This has been the understanding, which has universally prevailed, and every transaction of the United States, relative to assigned securities, as well as the security itself, in its very face, establishes such an understanding.

Mr. Goodhue further observed, that agreeably to his idea, public credit became a desirable object chiefly for this reason, that in times when great exertions became necessary, the public might avail themselves of services and supplies, beyond what they may have on hand sufficiently to command—this was to be done only by promissory obligations, and in order to have any effect answer the purpose, they must be made assignable—he then asked, if the principle of a discrimination, contended for, had existed during the late war, or if it had been understood, any advantage was afterwards to be taken of an assigned security, which assignment was legalized in the very security itself, what would have been the consequences? Would it not have put a period to our credit and exertions? Would not such a principle now established, be an effectual bar to our future credit?

Mr. Goodhue acknowledged, that the case of many soldiers and others, who from necessity were obliged to part with the pledges of their publick service for a small consideration, was peculiarly hard, and they were entitled to our compassion and generosity, but not at the expence of our national honour and solemn engagements.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

Mr. Maddison's motion under consideration.

Mr. Page said that he thought it proper to express some ideas to the committee upon the question, lest it should be said that either a blind attachment to the mover on the one hand or pusillanimity on the other, influenced his vote—It has been said by some persons that this motion is infamous, by others it is supposed to be founded on strict justice, I hope a fair and temperate discussion will take place. The enquiry is whether we did not owe the officers and soldiers of the late army—and whether we have ever paid them. If we have not, is it not justice that they should be paid? This is bringing the matter to a point; & I cannot but agree with my colleague, that we are as a Court of Equity, from whom these people have a right to expect justice; and we may remember, that however we may decide, there is a judge who will do justice.

The time is now arrived when justice should be done. This time has been impatiently waited for; and I don't see how we can avoid doing full justice to the utmost of our power.

He then observed that it appeared to him, much greater injustice would be done in paying the speculators the full sum—it was more than they ever expected, for they had often expressed their doubts of government's ever paying off the securities. Upon the plan proposed they will gain a profit in general, besides the interest of their money. It has been said, the securities are a contract between the holders and the government—This is strictly true as it respects the original holders. The measure it is said will operate as an *ex post facto* law: He had recurred, he said, to the Constitution, and found the clause had reference to Bills of Attainder:—On this idea government may not interfere in any case of fraud, for that unfair representations were used with the unsuspicious and needy soldier, cannot be doubted. He hoped that gentlemen would not be taxed for want of candor, for addressing their arguments to the heart as well as the head. When a case is doubtful the heart is often the surest director. It is happy when they both concur in our decisions.

Mr. Boudinot: I consider the right determination of this question, as the key stone of the fabric of the public credit: As we lay this, will be the weakness or stability of the structure. He had thought differently at periods, on the present subject. He rejoiced that it had been brought forward, and hoped it would be discussed with candour and deliberation. He wished that the House should consider themselves as acting in the character of a *National Legislature*. If we lose sight, said he, of this idea, we shall do great injury to the subject, and every step we take, we shall plunge ourselves into still further difficulties. He observed that there appeared to be a coincidence in one particular sentiment, & that is, that the debt is just, honourable and meritorious. It is also agreed that great part of this debt has been liquidated, and stipulated terms of payment given.

The incapacity of the U. States was the only cause of that species of evidences of the debt's being given, which have from the same cause depreciated. [Here he read the Ordinance of Congress, empowering the original holders of certificates to transfer them;—in which the transferrees are considered as persons discovering "the most confidence" in the government.] He then observed that the proposition offered by the gentleman from Virginia, was brought forward in such manner, as to demand the most fair, candid and decent investigation. [Here he read the several classes into which the creditors are divided by Mr. Maddison.] With respect to the first class, those who have retained the securities, he agreed with the gentleman. In regard to the second, those who alienated, he said he could mention many persons in this predicament, as meritorious as any description of sufferers that can be named—but as the gentleman had not held them up, as objects of future indemnification, he should say nothing more respecting them. He then adverted to subsequent parts of Mr. Maddison's speech, and observed, that gentlemen had used particular terms in such manner as to induce some confusion. He instanced Publick Faith, Publick Credit, and Publick Justice, &c. With respect to the original creditors, he presumed that gentlemen would not contend that the persons, in whose names the securities are issued are only to be considered as such; as it is demonstrable by incontestible facts, that far the greatest part of the original holders' names do not appear in the certificates. He then defined the term justice, and observed, that Publick Justice is distributive justice, and is often a different thing from private justice: the latter may operate partially, the former always generally—& in this way equally.—He pointed out the precise ideas on which the publick paper was issued—that the contracts were formed upon the idea of the transferable quality of the payment to be made—the transferree is therefore *ipso facto* the original creditor. He then adverted to the doctrine of insurance, and from a variety of deductions, shewed that the probable value of the securities had been paid in all the stages of negociation. He quoted D'Avenant and the Secretary of the Treasury, to shew, that stock, on interest, agreeable to all the rules of calculation is always less valuable than cash. Sir William Davenant says, that a capital of 10s. is worth only 7s. cash. He reversed the present situation of the country, and placed the purchaser of the public paper in the circumstances it would probably have been in had the country lost its independence—and asked whether the sufferer who had confided in the final success of the country, would conceive that the seller was bound to indemnify him for his loss? He further insisted on the existence of the contract—and instanced the common and universal practice of merchants, and others, in all transferable and negociable business—and from all inferred, and insisted that the assignee stands precisely in the shoes of the assignor. From this he adverted to the objection, arising from its being an *ex post facto* business—and as we are expressly precluded from passing any such law, the propositions involved a most palpable violation of the Constitution. The gentleman last speaking in reply to this objection, says, that on recurring to the Constitution he found that the clause referred only to passing bills of attainder.

Mr. Boudinot then read the clause, and remarked that he conceived the gentleman had given the clause but a cursory reading—the passage runs thus, "Congress shall pass no *expost facto* law—or any bill of attainder." He then pointed out the particular operation of the measure—as being retrospective to the fullest degree.

He combated the idea that Congress has a right to set as judges on this question—and insisted that this would prove such a violation of the constitution as must make every man shudder at the consequences—Congress are not competent to determining questions of justice and equity between citizen and citizen—this is such a question—and our judicial courts are alone competent to determining the matter.—Mr. Boudinot dilated largely on this sentiment in this part of his speech—and represented the evil effects that would result, from Congress forming itself into a consideration of the effects which such a measure would have on the public credit—he said in his opinion it would be a fatal stroke to its very existence—all public confidence would be destroyed—the public securities would immediately sink below any price they have ever been at.

He exhibited in striking colours the wretched predicament that all this property would be placed in a situation that would totally frustrate all our hopes under the constitution—He repeated the observation respecting the imbecility of the late confederation—and shewed tho' the individuals who composed that body were persons of the strictest honor and probity—yet in the public character which they held as legislators, judges and executioners, they were constantly discovering by their decisions that personal property and rights could not be protected in such an assembly—a full conviction of this, brought about a revolution in the government—with respect to public opinion—he observed that what was said in a private circle, or by eighteen or 20 persons in a neighbourhood, could not with any propriety be considered as the public opinion—there is in my opinion said he, a better mode of ascertaining it—and that is by turning to the acts and doings of the people in the several state assemblies—several of them have been recently in session, and in consequence of the idea being circulated that their respective debts would be assumed by the general government—they have voted to provide for the payment of the interest on their debts, without saying one word about discrimination, from whence it was fairly deducible that the public opinion is not in favour of the measure.

He enlarged on this article by saying, that no evidence of any kind whatever has been offered to the committee, to shew that the public opinion is in favor of this idea—on the other hand, the total silence observed on the part of the persons who are to be benefited, is a negative proof to the contrary—he replied to the reasons which had been assigned for this silence—and thought the dispersed state and poverty of the sol[diers] could not be considered as a sufficient reason.

He entered into a full consideration of the instance of the South Sea bubble, which had been adduced [in] this question—and said that the circumstance did [not] apply, but on the other hand was directly opposed to [the] present proposition. Mr. Boudinot here shewed, [that] the interference of the government on this memorable occasion was altogether in favour of the public creditors, and to oblige the company to make good their contracts.

He took notice of the Missisippi scheme—on [which] he said, he could not dilate so fully—but from the [history] of that business, as exemplified in the conduct of [the] commissioners employed on that occasion, who plundered the public of millions—he deduced the pernicious effects to be apprehended from appointing commissioners, as must be the case, to settle the business on a plan.

Mr. Stone, after an introduction which we did not hear—observed, that the members appeared to differ exceedingly in their opinions upon the most essential principles—on public justice said he, we appear to differ very widely, the object therefore must be to produce as great a union of sentiment as possible—he went into a consideration of the constituent parts of a contract—and insisted that their validity depended altogether on the equivalent—where no such equivalent can be adduced, contracts even in England, have never been enforced—He applied this idea to the evidences of debt received by the officers and soldiers of the late army—no man will say that they have received in an equivalent for their services—he supposed that no credit was due to the speculator for his confidence in the public faith—as to the risk—between buyer and seller, there was perhaps more than one [illegible] any difference.—Mr. Stone observed that if the speculator purchased a security of £. 100, for £. 10, [illegible] idea of assurance of obtaining the full payment, he [illegible] guilty of a fraud—therefore as this is not supposed to be the case, the speculator will have full justice d[one] him, by being paid his own money, with interest, [illegible] it surely would be as much against the feelings of [the] speculator to receive 10 for 1 for his money as ag[ainst] those of the soldier to be reimbursed what he had b[een] so long deprived of—the inability to do full ju[stice] is not to be admitted—as he observed, that if [there] were purchasers to be found, the property of the Un[ited] States would sell for 600 millions, and we have [but] 80 millions to provide for. He enlarged upon [the] merits of the soldiers—and asserted that they had [for] years suffered as persons who had been guilty of a crime—and this is the situation of men to whom America is indebted for her independence—if we do justice to those men we shall establish our character for honesty, & we shall always be able to command the services of such persons—but if not the defence of the country will devolve on mercenaries, who *will be paid.*

On the subject of discrimination, he laid it down as a principle, that the country could not stand the shock of a governmental interference in altering the nature of the debt, by paying a less sum than the security specified—it would so contravene their habitual ideas on the subject, that he was of opinion the most fatal consequences were to be apprehended, should the measure be attempted—still it is a proper subject of enquiry, to whom this amount is justly due—this appears to devolve upon the national Legislature as the only authority competent to doing justice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Northfield in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, for the years 1788 and 1789, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Eleazer Porter, Esq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, for the town, county, school and state taxes, 1788, being 100 acres,	1	4	
acres.			
Lot No. 12, 170, for do. Mr. Morton's heirs,	2	11	
21, 137, for do.	2	2	
22, 50, for do.	0	10	
23, 185, for do.	3	2	
24, 150, for do.	2	6	
25, 62, for do.	1	0	
They are taxed as follows, for the year 1789,			
Eleazer Porter, Esq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, 100 acres, for state, town, county, and school taxes.	1	1	
acres.			
Lot No. 12, 170, for do.	2	4	
21, 137, for do.	1	10	
22, 50, for do.	0	8	
23, 185, for do.	2	8	
24, 150, for do.	2	2	
25, 62, for do.	0	10	
Lot No. 11, 4th division, 4 acres for the above taxes.			

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Aaron Whiting, inholder in said Northfield, at 2 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with intervening charges, by

REUBEN SMITH, Collector for 1788, & 1789.
Northfield, March 22, 1790.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
MONDAY, February 16, 1790.
In Committee of the Whole.
On the REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.
Mr. Maddison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.
Mr. Smith's (S. C.) *Speech Continued.*

THE gentleman from Virginia had said, that giving the present holders, by alienation the highest market price, would be doing them ample justice; but did the public mean to defraud them of the money they actually advanced? No—they were to receive this ample justice by a bit of paper nominally for 10s. but which this very measure would instantly depreciate to 8 or 6s. They would have this consolation, that according to the gentleman's reasoning they would still have a claim against the government for the balance: for if the original holder, by selling his certificate for 4s. has now a just claim against the government for the balance of 16s. which it is asserted he has, of course the aliance, to whom the public should now acknowledge a debt of 10s. which he should sell for only 6s. would hereafter have a just demand against the public for 4s. This reasoning might be carried further, for it would follow that whenever the public should pay in paper which shall depreciate, the seller will have a demand against the government for the difference.

From the distance of time at which these securities were issued, it may be reasonably supposed that many of the original holders are now dead: the average life of man is estimated at seven years, according to the most accurate calculation on insurance of lives. Some of them are dispersed in foreign countries, or settled in the western territory; and it would be right before the House took such a step as this, to understand clearly to what amount these alienations had been made; at present they were uninformed on the subject, and had no documents before them. If these alienations were inconsiderable, this project would be dangerous, even admitting its justice. History affords no precedent for the measure. The gentleman from Virginia, whose industry was equal to his ability, would have produced some similar case, had any existed. The South-Sea scheme was totally inapplicable: there the directors of the company having been guilty of the most enormous frauds, and villainous practices, the government confiscated their estates and bestowed them on the company which they had been the means of ruining, instead of promoting their interest of which they had been appointed the guardians. Were the purchasers of securities chargeable with any crime for which they merited confiscation? Were they appointed by law the guardians of the property of the original holders? Nor was the other instance, respecting the depreciation of pay made good to the officers during the war, more in point, for there the public paid them with the public money, and not with that of individuals.

The constitution itself, he said, was opposed to the measure, for it was an expost facto law, which was prohibited in express terms. The transference of public securities was lawful at the time the alienations were made; in an attempt therefore to punish the transferees, is an attempt to make an ex post facto law, by making that now unlawful, which was lawful at the time it was done; it alters the nature of the transaction, and annexes the idea of guilt to that which, at the moment of commission, was not only perfectly innocent, but was explicitly authorised and encouraged by a public act of Congress. By that act, those who had money were invited to purchase of those who held securities; and now they were called upon to punish the purchasers who bought under that invitation. The constitution restrains the states from passing any laws impairing the force of contracts: *a fortiori*, is the legislature of the union restrained. What an example to hold up to the judiciary of the United States! How could they annul a state law, when the state would be able to plead a precedent on the part of Congress: The right of property was a sacred right! no tribunal on earth, nor even legislative body, could deprive a citizen of his property; unless for a fair equivalent, for the public welfare. The purchaser was vested, by the sale, with an absolute right to the full amount of the security, and it was beyond their authority to divest him of it. They might, indeed, by an act of power, declare that he should be paid only half: but a right to the other moiety would not be extinguished. It had been said that the original holder still had a claim against the public, because he has received only 2s. 6d. for services worth 20s. On the same principle, and with more justice, the present holders would still have a claim for 10s. because he has the public bonds for 20s. No ingenuity can overcome these stubborn principles of law and justice; they are immutable and must ultimately prevail. The house had been told, that if the government had defrauded the original holders out of their dues, it was fit the public should rectify the fraud: the former government was not deficient in inclination to do them ample justice, but from the imbecility of the confederation had not the means. In those days of democratic enthusiasm, the people were afraid of an energetic government: having so recently experienced the severity of their former one, the citizens of these states were cautious in trusting any government with power; and it is not improbable, that some of the original holders, who suffered these embarrassments from the want of a government competent to the payment of its debts, would themselves have opposed the vesting Congress with powers adequate to this object. Even the present constitution, which is a mild one, met with considerable opposition: had it been rejected, the public securities would have never been paid.

Public opinion had been mentioned, as favoring the plan: nothing was so difficult to attain as a knowledge of public opinion, but as far as he had been able to collect the public opinion, it was against the measure. Publications in the newspapers appeared indeed on both sides, but a great number against it. The legislature of his state strongly expressed their sentiments, by rejecting almost unanimously a similar project; and in society he had met with but few advocates for it.

Tho' it had been admitted that no instance of similar nature had ever existed in other countries, yet it was asserted that this was because the depreciation of public securities in Europe bore no comparison with those in the United States. The securities in England had fallen to 70 per cent. without occasioning an interposition of the government, and there was no reason to assert, that a greater depreciation would have induced an interference; if the measure was unjust in the one case it was equally so in the other; the increased rate of depreciation could not justify it; for where would it cease to be unjust and begin to be just? What is the precise point of depreciation at which the government could be warranted in stepping in and depriving the holders of their rights? Right and wrong cannot depend on the amendment of depreciation; they are fixed principles which cannot fluctuate.

The hardship of requiring those who lost four fifths of their due to contribute to the payment of taxes has been noticed. When they sold their certificate they thought that the person to whom they sold, would one day or other receive something for it; and they knew that he could receive nothing, unless the debt were funded, and that in such case they would be compelled to contribute their proportion of taxes. If they, on the other hand, were impressed with the idea that the purchaser would never be paid, then the bargain was not a fair one on their part, for they took the purchaser's money and gave him what in their belief was not equivalent.

The impolicy of the measure is evident, because it will check the negociability of public securities; will enhance terms of future loans, and injure the public credit. Public debts were said by some to be public benefit; doubtful as this doctrine may be, it is acknowledged universally that without a negociable quality, instead of being of any utility, they would be a most grievous burden to the community. Who would purchase when he had before his eyes the terror of a discrimination? A future occasion may arise when, from the expences of a war or other emergency, a similar attack might well be apprehended. Purchasers therefore will be rare, and the risk they run restrain them from giving the full value of the public securities. This will operate then as a considerable injury to the original holders, who never alienated their certificates, and who ought not to be involved in the pernicious consequences of this measure. With respect to impracticability it was not the strongest objection with him, because if he were persuaded that it was both just and politic, he would go every length in endeavouring to accomplish it; but even on this head, difficulties innumerable appeared. Some which were unanswerable had been mentioned, and it had been clearly shewn, that it was absolutely impossible to trace the original holders. He had chosen to combat the measure on its principles; because he thought it was not a just one, and the establishment of it might lead hereafter to future interferences and unhappy consequences.

It was the wisest policy of governments to adhere strictly to their plighted faith, when it was in their power to do so, even should such strict adherence work an injury to some part of the community: This was the practice with nations in case of a treaty, which, when made by competent authority, they considered themselves bound to observe, although they deemed it disadvantageous to them, at least a refusal should deter other nations from treating with them in future; It is by this line of conduct that public credit can alone be supported. Whatever may be the merits of the alienors, or the speculations of the alienees of public securities, it was not the business of government to interpose; there are the contracts—they must be paid as far as the public resources will extend. The claim of those unfortunate creditors whose distress drove them to the necessity of sacrificing their certificates, was a claim on the humanity of Congress; and he should not be opposed to giving them relief, provided the funds were taken out of the public treasury, and not in the manner proposed.

In whatever light he viewed the project under consideration, he felt a strong conviction that it was such a one as ought to be rejected.

Mr. Ames agreed with Mr. Maddison in regard to the validity of the debt. There was propriety in saying the nation is the same, tho' the government is changed. The debt is the price of our liberties, and cannot be diminished a farthing, the gentleman says—and why—because the government, as one of the contracting parties cannot annul, or vary the bargan, without the consent of the other. If the measure proposed by that gentleman corresponds with that sound principle, he should have the pleasure of agreeing with him on the ultimate decision—but if the measure should be found on a fair discussion, to be subversive of that principle, it would not merit the countenance of the committee.

A claim upon our justice is made on behalf of the original holders of securities who have transferred them. There is a benevolent prejudice in their favour. Does the plighted faith of their country stand charged to pay the difference between the price their securities sold for in the market and the nominal sum? In order to make the affirmative appear, the worthy gentleman has said, that the paper is the only evidence of a prior debt—and while the paper was sold, the residuary right to the debt still remained in the seller. Supposing this novel doctrine to be true, which cannot be conceded, it will not warrant any conclusion in prejudice of any purchaser of the loan office debt—for the paper was given when the loan was made. As no prior debt existed, the paper is the very debt. The gentleman ought therefore to confine his motion to the army debt, as his principle seems inapplicable to any other. And even on liquidating the army debt, the certificate extinguished the prior debt—otherwise the public would be twice charged—As when one man owes another on account, and gives his bond for the balance, the account is no longer of force. By the terms of the certificate, the person transfering has lost his claim against the public. He has freely transferred—for if violence or fraud were practised, the law will afford him redress. In society, as well as in state of nature, property is changed by the consent of the last occupant. He may dispose of it by gift, or at half price—and give a complete title. Nor will the pretence that this transfer was free only in appearance, avail—for the motive, which disposed the owner to sell, cannot affect the right of purchase. Every such creditor risked something—either that government would not pay him at all, or not in due season. The risk computed in free & open market will be near right. It is a kind of insurance against these risks, and the insurers and insured will calculate the rate of insurance better than government can do it. If there is a new risk of governments interposing, it seems that the purchaser, who may be called the insurer, did not rate his risk high enough. It seems prety clear, therefore, that there is no claim on the stipulated justice of the country.

Another sort of justice is set up—a different sort from that which we were taught in the schools and churches. It is called abstract justice, and is said to demand allowance for the loss sustained by the failure of public payments. No man respects more than I do the merit of the army. But the soldiers, at least, had something towards justice by their bounty.

Stock has sold in England at 50 pr. cent. discount, and yet no retribution has been made.—Where then does this new line of justice begin? It can scarcely be denied that their claim, if they have any, is not a debt. The arguments alledged by the gentleman are addressed merely to the compassion and generosity of the government.—Nor do I know that there is any ground for saying that public opinion is in their favor. It will be allowed that if justice is to be done, it should be impartial justice. Partiality would be more cruel than total neglect.—Will you refuse to make amends for paper money, for property taken by our army in Canada, for losses sustained during the war, for towns burned? In this last case, it is to be observed, that government has promised protection—and inability to protect it as much a debt as the case in question. The intermediate holder who bought at 6/8, and despairing of government sold out at 2/6, have an equal claim. Are all these to be excluded?—Let us not break contracts

for half justice. The example of paper money is adduced to shew that the public made up losses—but this is an example of the publick fulfilling its contract—not annulling it. Paper money is a bad source to draw examples from.

But it is true that justice requires the publick to pay for all losses sustained in times of calamity? I think not—for by fraud the government would be obliged to pay for more than was lost. The resources of the sufferers will more easily repair such losses than the government can make them good—and besides, in extreme cases, it would extend and prolong the evil. If an army should invade England, and the city of London should be burned, and the country laid waste by order of the King, all Europe could not pay for it. What is justice?—a line of publick conduct which necessarily tends to utility. No pretence of abstract justice can be valid, if it tends to evil rather than good.

But if there subsists a claim on the publick justice, it cannot impair the debt in the hands of the present holder for which the public faith is pledged. It is alledged that the seller, who sold for a trifle, will be taxed to pay the purchaser. He certainly ought to fare as other citizens do. But taxes are in proportion to property.—If he has property then the plea of necessity is destroyed. If he has none, then his taxes will be a mere trifle.

The project is not justice, even to those whom it pretends to relieve. If you allow less to the purchasers than they gave, it is downright robbery. If you allow more, it is half way justice to those who have sold. I would not risk every thing to do justice, as it is called, and then not do it.

But this fragment of justice cannot be given to some without wronging others. You impair the property in the hands of the present original holders. It is not supposed that the alienated property is near equal to that which is still in the hands of the first holders. Be that as it may, I believe with confidence that it would be cheaper for the present holders to pay the market price of the paper proposed to be given to the former holders, than to suffer the shock which this measure would give to the credit of their paper. I will not enter now into the merits of the Secretary's plan, but I think it not difficult to shew, that he proposes better justice to the present original holders than is contained in the motion, and that the debt funded on his plan would sell for more in the market. Great sums have been lent to the public by trustees who acted for others, and only lent their names. Many original creditors were not first holders—supplies were furnished to contractors for the army, who got credit, and afterwards paid in paper, as they received it of the publick. Many towns hired soldiers for a gross sum, and agreed to take the wages. Private debts have been paid at par. A man in embarrass'd circumstances, instead of compounding with his creditors for ten or a dozen years forbearance, paid them at par, or near it, in public paper, which in that period was supposed to be as likely to be paid as his private note. No less a sum than 214000 dollars were paid in this way to one mercantile house, at about 15s. in the pound. Compare the gross injustice of these cases with the pretended justice of the motion—consider that it pretends to pay the purchaser. But loan office certificates have sold from 15s. and 18s. in the pound to 5s. Foreign purchasers gave more than our market price. Before they bought they got certificates of the nature of the debt, that it was not liable to any deduction, and that the transfer would be valid. People in the first offices in this country and abroad signed them. 500000 dollars were brought for one Dutch house, and registered, and the partners in the sum have divided the certificates by giving their own bonds. What will be the effect? Justice or injustice? In these cases, the gentleman will admit, that the rights of these people are perfect. The debt he says himself cannot be diminished a farthing. Property is sacred. The right to a single dollar cannot be violated. Let the gentleman then acknowledge that he must give up his project, or his principles.

I have endeavoured to show what sort of abstract justice this is. But if it should be allowed that there is a claim of justice, what then? Let them claim justice of those who have done them injustice, not of the fair purchaser.

Let us examine the claims of the purchasers. The gentleman's argument on this point merits attention—If it is right, for its novilty in Congress—if wrong for its tendency. Here I think it necessary to apologize—not for my sentiments—their apology must spring from their propriety—but for the manner in which I express them. My zealous conviction may seem to arrange the opinions of other gentlemen,—whem I respect as I ought. I know that men of the best intentions entertain a favourable opinion of a discrimination. There is a wish to do more than justice to the one, and the heart, betrayed by its sympathy, consents to injustice to the other. But, Sir, I cannot claim the merit of moderation on this point. I will not pretend that I doubted first and then decided. The principles of my education, and the habits of my life, predisposed me to believe, and my short experience and reading have confirmed it, that nations cannot admit cunning into their councils without its shedding a malignant influence on their affairs. Experience teaches government, as well as men, that nothing is safe that is wrong. We have endured tender laws, and the pitiful expedients of a trickish policy. Our experience has cost us dear. The old Congress, however, were guided by other maxims—with little power, and scarce retaining the mock representation of it during the whole year, they prosecuted the objects of an honest policy with a zeal, which repulses and despair could not extinguish. They could say with FRANCIS the Ist. after the battle of Pavia, *we have lost all except our honour.* They resolved against discrimination, and foreigners, as well as citizens, bought securities under the public faith—but when the Constitution was framed, adopting the debt as valid, restraining ex post facto laws, and laws impairing contracts—who entertained any suspicion? The speech of the President, and the resolutions of the house in favour of publick credit banishes it. Does this look as if public opinion was hostile to these purchasers? If it really is, it is more a duty on government to protect right when it may happen to be unpopular. This is what government is framed to do. If instead of protecting it assumes the right of controuling property, and disposing of it at its own pleasure, and against the consent of the owner, there is a cheat in the compact.

It will be admitted that there is a right vested in the purchaser—government cannot diminish it a farthing, says the gentleman—but he says we cannot pay both.—Then abide by your word of honor—prefer perfect rights by solemn contract, to claims on your compassion. The claims of the present holders you say are just—are the others more than just? Treat all claims just alike, and do not rob on the high way to exercise charity—why make one creditor pay another? He says, government is to get nothing by this—and yet he says, we owe these people and our creditors shall pay them. Is paying a debt getting nothing? He talks of rival claims; there is no rivalry—the sellers agreed that there should be none. If government is bankrupt, compound with your creditors—will this act of violence console the sufferers? Will they enjoy as a favour the violation of the rights for which they fought? The South Sea and Mississippi schemes have been adduced as examples—In the former, government interposed to fulfil the contract—the Mississippi is not parallel—what the gentleman calls public justice I am sure he would not practice in his own case.

I have chosen to consider the principle of the motion—but it cannot be carried into execution—we have seen that justice in the abstract will not be done, nor can the measure proposed be effected—we may very properly suppose that innumerable difficulties will arise in practice which cannot be foreseen—but so many appear as ought to deter us—The detail will be endless—an account must be opened for each claimant, publick offices must be opened, officers multiplied, and great expence incurred—there is no clue by the records to the cases of money deposited by agents for other people—I have enquired and am told that it is not possible. Will you admit oral evidence—and of persons interested—will you fill the land with discontent, corruption, suits and perjury? The new paper if not transferable, will be no great relief—if transferable there will be a new harvest of speculation—the after crop will be more abundant than the first cutting—A purchaser keeps his note for 20s. By law you make it a note for 10s.—How many frauds will be practised on the unwary?—If the mind balances on this point let policy turn the scale.

Will not this measure shake government? Instead of doing as it has promised, government is to do as it pleases—Right is to depend, not on compact, and sacred faith, and the Constitution, but on opinion, on a major vote, where nothing not even right, is affixed, will not the government be liable to perpetual commotion?

How will it affect our national character? How will it affect public credit? We shall have to pay for medling, if we in future should have any credit. The famous Col. Chartres said, he would give one hundred thousand pounds for a character—not for his own sake, but because he could get two hundred thousand pounds by it—Henry VIIIth borrowed money on his personal security, and his base parliament voted that as he had done great things for the realm and church, he should be discharged from those obligations.—Charles II. shut up the exchequer—What was the consequence? King Wm. paid 14 per cent. on annuities, and at the rate of 10 and 12 per cent. interest—but by good faith, in 5 or 6 years, money fell to five per cent. interest. By breach of faith, we vote the government into a state of pupilage, and deprive it of its powers.

I have thus endeavored to shew that there is not a debt subsisting against the public in favour of the original holders, who have sold out—that the motion is chargeable with partiality—and is inadequate to its pretended objects—that it will do injustice to many, & violate the sacred rights of property—that the purchasers are secured by the contract, by the faith of government, and by the constitution—that the measure is not practicable and will produce confusion, corruption and expence, and that it will weaken, disturb and disgrace the government and impair its credit.

I have made this recapitulation of my argument in order to bring it into one view—if it is just, or only plausible, let us ask what will be the effect? Is this what was expected under the new constitution? Did we expect it? Is there one here who has not told the people that an end would be put to tender acts and paper-money, and the ruinous effects of government's interposing in contracts? Who, in or out of Congress, did not suppose that the letter and spirit of the constitution said as much? The spirit of the times said more. Will not the people charge us with violating the Constitution and the rights of property? If we plead necessity, they will demand how came it that we were ignorant of it, and, if it exists, what is there that breach of faith can save, that good faith would lose? or what will that be worth which may be secured by a measure that will tarnish our national honour, and transmit to our children an inheritance of reproach? Is there no refuge but in dishonor? We have borne adversity before, and we had rather submit to the worst events of an honest policy—and this project is not to relieve any burdens, for government is to rob, not for plunder, but to get the reputation of justice.

If own citizens say thus, what will foreigners say?—They will not be restrained, either by the opinion of their fellow countrymen, or by attachment to our prosperity. They will detail their losses, and the arts by which their confidence was gained—they will think that we have been taught a species of immoral philosophy—that we administer government by a kind of cunning logic which confounds right and wrong—they will rejoice that the Mahrattas and Americans are at a distance—the ocean has not hitherto proved a barrier against our depredations—An American abroad will be obliged to deny his country.

However, I still believe that justice is a law to Congress—but if justice and publick faith and honour have ceased to be things, let them cease to be names—let them be blotted from the vocabulary of our nation. If they have no being, why should they be made use of to conjure up church yard terrors, to haunt the hypochondriac imagination?

I will not be so uncandid as to charge the worthy gentleman with such intentions. I think so highly of his probity and patriotism, that if he can be made to see that these consequences will follow, or only be apprehended, he will give up his scheme: But if government has this right, what right of private property is safe?—In the East, government is said to be the sole owner of property, and may resume it at pleasure. This absurd doctrine will not find advocates—for it will not do for practice even where it may not be denied to be true—human nature revolts against it—it would shock the morality of Botany Bay—it would exasperate, beyond sufferance, the patient slavery of Indostan—and who can give good reason, why one sort of property should be more sacred than another?

If we pursue another kind of policy, such as the preamble to the constitution declares to be the objects of the government; this government and this country may expect a more than Roman fortune. The government may have more credit, the people more knowledge, and the blessings of peace a longer duration than the world has ever experienced. That gentleman helped to frame the constitution—I have no doubt it is the better for his eminent abilities, I hope that his love of his own work and his zeal for the cause which he has so ably supported, will induce him to abandon a measure, which tends so fatally to disappoint the first wishes of his own heart, and the hopes of his country.

[*Continued in the Supplement.*]

LONDON, January 15.

When the parliament meets, the following important articles, it is said, will first come before them. The business of the slave trade—the settlement of the constitution of Canada—the alteration and amendment of the tobacco bill—the plan for liquidating the whole of the unfunded debt—a bill in favour of the Roman Catholicks—and the further prosecution of Hastings's trial.

The Emperour of Germany's death was daily expected when the last accounts left Vienna.

The Sultan, it is said, is taking every possible precaution to prevent being driven out of Europe by the Russians. He has coined all his plate, and obliged his officers to follow his example. By this means 33,000,000 of dollars were instantly raised. All the males in his dominions from 15 to 60 are ordered to be in constant readiness to march for the defence of their country, and (what they call) the only true religion.

A treaty, offensive and defensive, is now on foot between Poland and Russia. The polish army at this time amounts to 60,000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Last Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Counting House of the Cotton Factory at the upper end of Market street, in this city, which suddenly spread through the whole of the building, and entirely consumed the same, together with the raw materials there, about 20 pieces of unfinished goods, and principal part of the machinery. The loss is computed at about £. 1000 exclusive of the buildings.

The fatal Effects of Laudanum.

A Family of children in this city having the whooping cough, the parents were induced to give them laudanum every night on going to bed, which (always administered with the greatest care) in general answered a good purpose: but on Tuesday night, the 9th inst. having given the usual quantity to two of the youngest children, it in about an hour after produced the most alarming symptoms of an approaching dissolution. The youngest, a boy of about twenty months old, remained considerably convulsed until 10 o'clock next morning, when a period was put to his existence. The other, a girl of about four years old, expired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. It is to be observed, that this laudanum was not of the same quality of that commonly made use of in the family, having been found upon examination, to be of a much stronger and most dangerous nature. This circumstance, it is to be hoped, will be a sufficient warning to parents, not to make use of such dangerous medicine without particular directions from a physician; as well as to apothecaries how they disposed of them: For from this circumstance alone proceeded all the mischief.—Could the world have witnessed the undescribable distress this melancholy scence occasioned, the agonizing groans, the bursting sighs, the heart piercing shricks, and the fervent supplications of the most tender and almost frantick mother, for her sweet innocents, this caution would have been needless—and if general sympathy could alleviate distress, they soon would find relief; but time alone can do it.

MARCH 31.

We are authorised to assure the publick, that dispatches have been received from Paris, on the 16th of January, from which it appears, that the King of France was then in his capital, and the National Assembly pursuing their deliberations.

We hear, that Major-General du PORTAIL is expected from France with a body of French settlers. This gentleman served with great reputation in the late war, and is a man of very estimable private character.

This day was landed, from the ship Amsterdam-Packet, a large quantity of dollars. The balance of trade, formerly so much against us, appears now to be in our favour. Instead of European vessels entering our ports loaded, and returning with the specie of our country, we now find them coming to us for lading, and bringing specie to pay for it.

Number of Slaves in the British West-India Islands, in the year 1788.

In Jamaica,	174,000
Barbadoes,	80,000
Antigua,	36,000
Grenada and Grenadines,	30,000
St. Christophers,	27,000
St. Vincents,	15,000
Anguilla, Tortola, &c.	14,000
Nevis,	11,000
Montserrat,	9,000
Total,	396,000

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Possessing as the United States do, the essentials of sovereignty; is it not degrading to the highest degree, that the American Flag should not be unfurled upon terms of perfect equality in all quarters of the globe? Possessing such inexhaustible resources for ship building, is it not mortifying that our produce, and *raw materials* should be exported from our shores, principlly in foreign bottoms? *What stranger would not think himself in a British Port, when counting the British Flags in our harbour?*

PROVIDENCE, April 3.

Last Week Mr. Abner Merrifield of Medway, in the State of Massachusetts, having purchased in this Town a Chest of Tea, and other Articles; was proceeding homeward with the Goods in a Waggon, when his Property was seized by a Revenue Officer; and sent to Boston. By act of Congress, not only the Goods, but Waggon and Team are forfeited. Mr. Merrifield had long dealt in this town, and expended much Money therein.—Blessed Effect of our being out of the Union!

HARTFORD, April 12.

The Hon. *Rufus Putnam*, is appointed Judge of the Western Territory, vice the Hon. *Samuel H. Parsons*, deceased.

Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, a barn belonging to the Hon. *Stephen M. Mitchel*, Esq. at Wethersfield, was struck by lightning, and in a short time entirely consumed, together with about twelve tons of hay, a number of sheep, lambs and calves; the other stock consisting of a large number of neat cattle and horses, were by the timely assistance of the neighbors saved from the flames.—The storm hung over this town for some hours, and was uncommonly hard, for this season of the year.

BOSTON, April 15.

FROM NEW-YORK—APRIL 4.

The question on *Assumption* was expected yesterday—but an adjournment being called for, it was prevented. It is whispered that *Pennsylvania* will vote with *Virginia, Maryland,* &c. against *Assumption*, which will create a majority on that side—but, I cannot but suppose the debts will be assumed the present session—If NO ASSUMPTION, then NO FUNDING, is the cry! But I expect that, by compromise, both will be adopted.

The Bill for accepting the cession of Territory, by N. Carolina, and that for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected, received THE PRESIDENT'S assent yesterday.

There is a strong talk of rising in May—to have another session late in the fall—but I think, except they quicken their motions, they must set forever, if any business is to be completed; but *slow and sure* is a good motto—It is a new business, and omissions are not so bad as errors.

We have several vessels from Europe—a packet in 54 days from St. Maloes—All quiet in France, so far as I can hear.

INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburgh, (Vir.) March 17.

"Friday passed through here, on his way to New-York, Captain Alexander Thompson, from Muskingum, who informs us, that the Indians have committed depredations on the Ohio river—that they took several boats going to Kentucky, and killed the people; that the Shawanese and Cherokees had been particularly mischievous at the Three-Dolands, above Lime-Stone; that the Spanish governor had invited the Indians to remove to his territory; and informed them, that the American people were surveying their lands, and would take it from them, and kill them, as they did their Moravian brethren; that five runners from the Wiandots with their half-king, and White-Eyes, of the Deleware, arrived at the Muskingum, two days before his departure, informing of the Savages being near that place, with design to attack it, as they were determined to leave their mark behind them, before they went off."

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

As the season for planting is now at hand it is recommended to the farmers to pay attention to the culture of Flax; as the Boston SAIL-CLOTH FACTORY will have occasion for *Two Hundred Thousand weight* annually—and the factory in Salem together with others in the Country, will possibly have a call for as much more—the price it now bears will afford ample encouragement to those who are disposed to raise it, and it would be a great damage to the community if so valuable a branch of manufacture should suffer for want of a supply of that article. The Boston Sail-Cloth Factory alone, gives employment to upwards of three hundred persons.

Extract of a letter, dated, Wilmington, (N. C.) Feb. 23d—from the Master of the schooner Fox which sail'd from hence for Philadelphia, the 31st Jan. last, to his friend in this town.

"Four days after I left Boston, I reached the Capes of Philadelphia, and was in hopes of getting in soon, but the wind blowing a heavy gale I was blown off the coast twice, and my vessel springing a leak, obliged me to bear away for Charleston, (S. C.) the leak gaining fast on us, the fifth day of her leaking, she sunk from under me; so that I was obliged to take to my boat, with my people. We were 5 days in the boat, without any thing to subsist upon. We saw one vessel during the time, which came close too but would not come to relieve us in our distress. Soon after, we saw land, which in four hours we came up with; but did not know what land it was by our compass not traversing, and being obliged to go as the wind and sea would carry us. Here we found our situation more dangerous than before, being surrounded by breakers and the night coming fast on, we had no other alternative than to attempt the land through them. I told my people the danger, & prepared myself for what I thought to go through, and immediately as we got into the breakers, the boat upset. Myself and one man got on shore safe; the mate and four men were drowned. When we were wash'd on the beach we were almost lifeless, and had not the sense of feeling; and the poor men then drowning near us we were not able to give the least assistence to. We crawled on our hands and knees about twelve yards from the water & hugged together all night in hopes of bringing each other too of his chillness. When morning came I looked towards the beach, and saw the dead washed upon it.—We were on the Island a day and a half before I found an inhabitant, or any water, or any thing else to subsist upon. At last I fell in with a house, or hut where every mark of humanity was shewn to me; I kept my bed four days before I was able to stand on my legs;—my man likewise. After I had recovered a little I took passage for Wilmington, where I safely arrived."

P. S. The names of the people drowned are as follow:

JOHN BAKER, of London, mate.
Mr. TURNBALL, passenger,
CHARLES COCKRAN, of Watertown, near Boston.
THOMAS JORDON, and GEORGE BALDON.

NORTHAMPTON, April 21.

The votes given in on Monday the 5th inst. in the following towns, for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, are as follows, viz.

WORTHINGTON—For Governor,	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	54
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	52
Senators.	
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	40
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	40
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq.	36
JUSTIN ELY, Esq.	39
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	3
GREENWICH—For Governor.	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK Esq.	60
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honour SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	54
Senators.	
Hon. JOHN BLISS, Esq.	53
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	32
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	32
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	53
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	21
Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	21
MUNSON—For Governor.	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	64
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	2
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	43
Senators.	
Hon. JOHN BLISS, Esq.	29
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	29
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	38
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	49
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN,	9
Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Esq.	11
WILLIAM BODMAN, Esq.	8
Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	10
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	10
LONGMEADOW—For Governor.	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	29
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq.	20
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	60
Senators.	
Hon. JOHN BLISS, Esq.	51
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	40
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.	27
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	26
Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.	24
Hon. DAVID SMEAD, Esq.	23
Gen. WILLIAM SHEPHARD.	19
LUDLOW—For Governor.	
His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.	41
Lieutenant-Governor.	
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.	40
Senators.	
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN, Esq.	41
Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.	41
WILLIAM BODMAN, Esq.	41
Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.	41

On the 17th ult. the Rev. WINSLOW PAIGE, was ordained to the pastoral care of the Church and Congregation of Stephentown, in the state of New-York. The Rev. JOHN CAMP delivered a sermon suitable to the occasion, from Matthew xii. 52.

DIED]—At Deerfield, on Wednesday last, after a short illness, Doctor EBENEZER BARNARD, and on the Friday following his remains were respectively interred. As a physician he has for many years practised with unrival'd reputation—and although his very extensive practice would have enabled him easily to have amassed a fortune, yet so strong was the philanthropy of his heart that he rather chose to live in a decent mediocrity than receive the fee from the hand of poverty. As a man of genius and literature, he was superior to the multitude who boast the advantages of education—His just taste leading him to select, and his strength of memory to store up, a fund of polite reading, which flowed from his lips in so easy and familiar a manner, as made him at once the instructing and delightsome companion. In a word, there are thousands who will witness this small tribute to his memory; and perhaps there is no man whose death will be more felt and sincerely regretted than Doctor BARNARD's.

—— In this town, last Saturday morning, Mr. ELIAS LYMAN, in the 80th year of his age.

—— Same day, Mrs. SARAH ALVORD, wife of Mr. MEDAD ALVORD, in the 49th year of her age.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston April 1, 1790.

THE Honourable Legislature at their late Session, having had occasion again to consider the embarrassment of the Public Treasury, and of every measure which is undertaken to provide for the payment of the Public Creditors, by reason of delays in the collection of Public Taxes; having directed the Sheriffs to make a settlement of all the taxes in Execution, prior to No. 6, and have also directed the Treasurer to enforce the collection of taxes prior to No. 7, in conformity to their Resolve pass'd 24th, of February 1789.

In consequence of which the Treasurer, hereby notifies the Constables and Collectors, of No. 6 Tax, that unless they pay into the Treasury the balances due from them on said tax, at the times hereunder affixed, he shall be under the necessity of issuing his Executions therefor, viz. Constables and Collectors in the Counties of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, on the fifteenth of April.—In the Counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Duke's County, and Nantucket, on on the twenty second of April.—In the Counties of Worcester and Hampshire, on the twenty-ninth of April.—In the Counties of Berkshire, York, Cumberland and Lincoln, on the 10th day of May next. The Collectors of No. 7 Tax are also requested to be speedy in their collections and payments, and thereby prevent Executions being issued against them.

Alexander Hodgdon,
TREASURER

HAMPSHIRE ss.

AT the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the 2nd Tuesday of March, by adjournment from the 2nd Tuesday of February, A. D. 1790.

The Justices of the said Court having considered the several Ferries within the said County, DO ORDER, That the fare of all the ferries across Connecticut River, within said County, be as follows, viz.

For a single Person,	2 Coppers.
Man and Horse	3d.
Chaise and one Horse,	6d.
Chaise or Sley and 2 Horses,	8d.
Waggon and 2 Horses,	1s.
Cart and Team, or Waggon and 2 Horses,	1/3.
And for the Ferry across Deerfield River, between Deerfield and Greenfield.	
Footman,	1d.
Man and Horse,	2d.
Chaise and 1 Horse,	4d.
Chaise or Sley and 2 Horses,	6d.
Team,	1s.

Copy of Record—Attest,
ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Gideon Parsons, innholder in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in April, May, and July next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
JOHN BILLING,
AARON DICKINSON

Amherst, March 8, 1790.

FOR SALE,
AN EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND
WATCH,
WHICH CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

THE GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE.

By Peter Pindar, Esq.

PEOPLE may have too much of a good thing—
Full as an egg of wisdom thus I sing,

A MAN of some small fortune had a wife,
Sans doute, to be the comfort of his life;
And pretty well they bore the yoke together;
With little jarring liv'd the pair one year;
Sometimes the matrimonial sky was clear,
At times 'twas dark and dull, and hazy weather.

Now came the time when mistress in the straw,
Did for the world's support her screams prepare;
And Slop appear'd, with fair obsteric paw,
To introduce his pupil to our air;
Whilst in a neighbouring room the husband sat,
Musing on this thing now, and now on that;
Now sighing at the sorrows of his wife;
Praying to heav'n that he could take the pain;
But recollecting that such prayers were vain,
He made no more an offer of his life.

As thus he mus'd in solemn study,
Ideas sometimes clear and sometimes muddy,
In Betty rush'd with comfortable news——
"Sir, Sir, I wish you joy, I wish you joy——
"Madam is brought to bed of a fine boy——
"As fine as ever stood in shoes."

"I'm glad on't Betty," cry'd the master——
"I pray there may be no disaster;
"All's with your mistress well, I hope?"
Quoth she, "All's well as heart can well desire,
"With madam and the fine young squire;
"So likewise says old doctor Slop."

Off Betty hurried fast as she could scour,
Fast and as hard as any horse,
That trotteth fourteen miles an hour——
A pretty tolerable course.

Soon happy Betty came again,
Blowing with all her might and main;
Just like a grampus or a whale;
In sounds too, that would Calais reach from Dover—
"Sir, Sir, more happy tidings, 'tis not over—
And madam's brisker than a nightingale.

"A fine young lady to the world has come,
"Squalling away just as I left the room—
"Sir, this is better than a good estate,"
"Humph," quoth the happy man and scratch'd his pate.

Now looking up—now looking down;
Not with a smile, but somewhat like a frown—
"Good God," says he, "why was not I a cock,
"Who never feels of burdning brats the shock;
"Who, Turk like, struts amidst his madam's picking,
"Whilst to the hen belongs the care,
"To carry them to eat or take the air,
"Or bed beneath her wing the chicken?"

Just as this sweet soliloquy was ended,
He found affairs not greatly mended;
For in bounc'd Bet, her rump with rapture jigging—
"Another daughter, Sir,—a charming child."——
"Another!" cry'd the man, with wonder wild;
"Zounds! Betty, ask your mistress if she's *pigging*."

JULIET.

A FRAGMENT.

***** SHE was sitting at the head of his grave, and the grass was beginning to look green upon the turf round the stone where her tears usually fell—She had not observed me, and I stood still——"Thou hast left me, Fidelio, (said she bending her face down to the turf) thou hast left me; but it was to attend a dearer call—I will not weep (wiping her eyes with her handkerchief)—I will not weep, for it was the call of one who loved thee better. Thou hast flown to his bosom, and what hast thou left behind thee for thy poor Juliet but this cold sod?"——She was silent some moments. The full moon was just beginning to climb over the tops of the trees as I came up; and as she stooped to kiss the turf, I saw the tears trickling through the moon beams in hasty drops from her eyes—"Thou hast left me, (said Juliet, raising her face from the grave)—but we shall meet again—I shall see thy face again, and hear thee speak; and then we shall part no more—She rose cheerfully to retire. The tear was still trembling in her eye. Never till that moment did I behold so soft a charm. One might read the sentence in her face——"*Thou hast left me*, (said the tear)—*But we shall meet again*, AND THEN WE SHALL PART NO MORE (said the smile)—Blessed Religion! thought I—How happy are thy children!

ANECDOTE.

A Couple of young ladies, who had just buried their father (who was an old humourist, and had such an aversion to matrimony that he would not allow them to marry however advantageous might be the offer) conversing on his character—The eldest observed, "He is dead at last, and we will marry!"—"Well, said the youngest, I am for a rich husband, and Mr. C—— shall be my man." "Hold sister (said the other) don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands—let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us—*for our marriages are registered in Heaven's Book!*"—"I am very sorry for that, dear sister, (said the younger) for I am afraid *my father will tear out the leaf!*"

LIMITATION OF LOTTERIES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT Limiting the operation of Lotteries.

WHEREAS several Lotteries have by acts of the Legislature been granted; and whereas it has become expedient that the operation of the said Lotteries should be speedily closed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an act granting a Lottery for rebuilding and making good the publick bridges and causeways in the town of Lancaster, be, and hereby is limited to the drawing of the next intended, viz. the fourteenth class in the said Lottery, which shall not exceed the amount of the present class; and the rights and privileges granted in the said act, shall, after drawing the said class, cease and determine.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That all acts heretofore passed and now in force, granting to any person or persons, the right of raising money by Lottery or Lotteries, which acts are not limited in their operation to any particular period of time, are hereby repealed, excepting only the act above mentioned, and the acts granting Lotteries to the town of Charlestown and to the Free-School of Williamstown, which shall cease and be repealed on the first day of July next, and the act granting a Lottery for the benefit of Leicester Academy, which shall cease and be repealed on the first day of January next.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the acts aforesaid, shall be so far continued, and considered to be in force, as to hold the Managers thereof, and all other persons concerned therein, to account for the money and other property they have received, or may receive previously to the time limited for the operation of the said Lotteries, respectively, from the proceeds of such Lottery or Lotteries, and to be answerable for their conduct in managing the same, in as ample a manner, as though this act had never been passed,

In the House of Representatives, March 5, 1790,

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 5, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

ANECDOTE.

DURING the late war in America, when draughts were made from the military, to recruit the Continental Army, a certain Captain gave liberty to the men who were draughted from his company, to make their objections if they had any, against going into the service. Accordingly one of them, who had an impediment in his speech, came up to the captain, & made his bow. "What is your objection," said the captain. "I ca-ca-cant go (answers the man) because I st-st-stutter." "Stutter, (says the captain) you don't go there to talk but to fight." "Aye but they'll p-p-put me upon g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile, before I can say, "wh-wh-who goes there?" O that is no objection, for they will place some other sentry with you, and he can challenge if you can fire;" "well, b-b-but I may be ta-ta-taken and run through the g-g-guts, before I can cry qu-qu-qu-quarters."—This last plea prevailed, and the Captain out of humanity dismissed him.

A few of

Thomas's Collection

OF

Sacred Musick,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, (*on easy terms*)

THE whole, or part of the Estate on which Aaron Whitney, Esq. now resides, situate in Northfield, in the County of Hampshire. For particulars enquire on the premises.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed as follows, for the years 1788 and 1789, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Eleazer Porter, Esq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, for the town, county, school and state taxes, 1788, being 100 acres,	1	4	2
acres,			
Lot No. 12, [illegible], for do. Mr. Morton's heirs,	2	11	1
21, [illegible], for do.	2	2	1
22, 50, for do.	0	10	2
23, 185, for do.	3	2	1
24, 150, for do.	2	6	2
25, 62, for do.	1	0	1
They are taxed as follows, for the year 1789.			
Eleazer Porter, Esq. for part of lot No. 5, in the 4th division, 100 acres, for state, town, county, and school taxes.	1	1	[illegible]
acres.			
Lot No. 12, 170, for do.	2	4	1
21, 137, for do.	1	10	3
22, 50, for do.	0	8	1
23, 185, for do.	2	8	1
24, 150, for do.	2	2	2
25, 62, for do.	0	10	3

Lot No. 11, 4th division, 4 acres for the above taxes.

Unless said taxes are paid on on before the first Monday of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Aaron Whitney, inholder in said Northfield, at 2 o'clock. P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes, together with all intervening charges, by

REUBEN SMITH, Collector for 1788, & 1789.

Northfield, March 22, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Gideon Parsons, innholder in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in April, May, and July next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.*

ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
JOHN BILLING,
AARON DICKINSON

Amherst, March 8, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ORI TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, and twelve months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, on the first Mondays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

SAMUEL BOID,
ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

Sarah Nims, Administratrix.
Elisha Ransom, Adm'r.

March 2d, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ANDREW LUCAS, late of Colrain, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed from the second day of March last, to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That we shall attend said business at the house of Andrew Lucas, in Colrain, on the first Wednesdays of May, July, and August next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

HUGH M'CLALLEN,
WILLIAM CALDWELL,
JAMES STEWART,

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANDREW LUCAS, Adm'r.

Colrain, March 13, 1790.

The Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire, who enters upon the duty of said office on the first day of May next, informs all innholders, retailers, and others accountable for Excise that agreeable to law he shall commence his circuit thro' the several towns in said County in May next, for the purpose of collecting the Excise due from the first day of November last, until the first day of May next. Seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place where he will attend the business in the several towns in said County. Punctual compliance with the law will be expected.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, March 25, 1790.

SUPPLEMENT to the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1790.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday February 16, 1790.

In Committee of the Whole.

On the REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Mr. Maddison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

MR. WHITE said he agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sedgwick) in the principle, that if a contract is made for a valuable consideration, and with the understanding of both parties, the legislature ought not to interfere in it—and should it appear that the transaction between the original holders of the certificates and the purchasers, was a fair one, the dispute in his mind was at an end—but no gentleman had attempted to shew that this was the case, tho' all the arguments against a discrimination were founded on that supposition. Perhaps it might be said, that every argument ought to be considered as fair, unless the contrary be proved—but where one man has obtained the property of another to the amount of 100l. for 10l. or 12l. for 10l. the transaction, he said, must be explained to him before he would believe it to be honest. What was the present case? The original holders, who have parted with the evidences of their debts, were principally common soldiers, militia-men and farmers, in indigent circumstances, who were the purchasers? The Secretary of the Treasury tells us, that the most enlightened among our citizens are the creditors of the United States, common soldiers cannot be comprehended in this description. What must have passed, he asked, between the soldier, the militia-man or farmer, and the purchaser? What reason could the purchaser assign for offering 10l. for a paper which specified an obligation to pay 100l.? It must be something like this: The States will never pay you—if they do, it will be at a very remote period, so long as to be useless to you—but to relieve your present necessities, I will take the risk on myself, and give you 10l. Now, could any enlightened man, he asked, in 1783, or at any subsequent period, in which time the transfers took place, believe that the independence was in danger? or that the debts would not be provided for?

He said he knew so many instances of transactions like that which he had stated, that he doubted not the greater part of certificates had been obtained by similar means. Indeed he could not conceive any other by which they could be obtained.

He said we were perhaps without a precedent in any other nation that would be applicable—but he desired gentlemen to determine for themselves, whether under such circumstances, the man who had rendered services to his country should be deprived of his reward, or whether the purchaser ought to receive it. He said it was very different in the common transactions of life. If a man purchased a tract of land for 1000l. paid the money, and took a bond for the conveyance, a third person, by informing the purchaser that the seller could not make a title, or by other false suggestions, should obtain a transfer of the bond in consideration of 100l. & get a conveyance and possession of the land—yet, on repaying the 100l. the conveyance would be set aside, & he would be restored to his land.

Mr. White gave some other instances of a similar nature, and said he believed, if a bond, whether due, or to become due, was assigned under such circumstances, that the obligee would be justifiable in contesting it in a court of law, and that the injured person would, on application obtain redress. He said, that in cases of extreme hardship, courts of equity would give relief without express proof of fraud. That this was the law of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and was agreeable to the principles of the civil law. That the Roman jurists, he believed, had fixed the point of extreme hardship to one half of the value of the property transferred:—In England the Court was to judge.

He said he did not think the present holders were strictly entitled to any thing more than the original purchasers: That here the maxim quoted on the other side of the question, that the assignee stands in the shoes of the assigner, properly applied: You cannot place another on more advantageous ground than that on which you stand yourself: That the plea of an innocent purchaser could not take place—the nature of the transaction must appear evident to every man concerned in a transfer.

He said the reverse of this did not hold: That an assignee was not always in as advantageous a situation as the assigner: And instanced the case of his testator's bond at an under value;—and who, he said, could not retain in his hands the amount of the sum specified in the bond, which the creditor might have recovered, but only the sum which he actually paid for the bond.

Mr. White said that though in his opinion the present holders of certificates were strictly entitled to no more than what had been paid to the original holders, yet—as an investigation of that circumstance would be involved in inextricable difficulties, and since we were (as had been very properly observed and well expressed by a gentleman from S. C. Mr. Burke) settling the business of a family—he was willing to acquiesce in the motion of his colleague. He said that arbitrators often gave the injured party less than his due, for peace sake and he was willing to act on the same principle. He doubted not but Courts of Justice would give relief in particular cases,—but, in a matter of that magnitude, he thought the interference of the legislature very proper. The S. Sea business he thought, in that respect, a good precedent. Two gentlemen had mentioned the business: He would not say they had misstated the transaction, but he thought their accounts imperfect.—They said they had the documents under their hands; he wished they had been read; he had them not, but would state from memory what he thought applicable to the case in question. The directors of the S. Sea Company, by various arts, induced the people to give as high as 1000l. for 100l. stock—in many instances the money was paid, in others it was contracted to be paid. A gentleman has said, that Parliament interfered, not to violate, but to perfect the contract: But what did Parliament do? They confiscated the estates of the directors, and applied the amount to the relief of those who had actually paid their money, and suspended suits against those who had not paid—and authorised their debtors to discharge their debts by the payment of 10 per cent. or the real value of the stock subscribed for. But if he was wrong in supposing the present holders ought to stand in the place of the first purchasers, they could be considered only as having purchased in market, a paper of indefinite value;—if then they get the highest market price, they are not injured.

Mr. White then endeavoured to obviate some of the objections to the measure, on account of its impracticability—and in general terms, observed, that much greater pains had been taken to shew the impracticability than the injustice of it. He said, if it was just we ought to adopt it, and he did not doubt but the wisdom of the legislature would be able to carry it into effect. Purchasers, he said, had been represented as the supporters of publick credit—but he could not consider them in that light. The offering a 10th or an 8th part of the value of a bond of an individual, would tend rather to blast his credit, than to support it—and it would have the same effect with respect to the publick.

He said he had lived long enough to be convinced, that wise and great men, having the same object in view, often differed in opinion with respect to the means of accomplishing it—therefore every proposition ought to be treated with candor and respect. He made the observation in consequence of what passed yesterday:—a gentleman from Massachusetts had introduced his speech in a manner somewhat new—with an apology for an impropriety which he *intended to commit*—he pursued the arguments of those who went before him in opposition to the amendment; but his speech consisted principally in an effusion of approbious epithets. Some of which Mr. W. repeated, & said to detail the whole would perhaps fill half a column of a newspaper. He said he felt on the occasion, not for himself, for he had not expressed his sentiments on the subject under debate, but for the honour of the house, in which he thought no such language ought to be used.

It had been said we came forward as volunteers, that the original holders did not put in their claim. This might be easily accounted for: they were generally obscure and indigent—had too much modesty, or perhaps not the capacity to come forward. That he believed the crowd in the gallery did not consist of original holders.

A gentleman from New-York (Mr. *Benson*) had objected to multifarious propositions. He was not certain that he understood the word, but never had considered it as applicable to two. That the proposed amendment had brought the business to such a state, that we had the choice of two systems. In order to determine which to adopt it is necessary to examine the nature of both. That proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury he considered as exceptionable, that the proposed reduction of interest was a breach of public faith—for although it was to be effected by the consent of the creditors, it would operate as coercion with respect to the original holders. He doubted not but the purchasers would eagerly embrace the proposal of four per cent. on the nominal sum—The original holders would not—they would wait for a more favourable determination—if ever they should consent, it would be with reluctance, & because they find they should get nothing in any other way. The proposed disposition of the surplus revenue among the non-subscribers, can have no effect: If government do not chuse to pay more than 4 per cent. interest, they will levy taxes only to that amount. The inducements to the acceptance of his several propositions, in consideration of the reduction of interest, are all futile. Western lands to the amount of one third! It is well known that western lands are not a property in much estimation among the holders of certificates.

With regard to his other propositions, of annuities and remote payments, it may be observed, that the proposed reduction is not founded on the inability of the States to pay, but on the principles of expediency only, lest taxation should be extended to a degree and to objects which it might not at this time be proper to attempt. Now, what security have we that the same principles of expediency will not operate ten years hence?

He observed that the purchase of annuities had not been practised in America, and did not think it would become an object as it was in Europe. That in Europe there were many single men who carried their view no further than their own lives, and who, as they advanced in years, became fearful of difficulty and distress in old age—But this seldom happened in America—there were few without families, and the ease of procuring subsistence removed all apprehension of suffering in old age. Besides a man in most parts of the country could realize his money in such a manner as to double its value in 15 years.

With regard to public opinion, he would say nothing, as he had no documents to support what he might advance. He might however conjecture from the operation of the several systems.

If the amendment should be adopted, the taxes would be encreased, but at the same time rendered more easy; as the means of payment would be, in so many more hands. The people would see their indigent neighbors relieved, and those who had rendered services to their country in some degree rewarded.

But if the plan proposed by the Secretary should be adopted, the present holders of certificates, men without public merit, however respectable they may be in their private characters, will be raised, to an enviable state of wealth—the people, he presumed, will very ill brook the payment of taxes, when they see them applied to such purposes. Besides, we are told, that 5,000,000 dollars have been purchased in Holland;—the interest of which will perhaps equal the whole expences of our civil government. Will the people approve of such a tribute, unless we can convince them of the justice of it? If it is just, if we have received value for it, no doubt but we must submit to the burden, however great it may be.

Mr. Hartley said that from observations which have fallen from gentlemen on this occasion, he thought it his duty to give his opinion, though he acknowledged that the gentleman who spoke yesterday had done better justice to the subject than he could.

He then entered into a consideration of the nature of contracts, and observed, the securities of the United States, are a fair and absolute contract—and placing the subject in a political and commercial view, he shewed that an interference on the part of government would be subversive of all those principles, on which every species of negociable paper is founded.

He reprobated the attempting a discrimination: He said the nearest and dearest connections he had in life would be benefited by the measure, but on general principles he must be opposed to the idea. If any compensation is to be made to the original holders who have alienated their securities, some other mode must be devised. Mr. Hartley concluded by some particular remarks on Mr. Jackson's observations.

Mr. Moore supported Mr. Maddison's proposition. He entered into a particular discussion of the subject, among other observations, he said, that if public opinion was to be fairly taken, nine out of ten would be found in favour of discrimination.

The soldiers who after the war had parted with their certificates, were uninformed even of the resolves of Congress—and it was the interest of the speculator to keep them in the dark. They had followed the poor soldier, and attended at the spot where they could take the greatest advantage.

Mr. Moore concluded by expressing his approbation of the amendment, which he thought was founded on principles of justice and equity.

Mr. Wadsworth said that it appeared to him the question was totally misunderstood; the object appeared to be, to benefit the army; and if this could be effected to any substantial purpose, I should be in favour of the attempt—but when I reflect that it would produce directly the contrary effects, I must entirely reprobate the plan.

There is nothing further from the truth than the assertion that the soldiers in general of the late army sold their securities through necessity. It is true that a great proportion of the army sold their securities,—but they were of that description of men who never fail to divest themselves of all the property they get, immediately.—He entered into consideration of the circumstances that led to the alienation of the securities: The exigencies of the country were such as made the necessity of speculation apparent to every body; and, that there was great credit due to those who in the darkest times of publick affairs confided in the publick faith; greatly to their own loss in innumerable instances:—For it is a fact that the intermediate holders of public paper have suffered much more than the original holders. He expressed his disapprobation of the term so frequently repeated, "the poor soldier," as a fair and impartial statement of facts would shew, that the American soldiery had been better paid than any other army whatever—and much better than the officers:—He made a statement of the actual amount received by the soldiers in bounties from the Continent, States and towns, which, amounted, in the eastern States where the chief of the army had been raised, to 250 dollars per man upon an average from the state only. Mr. Wadsworth instanced a great variety of difficulties which would arise to render impracticable the plan proposed. These were of a similar nature to those which Mr. Boudinot and other gentlemen had stated.

Mr. Goodhue observed that the gentleman from Virginia, who had advocated this discrimination, having acceded to the proposition, that a contract fairly

RETIREMENT.

NOT him I praise, who from the world retir'd,
By no enliv'ning gen'rous passion fir'd,
On flow'ry couches slumbers life away,
And gently bids his active powers decay;
Who fears bright glory's awful face to see,
And shuns renown as much as infamy.
But blest is he, who, exercis'd in cares,
To private leisure public virtue bears;
Who, tranquil, ends the race he nobly run,
And decks repose with trophies labor won;
Him honor, follows to the sacred shade,
And crowns, propriety, his declined head;
In his retreats their harps the Muses string,
For him, in lays undought, spontaneous sing;
Friendship and truth on all his moments wait,
Pleas'd with retirement better than with state;
And round the bower, where humbly great he lies,
Fair olives bloom, and verdant laurels rise.

EDUCATION.

THE importance of manners, or graceful deportment in instructors of youth, has been little attended to. The acquisition of scientific knowledge is an object of unspeakable consequence—but Manners from the man—and the future happiness and success of children are more intimately connected with a just, an easy, and dignified mode of address than they are with the bare attainments of a common school education. The WORCESTER SPECULATOR, No. 47, contains among many others, the following judicious remarks.

"I was pleased with an observation which a sensible " farmer made some time ago, when a number were " conversing on the qualifications of school masters. He " lived in a town that was noted for the neglect of " schools, and for endeavoring to evade the law re-" specting grammar schools. It was his opinion, he " said, tho' a common man might be found capable " of teaching children to spell, read, write, and cipher " with exactness, a *gentleman* (as he expressed himself) " tho' not more capable in these respects, was greatly " to be preferred, because of the influence and skill " he would have in establishing decency and order in " the school, and in forming the manners of the chil-" dren, and in preventing or curing any aukwardness " in their way of speaking or behaving. An obser-" vation this worthy of the consideration of those " whose business it is to provide for schoolmasters, or " to employ them."

NAIL ACT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for regulating the Manufacture of Nails, made for Sale or Exportation within this Commonwealth, and repealing all Laws heretofore made for that Purpose.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the first day of September next, all nails exposed for sale or exportation in any town or place within this Commonwealth, shall be of the assize following, that is to say:

Every thousand of two penny nails shall weigh one pound and fourteen ounces, and each nail shall measure not less in length than three quarters of an inch.

Every thousand of three penny nails shall weigh two pounds and eight ounces, and each nail shall measure not less in length than seven eights of an inch.

Every thousand of four penny nails shall weigh three pounds and twelve ounces, and each nail shall measure not less in length than one inch and a quarter.

Every thousand of six penny nails shall weigh seven pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than one inch and three quarters.

Every thousand of eight penny nails shall weigh ten pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than two inches and one eighth.

Every thousand of ten penny nails to weigh thirteen pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than two inches and one half.

Every thousand of twenty penny nails to weigh twenty pounds, and each nail shall measure not less in length than three inches and one quarter.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen of each town, where nails shall be made for sale as aforesaid, are hereby authorised and required, some time in the month of March or April annually, to appoint some suitable person or persons to be Inspector or Inspectors of nails within such town, who shall be sworn by the Clerk of such town, or by some Justice of the Peace in the same county, to the faithful performance of his or their duty, and shall receive as fees from the owner of such nails, eight pence for every cask of nails so inspected; and it shall be the duty of every Inspector of nails appointed in manner aforesaid, carefully to inspect every cask of nails made for sale or exportation, in such town or place; and if he shall find that the same are made conformably to the assize and quality herein before directed, he shall brand the same with the letters A. P. and the name of the town or place where he inspects the said nails, and the Inspectors name shall be at large on one head of the cask containing the same.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any Inspector of nails, appointed and sworn as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any neglect or fraud in inspecting nails contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act—or shall mark with their respective brands or stamps, any cask containing nails made for sale, which they have not actually and thoroughly inspected, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of FOUR POUNDS for every cask of nails so falsely marked, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of record proper to try the same, by any person who will sue and prosecute therefor—and every cask of nails that may be offered for sale or exportation on and after the said first day of September, which shall not be branded and stamped in manner herein before directed, shall be forfeited; one half of such forfeiture to accrue to the person who shall seize the same by virtue of a warrant to be issued by some Justice of the Peace, on proper information for that purpose, and the other half to the poor of the town where such nails may be found.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall knowingly put into any cask, after the same has been branded and inspected as aforesaid, any nails which have not been examined and approved of by the Inspector of the town where said nails were manufactured, and shall expose the same for sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall for every cask exposed for sale, forfeit and pay the sum of TWENTY POUNDS, to be recovered and appropriated as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every thousand of nails shall be computed, not less than five score to the hundred, and all nails which may be manufactured for sale or exportation as aforesaid, shall be made of Iron of a suitable quality, tough, well wrought and rose-headed.

And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer of nails shall presume to sell any nails of either of the denominations aforementioned, not being of the quality and assize required by this act, shall for every thousand of nails so sold, forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE SHILLINGS, and in the same proportion for a lesser quantity; to be sued for and recovered to the use of the prosecutor, in any Court proper to try the same.

Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be considered as controuling the manufacture and sale of nails cut and made from cold Iron, any thing therein to the contrary notwithstanding: And all laws heretofore made regulating the making nails are hereby repealed.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 20, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 20, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

THOMAS DAWES, President, pro tem.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Managers of the *Massachusetts* STATE LOTTERY, cannot but express the satisfaction they feel at the encouragement which has been given by the public to the first class—this has been so complete, notwithstanding the short period fixed for the drawing, as not only to enable them to conform to the hour assigned for that purpose, but to observe this punctuality without returning a single ticket into the public Treasury. During the operation of the Lottery thus far, they have endeavoured to ascertain the opinion of every class of people, as to the principles of another Scheme, and have conformed to what appeared to them to be the general interest and wishes of the majority. To throw the chance in favour of the adventurer's saving himself, by making the number of prizes greater than the number of blanks; and in addition to this, to leave to his fortune, the large proportion of *rich Prizes*, which the following Scheme exhibits, the Managers thought would be a favourable plan for the *less wealthy*, and not unworthy the attention of others. The small deduction of TEN per cent. (which is two & a half per cent. less than any heretofore published) must be acceptable to every one who wishes to be concerned: They therefore offer this *second Class* to the publick, in hopes of the continuance of that rapid sale of tickets which they have hitherto experienced—and assure them that they shall always attend to what may appear to be the general sentiment, as to the mode of circulating a Lottery, which was designed for the general good, by lessening the taxes of the people.

The Managers again pledge themselves for that punctuality as to the time of drawing this class, and as to the publishing and payment of the prizes, which has been observed in the first.

☞ More PRIZES than BLANKS.

SCHEME

OF THE SECOND CLASS OF THE

STATE LOTTERY,

POSITIVELY to commence drawing on THURSDAY, the 13th of MAY next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, and a list of the prizes to be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at FOUR DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	is	200
10	of	100	are	1000
2	of	80	are	160
2	of	70	are	140
18	of	50	are	900
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
35	of	20	are	700
40	of	10	are	400
50	of	8	are	400
100	of	6	are	600
2690	of	4	are	10760
3008 Prizes,				21360
2992 Blanks.			Deduction,	2400
			Premiums,	240
6000 Tickets,				24,000

PREMIUMS,

Dollars.
20 To the first Number drawn Blank.
25 do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
30 do. On the 3d day of drawing.
35 do. On the 4th day of drawing.
40 do. On the 5th day drawing.
50 Last number drawn Blank.
30 The number next regularly preceding the highest prize.
30 The number next regularly following do.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE; Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand;

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, April 6, 1790.

GARDEN-SEEDS,

TO BE SOLD BY

TEMPERANCE GIBBS,

NEAR CLARK'S FERRY

Northampton, April 9th, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, (*on easy terms*)

THE whole, or part of the Estate on which AARON WHITNEY, Esq. now resides, situate in Northfield, in the County of Hampshire. For particulars enquire on the premises.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 191.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I'mall out of breath
And near swelter'd to death
By running to get myself here!
That before the Court's sitting
This sequel to get in,
That *perfect* my work may appear.

IMPARTIALIS.

THERE is a great fitness and propriety, both in the nature of things, and from immemorial usage, that publick addresses should terminate with a particular application of the subject—a custom which I have ever scrupulously attended to, and which I should not now have omitted, but from an ardent zeal that the main body of my address might appear before the next session of the Supreme Judicial Court in this County—as you see it is calculated chiefly (and I confess my design in it was) to impress on the minds of those who read it, just ideas of the *management* of that Court at their last session in this County, which I think every one of you must *reprobate* in your own minds, if decency should cause you to refrain from so open an avowal of it as I have done. But lest I should exhaust your patience, I will proceed—and first, then, I think my subject a matter of caution to *all men*, that you universally and invariably pursue such courses as tend to the prevention of all evil; as thereby the frequency and partiality of punishments will be nearly or finally done away. As first, the frequency will be done away, because it is evidently owing to the frequency of offences that it exists; as every one who with the least candour attends to the history of the proceedings of our courts of justice, will readily perceive. Secondly, as to the partiality of them, who that reads what I have hinted about the proceedings of said Court can have a doubt remaining.

Thus having finished what I meant to observe, on the first general head, I will now with your indulgence, pass to the second general head—which is, that our subject affords great matter of consolation to all rogues, even the chief of them. And here again I shall divide my second general head into two branches. And first suffer me to address young rogues, you whose minds feel a remorse at the commission of crimes, who from the force of good education, still feel some yearnings towards virtue—let me exhort you to strive, ardently strive, to cherish those inclinations to return to courses of virtue. But if you find that the temptation to the commission of crimes, like a torrent bears down all your resolutions to oppose it; for great indulgence must be made on account of the force of temptation, especially with youth—and I am likewise sensible that in this stage, you will be assaulted and perhaps rent with discordant opinions—one class of men will tell you there is an implied contract between you and the society you live in, or a kind of natural allegiance due from you to government—or that you have laid yourselves under the particular obligation of an oath, to aid in the support of government—and that in the first place, the implied contract or natural allegiance as they term it, supposes that you, in consideration of the protection you receive from the publick, do on your part, agree not to violate the laws of society, and that you will by all *lawful* ways in your power, assist government in the detection and prevention of crimes, in their natural tendency, calculated to destroy the peace and good order of society. And suffer me to observe to you, that these persons do not appear to me to be seekers of the good of others, but mere *self-seekers*, *fee*-*men*: & further, that if you, as an individual, form one part of the contracting parties, and the whole body of society forms the other—you are clearly in this case equal to the whole body of society, and may dissolve the contract when you please.

With regard to the second case stated, that is, where you have actually sworn allegiance to the government, I am happy in agreeing in sentiment with one of the greatest sages of antiquity, for wisdom, on that head, viz. that

He that imposes an oath breaks it,
Not he who for convenience takes it.

If, I say, you find your good resolutions thus overborne by temptation, let me inform you that your feet now stand on slippery places—for your character at present is such, that you are according to my plan, admissible as witnesses against others—and should you be called upon and testify truly, that might provoke others to testify against you, and thereby a great *slur* might be brought on the *depravity of human nature.* Your only safety now consists in immediately flying the borders of virtue, and fixing such stain in your own characters, as to disqualify you from being witnesses—and associating only with those of the same debasement, then according to my plan you are rendered secure against conviction—and that security once well established, a course of *vice* must be as agreeable as a course of *virtue*. I now come to the application of my subject to the second branch of the division of my second general head, viz. by way of observation to profligate abandoned villains. To you little need be said, as it cannot have escaped your sagacious observation, that if my plan succeeds, whatever fate may attend small offenders, you are entirely secure—especially if you adhere to the old Proverb,—that "Birds of a feather flock together." But now I am upon Proverbs spare me one observation, which is, that if my plan succeeds, that one which has immemorially been received as true, and which has reflected such great scandal on villains, "that when rogues fall out honest men come by their right," will forever hereafter prove false.

Methinks I hear some of you object, that I have dwelt so much in my address on a reformation of manners. Now a little consideration will, I think, set that matter in a clear light. My main object being, you see, to get you exempted from being witnesses against each other, and this being a practice admitted ever since the existence of human laws, it became necessary that there should be some important consideration to induce government to vary this mode of practice:—I have therefore, you see, promised a universal reformation of manners, in consequence of it, which you know is no more likely to take place, than that the Ethiopian should be able to change his skin or the Leopard his spots. You may observe that I have interlarded and dwelt much on subjects not connected with the principal object—but this was merely to mask my main design. And now, lest some of you should be under apprehension that you may be tricked by the Lawyers, (for they are a trickish set of men) and thereby be left in the lurch, and brought to conviction, the Legislature having lately made provision that any person may appear to advocate causes in the courts of law—I hereby engage to you, that on proper application I will appear for any of you, provided only that your characters are bad enough to come within the scope of my design. Finally, let me again exhort all mankind, diligently to attend to this plan of general reformation—and to conclude, let me exhort rogues old and young, to lay fast hold on this new horn of salvation, this hitherto unheard of guard and security to them. And that thus doing they may all finally escape conviction, may &c.

IMPARTIALIS.

EXCISE ACT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to raise a Publick Revenue by EXCISE, and to regulate the Collection thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That on and after the first day of May next, there shall be paid on the following articles, the excise duty to them respectively herein affixed, viz.—

On Madeira Wine, per gallon, one shilling and four pence.
On all other Wines, per gallon, six pence.
On foreign Rum, per gallon, six pence.
On all other foreign distilled Spirits, per gallon, six pence.
On New-England Rum, and distilled Spirits, per gallon, three pence.
On Bohea Tea, per pound, three pence.
On all other India Teas, per pound, one shilling.
On Coffee, per pound, one penny.
On Chocolate, per pound, one penny.
On foreign Loaf Sugar, per pound, two pence.
On all other Loaf Sugar, per pound, one penny.
On all other Sugar, imported, per pound, half penny.
On Raisins, per hundred weight, three shillings.
On Snuff, per pound, four pence.
On every gallon of foreign Beer, Ale or Porter, in casks three pence.
On all foreign Beer, Ale or Porter, in bottles, per dozen, one shilling.
On all foreign Cheese, per pound, one penny.
On every Coach, Chariot and Post-Chaise, yearly six pounds.
On every Phaeton, and four wheel Chaise, yearly, three pounds.
On every fall-back Chaise, yearly ten shillings.
On every other Chaise, yearly, six shillings.
On every Sulkey and riding Chair, yearly, four shillings.
On every licence granted to an Innholder, twenty-four shillings.
On every licence granted to a Retailer twelve shillings.

And be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the duties of excise, which by this act are imposed, there shall be appointed one Comptroller-General, and one Collector of Excise, in each and every county within this Commonwealth; only in the county of Essex, two Collectors shall be appointed, one in each district thereof, as heretofore divided. And the said Comptroller, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than ten thousand pounds, to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, conditioned that he will truly and impartially, according to his best skill and judgment, execute the business by law assigned him, and shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and the Treasurer is hereby empowered to administer the said oath.

And every Collector shall before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond with sufficient sureties to the Comptroller-General payable to him or his Successor in office, for the use of the Commonwealth, in a sum not less than the amount of the collections in the county or district for which he shall be chosen the year next preceding his election, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and to answer for the default of his *Deputies* and Inspectors; and shall make oath before some Magistrate, that he will diligently, faithfully, and agreeably to law, perform all the duties of his office: And he shall deliver to the Comptroller, a certificate of his having taken such oath, from the Magistrate, who shall administer the same. And there shall be one or more Inspectors in every port where there is a Continental Revenue Officer, and in each town which is adjoining to another State, to be appointed by the Collector of the county in which such port or town is; and said Inspector shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and shall be removable from office at the will of the Collector who appointed him.

And be it further enacted, That the said Comptroller General, and the said Collectors shall be appointed by both Houses in their present session, to continue in office until the month of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and afterwards to be chosen in the month of June annually; the choice to originate in either House, and to be sent to the other for concurrence.

Be it enacted, That the duties of the respective officers to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be as follows, viz.—It shall be the duty of the Comptroller-General, to superintend the conduct of all the Collectors throughout this Commonwealth; to demand of them a settlement of all their public accounts agreeably to law; and in case of failure, or neglect of duty in either of them, the Comptroller shall prosecute the delinquent; to point to them a system of official book-keeping, and in general, to give them such instructions relative to their official papers, and conduct conformably to law, as he shall deem necessary, in order to establish an uniformity of proceeding in several offices, and to enable him to render to government, at any time, an accurate statement of the said collections, and of the expence of collecting the same:—That on a settlement of accounts with the Collectors, the Comptroller-General shall make them a reasonable allowance for all official accounts-books; and he shall keep each Collector's accounts seperately, and shall adjust and settle his accounts with the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in the month of August annually.

It shall be the duty of the Collectors in the several counties or districts, respectively, to appoint in the different ports and towns, as is provided in this act, Inspectors and to make returns immediately to the Comptroller General, of the names of the persons, and of the places for which they are so appointed. It shall also be the duty of the Collectors, to obey all such orders as they shall receive from the Comptroller agreeably to law: And they shall settle their accounts with the Comptroller, in the following manner, that is to say,—The Collector of the county of Suffolk, shall settle his accounts on or before the twentieth day of June and December; the Collectors of the several counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth and Bristol, on or before the 1st day of January and July.—And each and every of the other Collectors on or before the fifteenth day of January and July.—And every Collector shall, upon the settlement of his accounts with the Comptroller, make oath, that the accounts exhibited by him are just and true in all parts—and that the oath had been faithfully administered to every licenced and permitted person, agreeably to law, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and the Comptroller is hereby empowered and required to administer the same accordingly. And each Collector shall keep constantly hanging up in some conspicuous place in his office, a catalogue of all the persons licenced

ed and permitted to sell excised articles in the county or district for which he is Collector.

And it shall be the duty of the Inspector to obey all such orders as they shall from time to time receive from the Collector who appointed them, and from the Comptroller-General, agreeably to law. And it shall also be the duty of each Inspector to demand and receive from the importer of excised articles, a manifest, which shall bear date the day on which it is received, and shall contain the name of the importer, the name of the vessel, the name of the master or captain of the vessel, and the place from which the articles were imported, and the kind and quality of such articles, belonging to each importer, in words and not in figures; and if said importer is not licenced or permitted to sell such articles, he shall immediately on manifesting the same, give bond with sureties to account for the excise, as herein after provided; and the Inspector shall, on receiving such bond, deliver a permit to sell such articles from the Collector, of the county or district. And each Inspector shall, on the first day of every month, make a return to the Collector, of the names of the persons by him permitted as aforesaid, and of their sureties.

And be it enacted, That every person who shall import into this State any excised articles shall deliver to the Inspector such manifest as is herein before described, immediately on taking the said articles out of the vessel in which they were imported, and before they are stored, or put on board any other vessel; on failure of which, the said articles shall be subjected to seizure; and the Inspector is hereby authorised and directed to seize the same, and they shall become forfeited.

Be it enacted, That each collector in the county for which he is appointed, is hereby authorised to grant a permit in writing, to every person applying for the same, to sell all or any excised articles, except spirituous liquors by retail, for the term of twelve months. *Provided*, That every person applying for such permit, shall render an account, on oath, of all exercised articles then in his possession, and shall give bond to the said Collector, with sufficient sureties, living within this Commonwealth, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, nor less than one hundred pounds, conditioned, that he will at all times, agreeably to law, render to the Collector such an excise account, and pay him such excise duties, as is and shall be required, during the continuance of his permit. And the Collectors shall begin their circuits on the first days of May and November, as heretofore, having first given seasonable and public notice thereof.

And be it enacted, That all excised articles brought into this State by land, or by what is usually called boating, shall be under the regulations following, viz.—The master or owner of each boat, or other float of whatever name, that shall be made use of to convey goods up bays rivers, creeks, &c. shall give bond with sureties to [illegible] llector of the county, conditioned that he [illegible] quarterly returns in writing, under oath, to [illegible] Co[illegible]ector, of all excised articles brought within the limits of this State, in his boat or other float as aforesaid, and of the names of the owners thereof, the places where they live, and of the kind and quality belonging to each: And each owner of said articles shall be held to account with the Collector for the excise thereon, agreeably to said return. And if any owner of such articles shall not be a licenced or permitted person, the Collector shall demand the excise due from him according to said return; and if he refuses or neglects to pay it, the Collector shall issue his warrant, as in this act is directed in other cases, for the amount of the excise due, with an addition of 20 per. cent.—which 20 per cent. shall be in full for the officer's fees. And if any master or owner of a boat as aforesaid, shall bring any excised articles into this State before he has given bond as aforesaid, he shall forfeit, for each offence, a sum not less than five pounds, nor more than one hundred pounds,—to be sued for & recovered by the Collector, in an action of debt, in the Court of Common Pleas, for the use of the Commonwealth; and the articles so brought in shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any Collector of Excise, his Deputy or Inspector.

And when excised articles are brought into this State by land, the conductor of the carriage shall lodge a manifest in writing, under oath, with an Inspector, on his first entrance into this State, containing the names of the owners of the said articles as aforesaid, and the kind and quantity belonging to each: And the said owners shall be held to pay agreeably to said manifest; and the Collector shall proceed in the same manner as directed for boated articles.—The Inspector, on receiving a manifest, shall give the conductor a certificate to pass unmolested. And all excised articles so brought in, and not manifested, shall be subject to seizure, and shall be forfeited.—And the Inspector shall receive one shilling for administering the oath, and giving a certificate.

And be it enacted That each and every person who shall distil, manufacture, sell or barter any excised articles from and after the first day of May next, without a permit from a Collector as aforesaid; and without a signboard put up on some conspicuous part outside, and in front of the store, shop, or building where the said articles shall be sold, on which shall be written or printed, in large, legible and durable characters, the name of the person who sells the same, and the words, 'SELLS EXCISED ARTICLES,' shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, not less than two pounds, nor more than one hundred pounds, at the discretion of the Court who shall have cognizance thereof.

Provided always, That such persons as are licenced by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may sell spirituous liquors only, without having such permit or signboard.

And be it enacted, That the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in each county, is hereby authorized and directed to receive the duty on all licence granted by said Court; and he shall pay the same in specie to the Collector of the county, and to the Collector of the district, in proportion to the sum received from the persons licenced in their respective districts, after deducting one per cent. for his trouble. And each Clerk aforesaid shall make out, under his hand, duplicate lists of all persons licenced by said Court, distinguishing the inholders from the retailers; both of which lists the said Clerks shall deliver to the Collector of the county or district; and the Collector shall forward one of them to the Comptroller-General. And every Clerk who shall neglect to deliver the lists as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the Court at which such licences are granted, or to pay the money due on said licences, agreeably to law, shall forfeit and pay, for each neglect, a sum not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty pounds; and shall moreover, on being sued therefor by the Collector, be held liable to pay double the sum he shall have so received and neglected to pay.

Be it enacted, That every person hereafter licenced to be an innholder or a retailer of spirituous liquors shall, on such licence being granted, become bound, with sufficient sureties, by way of recognizance, in a sum that shall be sufficient in the judgment of the Court to secure the payment of the excise, that they will, during their licence, keep and render such accounts, and pay such duties to the collector of the county or district, as shall be required by law: And no innholder or retailer shall hereafter be licenced by any Court, unless he produces in Court, a certificate or receipt from the Collector of the county or district, or his Deputy, that he has accounted and paid his excise agreeably to law.

And be it enacted, That every owner or possessor of any such carriage or carriages as are before enumerated, shall pay to the Collector in the month of May, yearly, the duty affixed to them respectively in this act.

And be it enacted, That the Assessors, or Selectmen, where no Assessors are chosen, of each town in this Commonwealth, are hereby required on the first Tuesday of April annually, to make out duplicate lists of all the carriages in their respective towns, on which duties are imposed, and deliver both of said lists to the Collector of the county or district—and the Collector of the county or district shall immediately forward one of them to the Comptroller-General: And the Assessors or Selectmen as aforesaid, who shall neglect to make and deliver such lists for the space of 30 days from the said 1st Tuesday of April, or shall omit to insert therein any carriage of the description aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than twenty pounds nor more than five hundred pounds, at the discretion of the Court who shall have cognizance thereof.

[*Continued in the last page.*]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

EDUCATION.

As dancing sunbeams, mix'd with genial showers,
To full perfection bring the vernal flowers:
So Education meliorates the mind,
Fits it for social joys—for bliss refin'd.

REASON is the distinguishing privilege of humanity—It is that which assimilates us to the Deity, and renders us of such importance as we are in the scale of existence. It is the basis of happiness, and, if rightly improved, a never-failing source of joy and consolation through every stage of life. As our *reason* and *intellectual powers* are so intimately connected with our *happiness*, the improvement of the *former* must necessarily tend to increase the *latter*. We first appear on the stage of human life in a feeble uncultivated state: The faculties of the mind appear as feeble as those of the body, and both increase together in strength, and come to maturity nearly at the same time.—But as the body without proper nourishment becomes languid and decays, so the mind without cultivation remains torpid and inactive. By a good education all the latent powers and beauties of the mind are brought forth to view—the finer feelings and nobler principles of the soul are discovered and displayed in the fairest point of light—the wheels of philanthropy and universal benevolence are set in motion—and the road to happiness both present and future is made easy and plain.

What delightful! what transporting sensations of pleasure must accrue to an enlightened mind, in the contemplation of its own operations, powers and faculties, and of the glorious attributes and perfections of the Deity—in surveying the order and harmony of the natural world, and in extending the enraptured imagination to worlds and systems far remote—in inspecting with philosophic attention the historic pages, both of antiquity & of modern times—in comparing the causes that produced, and the effects that have followed, all those grand revolutions that have taken place among the different tribes of men. The person who is capable of turning his attention to subjects like these can never be at a loss for amusement—and certainly amusements of this kind are of the most rational and exalted nature.

There are some few of the many private and personal blessings of a good education and a cultivated understanding. But when we consider ourselves as connected with society—when we consider ourselves as dependent creatures, originally dependent on God, and mutually dependent on each other for all the blessings we enjoy—the public benefits arising therefrom will appear of much greater importance. It is the duty of every one to benefit his fellow creatures as far as he possibly can—to aspire after happiness himself, and to use his utmost exertion, to diffuse it to all around him. A person whose mind is enlightened with the rays of science is certainly in a better situation for effecting these important purposes than one of a contrary character. He is fully acquainted with the relation he stands in with respect to his fellow men, and with the whole circle of duties he owes them. "As men of letters, (says Sentry) are the most useful and excellent of friends, so they are the best of subjects, being better judges of the advantages and blessings they enjoy under a well ordered government, and of what they owe to magistrates for their freedom and protection." The Lacedemonians esteemed the education of their children a matter of such vast importance, that parents were not permitted to superintend it themselves—Their children were educated at the public expence, under the immediate inspection and direction of the magistrates of the Commonwealth.—Perhaps there is nothing that tends so much to the respectability and glory of a nation, or even of private societies of men, as a suitable attention to this all important affair. Many an humble peasant who turns the sod, may have as noble a soul, and as exalted natural abilities, as the illustrious WASHINGTON, who now presides over the united councils of America with unrivalled glory—He only wants the benign and cherishing rays of science to ripen his virtues for public utility; and for want of them perhaps he must forever remain in his original obscurity. The human race must generally preserve the impressions which are given in early life. He who is brought up in ignorance, in ignorance will remain—while he who is benefitted by early instruction, receives a most excellent patrimony which will be lasting and unalienable. Children are a legacy which parents must leave to their country, and the bequest will be valuable in proportion to their exertions to improve them in knowledge and virtue.—Who then can be so sordid as to grudge a trifling expence for the education of his children, when the reputation, when the happiness of his country is concerned? It is to be hoped that nobler sentiments animate the souls of all. True it is that all parents cannot go to the expense of a public education for their children, nor would it be necessary or even advantageous if they could—But advantages of a private nature are within the reach of all.

The field of science is is an Elysian scene to youthful minds—They delight to range it at large and cull the sweetest flowers, whose balmy fragrance inspires them with sentiments of virtue and honor, and with a noble ambition to be both good and great. As we are now peaceably settled down under a form of government which perhaps has not its equal on earth, how greatly would it contribute to enhance the felicity and glory of this our happy land, should Education meet the encouragement it deserves! It must surely be the wish of every true friend to his country, that the seeds of science may be universally disseminated throughout this young but flourishing empire—then may we hope that the fruits will be virtue, happiness and glory—and that our invaluable liberties purchased at the expence of so much blood and treasure, will be transmitted entire to the latest generations.

SERENO.

VIENNA, [*Germany*] Feb. 13.

His Imperial Majesty finding himself grow worse, desiring that his Confessor might attend him.

His Majesty made his confession and then expressed a wish that he might receive the sacrament as soon as possible. Accordingly this morning at half past 10 o'clock, it was carried to him in grand procession, attended by the whole Court, and he received it with great devotion from the hands of the Rector of the parish in which the Palace is situated.

Orders were issued by the Ministry, that the theatres, and all publick amusement, be shut, & publick prayers offered up for 3 days in all the churches for his Majesty's recovery.

Never did the Monarch appear to more advantage, than since he became convinced that his complaint was mortal. It was on the 5th instant that he was made fully acquainted with the nature of his disorder. On that day he sent for Dr. QUARIN, his physician in ordinary, and conjured him to tell him frankly what was the real state of his health, and not to conceal from him any part of the danger that might threaten it. The Doctor replied, with tears in his eyes—" *Sire, your disorder is incurable*" The Monarch, undismayed by this intelligence, said—" I have mighty affairs on hand, which will require some time to settle; do you think I may be able to hold out some two or three weeks?" —" Sire, replied the Doctor, " it is possible you may; but such is the nature of your complaint, that I should flatter you, or conceal the truth from you, if I did not tell you, that in a case like your's, the patient is every minute in danger of being carried off."

The EMPEROR, on hearing this, was silent some moments; after which, he thanked the Doctor for his frankness, and to convince him that he felt really obliged to him for it, his Majesty gave orders that he should receive a present of 10,000 florins. He declared at the same time, that he raised him to the dignity of a Barron, and gave directions that a patent should be immediately made out.

FEB. 15. This day his Majesty grew worse, and at 8 in the morning, being considered by his physicians to be *in extremes*, he received *extreme unction*.

LONDON, Feb. 27.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 26, 1790.
AMERICAN TRADE BILL.

The Marquis of GRAHAM brought in a Bill for amending certain Acts passed in the 28 year of his present Majesty, entitled, an Act for the better regulating the trade between Quebeck and the American States, and the American States and the West-Indies."—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The preparations for war, both at Vienna, Berlin Warsaw, and Stockholm, all proceed with the greatest activity.

The Turks have raised the pay of all their Asiatick soldiery nearly two-thirds more than it was last year. In consequence of this encouragement, they have now more soldiers who offer their services than they can well engage.

Two Prussian camps are, it is said, to be formed next spring in Western Prussia, on the coast of Samogitia and that of Cracow. The Polish army, divided into three bodies, will form three camps, one under Kaminieck, another on the frontiers of Gallicia, and a third in Lithuania.

Directions are given for carrying on a prosecution for High Treason against Lieutenant FRITH. The species of Treason to be charged is compassing and imagining the King's Death. The Overt Act to be given in evidence, of the stone. If insanity be set up as a defence, a Jury will be impannelled to try that fact; and if they find him sane, judgment will follow without any other form of trial, as the plea of Insanity must confess the fact.

FRANCE.

Tranquility is now happily established in France; and the wonderful Constitution of that country is now on the point of being fixed for ever. Posterity will learn with astonishment, that an immense Empire has changed totally in the space of a few months, and almost without bloodshed, a system of Tyranny that has lasted for upwards of fourteen centuries.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec. 29.

"A very extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago. For some time past the road between Capo di Monte and Minao, a few miles distance from this capital, had been infested by a robber who had always found means to elude all pursuit. A merchant who had been well acquainted with him, having business at Miano, set off for that place early in the morning, taking with him in his chaise his Corsican dog, which he covered with his great coat to keep him from the cold. At a narrow part of the road he was stopped by the robber. The merchant at first reminding him of their old acquaintance, hoped to persuade him to be satisfied with a present, but he answered that he knew nobody, and that if the merchant wished to save his life, he must give every thing valuable he had about him. The merchant pretending to comply, waked his dog, which was sleeping between his feet, and set him on. The intrepid animal seized him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and found means to baffle the attempts he made with his pistols and dagger to rid himself of his assailant. In the mean time the merchant drove off at full speed, and stopped at the first inn. Shortly after his dog scratched and barked at the door, and upon admission leaped about his master with the greatest signs of joy, although the blood was streaming from the several wounds he had received. When the day broke, the robber was found dead on the road."

CAMOMILE.

A medical correspondent at Madrid, has acquainted a friend in Ireland with some astonishing effects of the herb Camomile, in certain inflammatory disorders of the eye, when every remedy, usually prescribed had proved abortive. The following, among many cases, wherein the Doctor had been concerned, are mentioned as proofs of the virtues of this salutary, though common herb. Maria de Maros, daughter to a master carpenter, had for many years been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acrimonious humour, that brought on an almost total loss of sight. Alternatives were prescribed to no purpose, nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of Camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this the patient bathed her eyes several times a day, as warm as could be suffered without uneasiness, and in about five weeks her eyes were perfectly cured.

PARIS, January 30.
SPEECH OF M. DE LA FAYETTE.
*The following is a translation of the Speech of M. de la Fayette, to a certain illustrious character.**

MY LORD,

"PUBLIC report accuses you of aspiring to the throne. You no longer fear the king—perhaps you see that he is almost destitute of power. You may possibly imagine, after the scene of Monday (the 19th of October,) when the soldiers, deaf to the voice of their commanders, united with an hireling mob, in order to force me to head them to Versailles, that I am no longer an object to be dreaded. I however, forewarn you, that you will find in me your greatest adversary. No person has struggled with greater courage than I have against arbitrary power, no person has bestowed more applause than I have on the wise attempts of the National Assembly to efface it even to its last vestige—but as much as I have exerted myself in the destruction of despotism, so much will I still exert myself for the preservation to the king of the lawful power which he has received from the hands of the nation, the security of which is necessary to him for the maintainance of the laws and public tranquility. You deceive yourself if you belief that a state of actual anarchy will be favourable to your views. I defy you to derive any advantage, either by usurping the public force, or by dividing and rendering it useless. The moment that you declare yourself to a mob at hand, all the citizens and soldiers will flock to my standard, because the natives of France will have for their chief a King, and not an Usurper.

"Without pretending to predict the catastrophe of his event, I dare to inform you, that the situation of affairs is such, that it can only terminate three ways—either I shall lose my head, or you will lose your's—or you must quit the Kingdom."

The ——— of ———, astonished, only spoke these words, " How would you have me act?" M. la Fayette said, " Sir, I will tell you. If you remain, you know my forces and my sentiments, *I am your enemy*, because *you* are the enemy of the *State*. You have thought and you may perhaps still think it in your power to put me to death.—You will then be the King of the mob for three days, on the fourth your death will revenge mine. I therefore think you would act with most prudence in quitting the kingdom."

* *M. de Favras.*

TRANQUILITY AT PARIS.

Paris was never so quiet at this season of the year, owing to the prudent suppression of masked balls, and a general prohibition of all kinds of disguise in the streets—a nuisance long complained of during the last days of the Carnival.

The sentence against the unfortunate Farras, having been confirmed, he was executed by torch-light, on the 19th instant, at two o'clock in the morning;—After making the *amende honourable* at the gate of the Cathedral of the Notre Dame, he was conducted by the executioner to the Place de Greve, clothed in a linen frock, covered with brimstone—a label on his breast, inscribed, "*Conspirateur contre l'Etat;*" a lighted flambeau in his hand, and his head and feet naked.—Agreeable to his sentence, he there confessed his crime, on his knees; and, after begging pardon of God and his country, was hung on a gallows of extraordinary height.—An amazing number of spectators attended the awful scene.

BOSTON, April 17.
ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS.

Mr. LEAR, Secretary to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, who arrived in town on Thursday evening from New-York, informs, That the question on the Assumption of the State Debts, was put in the Committee of the whole House, and passed in the NEGATIVE—NOES 31—YEAS 29—Majority 2.

We are, however, assured, that so essentially connected are the various parts of the Secretary's Report, that if the ASSUMPTION does not finally take place, the domestick debt will not be funded.

Captain Faris, from Ireland, informs that the EMPEROUR of GERMANY died about the first of March.

The RUSSIANS, it is said, will the ensuing summer, make Constantinople their Head-Quarters.

BENNINGTON, March 29.

A correspondent, lately from New-York, observes, that from the ability and candor of the commissioners on the part of New-York and Vermont, there is reason to believe, that when they again meet, at Stockbridge, in July next, an accommodation will take place, highly honourable to New-York and pleasing to Vermont.

Such an accommodation will prepare the way for an event greatly to be desired by every person who wishes well to national prosperity, viz. " a union of Vermont with the United States.";

NORTHAMPTON, April 28.

Yesterday the SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT opened in this town, and proceeded to business.

SPEECH of the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK in the House of Representatives of the United States, after the question relative to the ASSUMPTION of the State Debts had passed in the negative.

Mr. Sedgwick rose and said, I now consider the question of the assumption as ultimately negatived. We are then in my opinion in a situation, most solemn and serious. In the name of the people of Massachusetts, who have honoured me with a seat in this house—in whose behalf my colleagues and myself have united in representing their services and sufferings, do I address you—We have demanded justice—we have implored the compassion of the representatives of the people of America, to relieve from the pressure of intolerable burdens—burdens incurred in support of your freedom & independence. Our demands and our entreaties have both been ineffectual. Feeling as I do, on this important occasion; I shall stand justified to myself, and I trust to the candor of every other gentleman, in what I am about to declare: During the war, the government of Massachusetts, the corporations and the people all united in straining every nerve in support of the common cause. To the remembrance of every friend of his country, I appeal. To your public officers, and to the men conversant in the transactions of that day of anxiety and distress, I appeal, for the evidences of that noble and disinterested enthusiasm; of those exertions and services, which were then as important as was your escape from slavery. Exertions and services which were then acknowledged; and however they may be now forgotten, or disregarded without, believe me they will long be remembered within that state. Is there a man who does not believe the exertions of Massachusetts, compared with her ability, were at least equal to those of any of the states? This has not, and I presume will not be denied; was she less frugal? It is not pretended. Does it not then follow, irresistibly, that the excess of her debt must have been contracted for national purposes? Is there any one who supposes that what they denominate the national debt, can be securely funded, without invading those objects of revenue, which are now appropriated for the support of publick credit, in that state? Can it be believed that the government or the people there will voluntary submit to sacrifice the interests of 20,000 men who adventured their lives and estates in the common cause? Shall the first operations of this government, which I fondly hoped would move on national ground, and regulate its conduct by enlarged & liberal policy, be the impoverishment of such, and so many honest, confiding citizens.

Independent of the assumption, there is not, in my opinion the least reason to believe a settlement of the accounts of the individual states with the United States will ever take place. The offer of justice on that contingency, is therefore, little more than pretence on one side, and I can assure gentlemen, is felt to be little less than mockery on the other—all these things make a deep impression, nor will they easily be erased from the memory. It only remains, that I express directly the purpose for which I rose, which was to warn gentlemen of the dangerous consequences, in the progress of this business, of invading those funds which are preoccupied by that state. Let them then proceed and see whether without such violent and unjust invasion, it will be practicable to procure the necessary objects of revenue.

The committee then rose.

In the National Assembly of France, on the 20th of Feb. 1790, the Marquis de la FAYETTE observed,—" that the internal commotions had been exaggerated, and would soon die of themselves, when the Constitution of the Kingdom was finally settled."

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS
Of the General Assembly of Guadaloupe, to the American Captains, &c. at Point Petre.
[*For the Address see our paper of the 4th inst.*]

To the Honourable the General Assembly of Guadaloupe.

WE the masters, commanders, and mariners of ships and other vessels belonging to the United States of America, now riding at anchor in this port, do acknowledge the receipt of your affectionate and polite address, for which, from this singular testimony of your allied friendship, we beg leave to return you our hearty and sincere thanks.

The many eminent, and often repeated services, that we and our fellow-citizens of America received from your august nation, at a time when we were groaning under the tyranny and oppression of Britain, will ever leave a deep impression of gratitude and esteem upon our minds for the good people of France.

The encomiums you are pleased to bestow upon us, are in the highest degree flattering; at the same time permit us to say, that we performed no more than a duty we owed to ourselves upon the principles of humanity, philanthropy, and good will to all mankind. We are sorry that the smallness of our number did not permit us to lend a more effectual aid, in sooner terminating this destructive conflagration; but, if our efforts had only contributed to save a single individual from distress, we should consider those moments of dangerous exertions, as the happiest of our whole lives.

Give us leave to add, Gentlemen, that we shall ever have at heart the particular welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the citizens of Point-Petre, as well as of this respectable and flourishing colony in general. Long may you enjoy the happy fruits, and every advantage and benefit arising from an unrivaled commerce; a commerce which is at this moment the envy of your neighbours, as being under the protection and influence of that benign genius of liberty in whose cause your nation has so nobly and conspicuously distinguished itself. We shall conclude, gentlemen, with expressing our warmest wishes, that you may long be participators in the blessings of health, peace, and prosperity; the patrons of honour and justice in your community; and that our mutual friendship may never again be interrupted, by our vessels being excluded from the commerce of this port. With the most ardent wishes for the welfare of yourselves and your families—we remain, gentlemen,

With every acknowledgement
of respect,
your most obedient
and humble servants,
(Signed in behalf of the Captains, &c.)
JOHN STEPHENSON.

GARDEN-SEEDS,
TO BE SOLD BY
TEMPERANCE GIBBS,
NEAR CLARK's FERRY
Northampton, April 9th, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WARNER, late of Amherst deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims—DO HERBBY GIVE NOTICE—That we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of SARAH WARNER, in said Amherst, on the first Wednesdays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. No accounts will be allowed after that term.

JACOB M'DANIELL.
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
SARAH WARNER, Adm'x.
April 20, 1790.

Whereas CYNTHIA, the wife of me the Subscriber, has in violation of her marriage covenant, withdrawn herself from my bed and board, and unjustly and without cause refuses to live with me—and whereas by her unfaithful behaviour I have reason to fear she will endeavour to injure my interest, by contracting debts on my account—I hereby notify and warn all persons against harbouring or giving her any credit for any matter whatever, on my account, as I will not pay any demands made against me on her account.

OLIVER PARMENTER.
Barnardston, April 14, 1790.

[Continued from the second page.]

And be it enacted, That each and every person licensed and permitted to sell excised articles, shall make up his account to the first day of May and November in each year, and exhibit the same to the Collector for settlement, at the time and place he shall advertize for their meeting the said Collectors in their respective towns, and shall pay the ballance, if any due, at said time, or within forty days from the said first day of May and November respectively. And the accounts shall express all excised articles bought or received, the names of the persons of whom the said articles were bought or received, the town or district, and county in which he or they live, and the quantity of each article: And, if any of said articles have been sold to a licenced or permitted person, the said account shall express the name of such person, the town or district and county where he lives, the quantity sold, and time when sold; And the person so settling, shall make oath, that the account so exhibited is just and true according to the best of his knowledge, without any evasion, reservation or equivocation whatever: which oath shall be written at the bottom of the account, and taken and subscribed by the person exhibiting the same; And when two or more persons are in partnership and are employed in purchasing or selling excised articles, each and every of them shall take and subscribe the oath aforesaid.

Be it enacted, That no duty shall be demanded form the stated Ministers of the Gospel, the President, Professors and Tutors of Harvard College, or Grammar School Masters, for any chaise or riding chairs; nor shall any duty on any carriage be demanded from any coach or chaise-maker who shall have the same for sale only, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it enacted, That when any person shall neglect to pay any balance that has been found due on settlement of accounts; or when any person shall neglect to pay the duty on carriages, according to law, the Collector is hereby authorized and directed, to issue his warrant of distress, directed to the Sheriff of the county, or his Deputy or some Constable in the town where such delinquent persons dwell; therein requiring him to levy the amount of duties due agreeably to law, with *ten per centum* addition; and the said sheriff, Deputy or Constable, shall proceed in the same manner, as is prescribed in case of non-payment of taxes; and the said Sheriff, Deputy or Constable, shall pay the monies mentioned in said warrant to the Collector except, the *ten per centum* which he may retain in full for his fees—And if he neglect to return the warrant and to pay the money collected for the space of twenty days after the time mentioned in the warrant for the return thereof, he shall forfeit and pay double the sum committed to him to collect.

And be it enacted, That when any Collector in settling accounts with licenced or permitted persons, shall receive any certificate or promise to account for the excise on any article from persons without his county, he shall immediately transmit the same to the Comptroller-General; and if he shall find on examination that such certificate or promise is not credited by the person signing the same, he shall send it to the Collector of the county or district where the person who gave it lives, that he may be called upon to pay the same.

Be it enacted, That every person who shall give a certificate, for any excised articles purchased by him, promising to account for the excise thereon, the same person not being at such time licenced or permitted to sell such articles, shall be held to pay the excise duty due on said articles and ten per centum in addition—and the Collector of the county or district shall demand the same, and if not paid in thirty days after such demand, the Collector shall proceed against him in the same manner, as in this act he is authorised to proceed against such as neglect the payment of duties on carriages, and shall make a further addition of ten per centum for the officers fees.

Be it enacted, That if any person authorised to sell excised articles, shall produce to the collector a certificate purporting to be the certificate of a licenced or permitted person, and the Collector of the county or district where it is said the signer of such certificate lives, shall certify on the back of the certificate, that he has made diligent enquiry and cannot find within his county or district the person whose signature such certificate shall bear; in such case, the collector of the county or district where the person in whose favour such certificate was given, lives, and who was discharged from the duties, in consequence thereof, shall be held to pay on demand, the duties on the articles contained therein, and ten per centum in addition thereto, and in failure thereof the Collector shall proceed against him in the same manner, as he is directed to proceed against a delinquent in the preceding clause.

And be it further enacted, That all excised articles exported from this state by water, shall be free of excise, on the following conditions, that is to say—The exporter or exporters of excised articles, shall, before putting or lading of any of said articles on board of any ship or vessel, for exportation, without the limits of this State, give notice to the inspector of the port of his intention to export the same, and shall also lodge a manifest with the said inspector, containing the number of casks, cases, boxes, chests or other packages or either of them, so intended for exportation, and their marks and contents respectively, and the place or places where the said articles shall be then deposited, and the place to which, and the ship or vessel in which they shall be so intended to be exported; whereupon it shall be the duty of the said inspectors, to inspect the casks and cases, boxes, chests and other packages, so manifested for exportation; and if he shall find the same to correspond with the said manifest, he shall thereupon brand or mark each cask and case, box, chest and other package, and the said articles shall after such inspection be laden on board the ship or vessel so named in the manifest, and in the presence of the inspector, whose duty it shall be to attend for that purpose; and after the said articles shall be laden as aforesaid, the inspector shall certify the same on the manifest and deliver it to the exporter or exporters, who shall go to the office of the Collector of excise, or his deputy, and take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation; which oath or affirmation shall be indorsed on the manifest, by the said Collector or his deputy, and left in the office, viz.

I do solemnly swear *(or affirm)* that the articles herein manifested for exportation, are really and truly intended to be exported without the limits of this state, not to be unshipped from on board of the said ship or vessel, or relanded in any other part of this state.

So help me GOD.

And the master of the ship or vessel, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be indorsed on the manifest as aforesaid, viz.

I do solemnly swear *(or affirm)* that I will not reland the articles herein manifested, in any port or place within this Commonwealth, or knowingly suffer the same to be done in any way whatever, to defraud the public Revenue.

Which oath the said Collector or Deputy is hereby empowered and directed to administer.

And the inspector shall receive for each cask and case, box, chest and other package by him so inspected and branded or marked, three pence, to be paid by the exporter—and if the exporter, who shall have taken and subscribed the oath aforesaid, imported or manufactured the said articles, the Collector shall give him a certificate to clear him of the excise thereof: And if he purchased them of any licenced or permitted person, the collector shall give him a certificate to clear such licensed or permitted person: and each certificate shall have reference to the manifest in which the articles so cleared of excise are contained.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the said articles, after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatever, within the limits of this State, or shall be relanded within the same, from on board the ship or vessel wherein the same shall have been laden for exportation (unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the Collector and Inspector of excise, residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise) then the excise articles so unshipped, together with the casks and cases, boxes, chests and other packages containing the same, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any Collector of excise, Deputy or Inspector.

Be it further enacted, That all excised articles exported from this State, by land, shall be free of excise on the following conditions, *namely*—The exporter or exporters shall make out an invoice of said articles, agreeably to the following form, (and the same shall be subscribed by himself and by the carrier, or person who is to convey said articles out of this State) viz.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

County of — *An invoice of excised articles intended for exportation to the State of* — *viz.*

One cask (or case) containing gallons of } *purchased of*
One cask (or case) containing pounds of } *purchased of*

A. B. Exporter,
C. D. Carrier.

And the said exporter or exporters, and the carrier or carriers shall take and subscribe the following oath before a collector of excise or his deputy, or before some justice of the Peace, in the county where said articles were bought or received, viz.

I , do swear, *(or affirm)* that the articles herein invoiced for exportation, are really and truly intended to be exported, without the limits of this State for consumption, and that they shall be conveyed whole and entire to the State within mentioned,

So help me GOD.

Which oath shall be indorsed on the invoice, and certified by the person administering the same. And when the Collector shall receive an invoice of exported articles so authenticated, he shall give certificates to clear the excise, as directed for articles exported by water. And the exporter shall pay one shilling to the person that indorses, administers and certifies the oath aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the several Collectors be authorised and directed in settling all excise accounts, to allow a deduction of ten per centum on all monies for the excise on liquors and brown sugars—and also to allow to all sugar boilers or refiners of sugars, the duty on all such sugars, as shall be by them refined and manufactured into loaf sugar; provided the said sugar refiners shall make oath, to the quantity of brown sugars so manufactured and refined by them, when they settle their excise accounts.

Be it enacted, That the Comptroller General shall be allowed, in full for his services, one per centum, on all monies paid into the Treasury in pursuance of this act; to each Collector there shall be paid one shilling for a bond & permit, by the person permitted to sell; & there shall also be allowed to each collector, on all the monies that shall be by him collected, and paid into the public Treasury as follows, viz.—To the Collector in the county of Suffolk, two per centum; to each Collector in the counties of Barnstable, York, Cumberland, Lincoln and Berkshire, four per centum—to each Collector in the other counties three per centum. And each inspector shall receive one penny for every gross hundred weight; and four pence for each hundred gallons of excised articles, contained in the manifests which he shall receive from any importer according to this act; and in the same proportion for a larger or smaller quantity, to be paid by the Collector of the county or district, who shall take a receipt therefor, and the same shall be allowed by the Comptroller General in the settlement of his accounts.

Be it enacted, That the justice of all seizures, made by virtue of this act, shall be heard, tried and adjudged and determined in the Court of Common Pleas of the county where the seizure shall be made; and a libel to be filed by the Collector of the county or district, and notice being given thereof in two of the public News-Papers, nearest to the place where the seizure shall have been made, fourteen days before the time of trial; and this shall be considered as a sufficient notification to all persons concerned; and the proceeds of such articles, if adjudged forfeit, shall enure after payment of costs, and excise duties, to the informer and seizing officer equally. And in case a claimant appears, and the articles are condemned, he shall pay the costs of Court, and either party shall have a right of appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Be it enacted, That in all trials of seizure, made by virtue of this act, the deposition of witnesses, taken in the same manner and for the same causes, as in the courts of law, in civil actions, between party and party shall be admitted as evidence.

Be it enacted, That all fines and penalties, incurred by any breach of this act, shall be sued for, and recovered with cost of suit, in the court of Common Pleas as aforesaid, with right of appeal as aforesaid, by and in the name of the Collector of the county or district, where the breach was committed, to the use of the Commonwealth.

Be it further enacted, That each Collector aforesaid, shall have power and authority to appoint so many Deputies as he shall find necessary, for whose conduct he shall be answerable; and in case any vacancies shall happen in the offices of collectors, in the recess of the General Court; His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, by and with the advice and consent of Council, is hereby authorised and impowered to fill the same, and the Collector or Collectors so appointed by the Governor, shall remain in office until the end of the next succeeding session of the General Court.

Be it enacted, That the Collectors of Excise in the several Counties, shall deliver over to their successors in office, on demand, all official books, obligations, defaults and papers whatever.

Be it enacted, That all laws heretofore made, respecting duties of Excise, the duties of the several Officers therein named, and the fees and commissions therein allowed them, be and they are hereby declared null and void, from and after the first day of May next:

Provided nevertheless, That the said laws shall continue and be in force so far as to enable the Collectors respectively, under the act, to prosecute for all offences which are or shall be committed against the aforesaid acts, before the said first day of May next; and to settle all Excise accounts up to the same day, agreeably to said acts:

And provided also, That all acts heretofore made for imposing duties on certain papers, commissions and instruments, and all acts in addition thereto, which are now in force, shall continue and be in full force and virtue, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all monies paid into the publick Treasury, in pursuance of this act, be & hereby are appropriated to the payment of the interest of the consolidated debt of this Commonwealth—and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same in equal proportions, to the public Creditors.

In the House of Representatives, March 3, 1790.
This Bill having three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 3, 1790.
This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE ss.

AT the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden at Springfield, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the 2nd Tuesday of March, by adjournment from the 2nd Tuesday of February, A. D. 1790.

The Justices of the said Court having considered the several Ferries within the said County, DO ORDER, That the fare of all the ferries across Connecticut River, within said County, be as follows, viz.

For a single Person,	2 Coppers.
Man and Horse	3*d.*
Chaise and one Horse,	6*d.*
Chaise or Sley and 2 Horses,	8*d.*
Waggon and 2 Horses,	1*s.*
Cart and Team, or Waggon and 2 Horses,	1/3.

And for the Ferry across Deerfield River, between Deerfield and Greenfield.

Footman,	1*d.*
Man and Horse,	2*d.*
Chaise and 1 Horse,	4*d.*
Chaise or Sley and 2 Horses,	6*d.*
Team	1*s.*

Copy of Record—Attest,
ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 192.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
FEB. 28.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Mr. Maddison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

MR. Maddison rose, and observed, that the opponents of his proposition had imposed on its friends not only a heavy task, by the number of their objections, but a delicate one by the nature of some of them. It had been arraigned as embarrassing measures which ought to be facilitated, and producing discussions which might end in disagreeable consequences.—However painful it might be to contradict the wishes of gentlemen, whom he respected, he could promise nothing more, in the present case, than his endeavours to disappoint their apprehensions. When his judgment could not yield to the propositions of others, the right to make and support his own was a right which he could never suffer to be contested. In exercising it he had studied to maintain that moderation and liberality which were due to the greatness of the subject before the committee. He felt a pleasure in acknowledging, that the like spirit had in general directed the arguments on the other side. Free discussions, thus conducted, were not only favourable to a right decision, but to the cheerful acquiescence of the mistaken opponents of it. They might have the further advantage of recommending the result to the public, by fully explaining the grounds of it. If the pretensions of a numerous and meritorious class of citizens be not well founded, or cannot be complied with, let them see that this is the case, and be soothed under their disappointment, with the proof that they have not been overlooked by their country.

He proceeded to view the grounds on which the proposition had been combated—which, he said, he should do without either following those who had wandered from the field of fair argument, or avoiding those who had kept within its limits.

It could not have escaped the committee, that the gentlemen to whom he was opposed, had reasoned on this momentous question, as on an ordinary case in a court of law—that they had equally strained all the maxims that could favour the purchasing, or be adverse to the original holder—and that they had dwelt with equal pleasure on every circumstance which could brighten the pretensions of the former, or discredit those of the latter. He had not himself attempted, nor did he mean to under value the pretensions of the actual holders—In stating them he had even used as strong terms as they themselves could have dictated—but beyond a certain point he could not go. He must renounce every sentiment which he had hitherto cherished, before his complaisance could admit that America ought to erect the monuments of her gratitude, not to those who saved her liberties, but to those who had enriched themselves in her funds.

All that he wished was, that the claims of the original holders, not less than those of the actual holders, should be fairly examined and justly decided. They had been invalidated by nothing yet urged. A debt was fairly contracted—according to justice and good faith, it ought to have been paid in gold or silver—A piece of paper only was substituted. Was this paper equal in value to gold or silver? No—It was worth in the market, which the argument for the purchasing holders makes the criterion, no more than one eighth, or one-seventh of that value. Was this depreciated paper freely accepted? No—The government offered that or nothing. The relation of the individual to the government, and circumstances of the offer, rendered the acceptance forced, not a free one. The same degree of constraint would vitiate a transaction between man and man, before any court of equity on the face of the earth. There are even cases where consent cannot be pretended—where the property of the planter or farmer has been taken at the point of the bayonet, and a certificate presented in the same manner. But why did the creditors part with their acknowledgment of the debt? In some instances from necessity—in others from a well founded distrust of the public. Whether from one or another they had been injured—they had suffered loss through the default of the debtor, and the debtor cannot, in justice or honor take advantage of the default.

Here then was a debt acknowledged to have been once due, and which was never discharged, because the payment was forced & defective. The balance consequently is still due, and is of as sacred a nature as the claims of the purchasing holders can be—and if both are not to be paid in the whole, is equally intitled to payment in part.

He begged gentlemen would not yield too readily to the artificial niceties of forensic reasoning—that they would consider not the form, but the substance—not the letter, but the equity—not the bark, but the pith of the business. It was a great and an extraordinary case. It ought to be decided on the great and fundamental principles of justice. He had been animadverted upon, for appealing to the heart as well as the head—He would be bold, nevertheless, to repeat, that, in great and unusual questions of morality, the heart is the best casuist.

It had been said, by a member from Massachusetts, that the proposition was founded on a new principle in Congress. If the present Congress be meant, that is not strange, for Congress itself is new—If the former Congress be meant, it is not true, for the principle is found in an act which has been already cited. After the pay of the army had during the war, been nominally and legally discharged in depreciated paper, the loss was made up to the sufferers.

It had been said, by a member from New-York, that the case was not parrallel, there being no third party like the present holder of certificates. This objection could not be valid. The government paid ten dollars, worth in fact but one, to a soldier—the soldier was the original holder. The soldier assigned it to a citizen—the citizen then became the actual holder. What was the event? The loss of the original holder was repaired after the actual holder had been settled with according to the highest market value of this paper.

He did not mean, however, to decide on the whole merits of this last transaction, or to contend for a similitude, in all respects, between the two kinds of paper.—One material difference was that the bills of credit, by frequent transfers, and by dividing the change of value among a great number of hands, rendered the effect of less consequence to individuals, and less sensible to the public mind. But this difference, whatever force it might give to the claims of the purchasing holder of certificates, could diminish nothing from the claims of the original holders who had assigned them.

It had been said by another member from Massachusetts, that the old government did every thing in its power. It made requisitions, used exhortations, and in every respect discharged its duty—but it was to be remembered, that the debt was not due from the government, but the United States. An attorney with full powers to form, without the means to fulfil engagements, could never by his ineffectual tho' honest efforts exonerate his principal.

He had been repeatedly reminded of the address of Congress in 1783, which rejected a discrimination between original and purchasing holders. At that period the certificates to the army, and citizens at large, had not been issued. The transfers were confined to loan office certificates, were not numerous, and had been in great part made with little loss to the original creditor. At present the transfers extend to a vast proportion of the whole debt; and the loss to the original holders has been immense. The injustice which has taken place has been enormous and flagrant, and makes redress a great national object. This change of circumstances destroys the argument from the act of Congress referred to—but if implicit regard is to be paid to the doctrines of that act, any modification of the interest of the debt will be as inadmissible as a modification of the principal.

It had been said, that if the losses of the original creditors are intitled to reparation, Congress ought to repair those who suffered from paper money, from the ravages of the war, and from the act barring claims not produced within a limitted time. As to the paper money, either the case is applicable or it is not—if not applicable, the argument falls—if applicable, either the depreciated certificates ought to be liquidated by a like scale, as was applied to the depreciated money, or the money, even if the whole mass of it was still in circulation, ought now to be literally redeemed like the certificates. Leaving the gentleman to make his own choice out of these dilemmas, he would only add, himself, that if there were no other difference between the cases, the manifest impossibility of redressing the one, and the practicability of redressing the other, was a sufficient answer to the objection. With respect to the houses burnt and other devastations of war, it was taught by the writers on the law of nations, that they were to be numbered among the inevitable calamities of mankind. Still, however, a government owed them every alleviation which it could conveniently afford—but no authority could be found that puts on the same footing with those calamities, such as proceed from a failure to fulfil the direct and express obligations of the public. The just claims barred by the act of limitation, were, in his opinion, clearly entitled to redress. That act was highly objectionable. The public which was interested in shortening the term, undertook to decide that no claim, however just, should be admitted, if not presented within nine months. The act made none of the exceptions usual in such acts, not even in favour of the most distant parts of the union. In many instances it had been absolutely impossible for the persons injured to know of the regulation. Some of these instances were within his own knowledge. To limit the duration of a law to a period within which it could not possibly be promulged, and then take advantage of the impossibility, would be imitating the Roman tyrant, who posted up his edicts so high that they could not be read, and then punished the people for not obeying them.

It had been said, that if the purchased certificates were funded at the rate proposed, they would fall in the market, and the holders be injured. It was pretty certain that the greater part, at least, would be gainers. He believed that the highest market rate, especially with the arrears of interest incorporated, well funded at 6 per cent. would prevent every loss that could justify complaint.

But foreigners, he remarked, had themselves made a difference between the value of the foreign and domestic debt: they would therefore the less complain of a difference by the government here. It was his opinion that the terms stated in the proposition, would yield a greater profit to the foreign purchasers than they could have got for their money advanced by them in any of the funds of Europe.

The proposition had been charged with robbing one set of men to pay another. If there were robbery in the case, it had been committed on the original creditors. But, to speak more accurately, as well as more moderately, the proposition would do no more than withold a part from each of two creditors, where both were not to be paid the whole.

A member from New-York had asked whether an original creditor, who had assigned his certificates could in conscience accept a re-imbursement in the manner proposed? He could not deny that assignments might have been made with such explanations, or under such circumstances, as would have that effect. But in general the assignments had been made with reference merely to the market value, and the uncertainty of the steps that might be taken by the government. The bulk of the creditors had assigned under circumstances from which no scruples could arise. In all cases where a scruple existed, the benefit of the provision might be renounced. He would in turn ask the gentlemen, whether there was not more room to apprehend that the present holder, who has got his certificate of a distressed and meritorious fellow-citizen, for one eighth or tenth of its ultimate value, might not feel some remorse in retaining so unconscionable an advantage?

Similar propositions, it was said, had been made and rejected in the state legislatures. This was not fact. The propositions made in the state legislatures were not intended to do justice to the injured, but to seize a profit to the public.

But no petitions for redress had come from the sufferers. Was merit then to be the less regarded, because it was modest? Perhaps, however, another explanation ought to be given. Many of the sufferers were poor & uninformed. Those of another description were so dispersed, that their interests and efforts could not be brought together. The case of the purchasing holders was very different.

The constitutionality of the proposition had been drawn into question: He asked whether words could be devised that would place the new government more precisely in the same relation to the real creditors with the old? The power was the same; the objection was the same; the means only were varied.

An objection had been drawn from the article prohibiting *ex post facto* laws. But *ex post facto* laws relate to criminal, not civil cases. The constitution itself requires this definition, by adding to a like restriction on the states, an express one against retrospective laws of a civil nature.

It had been said that foreigners had been led to purchase, by their faith in the article of the constitution relating to the public debts. He would answer the objection by a single fact; foreigners had shewn by the market price in Europe, that they trusted the nature of the foreign debt more under the old government, than the nature of the domestic debt under the new government.

Objections to the measure had been drawn from its supposed tendency to impede public credit. He thought it, on the contrary, perfectly consistent with the establishment of public credit. It was in vain to say that government ought never to revise measures once decided. Great caution on this head ought, no doubt, to be observed: but there were situations in which, without some legislative interposition, the first principles of justice, and the very ends of civil society, would be frustrated. The gentlemen themselves had been compelled to make exceptions to the general doctrine—they would probably make more before the business was at an end.

It had been urged that if government should interpose in the present case, an interposition would be authorised in any case whatever, where the stock might fluctuate—the principal would apply as well to a fall of 60 or 76 per cent, as to a fall of 600 or 700 per cent. He could not admit this inference. A distinction was essential between an extreme case and a case short of it. The line was difficult to be drawn—but it was no more incumbent on him, than on his opponents, to draw it. They themselves could not deny that a certain extremity of the evil would have justified the interposition. Suppose that the distress of the alienating creditors had been ten times as great as it was—that instead of 2, 3. or 4s. in the pound, they had received a farthing only in the pound—and that the certificates lay now in the hands of the purchasers in that state, or even at a less value—was there a member who would rise up and say, that the purchasers ought to be paid the entire nominal sum, and the original sufferer be entitled to no indemnification whatever?

Gentlemen had triumphed in the want of a precedent to the measure. No government, it was said, had interposed to redress fluctuation in its publick paper.—But what was the government that had funded its debts under the circumstances of the American debt? If no government had done so, there could be no precedent either for or against the measure, because the occasion itself was unprecedent. And if no similar occasion had before existed in any country, the precedent to be set would at least be harmless, because no similar occasion would be likely to happen in this.

If gentlemen persisted, however, in demanding precedents, he was happy in being able to gratify them with two, which though not exactly parrallel, were on that account of greater force, since the interposition of government had taken place where the emergency could less require them.

The first was the case of the Canada bills. During the war, which ended in 1763, and which was attended with a revolution in the government of Canada, the supplies obtained for the French army in that province were paid for in bills of exchange and certificates.—This paper depreciated, & was bought up chiefly by British merchants. The sum and depreciation were so considerable, as to become a subject of negociation between France and Great-Britain at the peace. The negociation produced a particular article, by which it was agreed by France that the paper ought to be redeemed at a liquidated value. In the year 1766 this article was accordingly carried into effect by ministers from the two courts, who reduced the paper in the hands of the British holders, in some instances, as much as 75 per cent. below its nominal value. It was stated indeed by the reporters of the case, that the holders of the paper had themselves concurred in the liquidation; but it was not probable that the concurrence was voluntary. If it was voluntary, it shews that they themselves were sensible of the equity of the sacrifice.

The other case was of still greater weight, as it had no relation to war or to treaty, and took place in the nation which has been held up as a model with respect to publick credit. In the year 1713, the civil list of Great-Britain had fallen into arrears to the amount of 500,000l. The creditors who had furnished supplies to the government had, instead of money, received debentures only from the respective officers. These had depreciated. In that state they were assigned in some instances—in others covenanted to be assigned. When the Parliament had appropriated fonds for satisfying these arrears they inserted an express provision in the act, that the creditors who had been obliged by the default of government to dispose of their paper at a loss, might redeem it from the assignees, by repaying the actual price with an interest of six per cent: and that all agreements and covenants to assign should be absolutely void. Here then was an interposition on the very principle, that a government ought to redress the wrongs sustained by its default, and on an occasion trivial when compared with that under consideration; yet it does not appear that the public credit of the nation was injured by it.

The best source of confidence in a government was the apparent honesty of its views. The proposition on the table could not possibly be ascribed to any other motive than this, because the public was not to gain a farthing by it. The next source was an experienced punctuality in the payments due from the government. For this support to public credit, he relied on what had been experienced by a part of the foreign creditors; on the provision to be made for the residue; and the punctuallity which he flattered himself would be observed in all future payments of the domestic creditors. He was more apprehensive of injury to public credit from such modifications of the interest of the public debt, as some gentlemen seemed to have in view. In these the public would be the gainer, and the plea of inability the more alarming; because it was so easy to be set up, so difficult to be disproved, and consequently for which the temptations would be alluring.

The impracticability of the measure was the remaining ground on which it had been attacked. He did not deny that it would be attended with dificulties, and that perfect justice would not be done; but these were not the questions. It was sufficient that a grievous injustice would be lessened, and the difficulties might be surmounted. What he had in view was that, the conveniency of claimants, some authority should be provided and properly distributed thro' the union, in order to investigate and ascertain the claims; and that for the security of the public, the burden of proof should be thrown on the claimants. A scrutiny on this plan, added by original settlements in the books of the army department, and the state commissioners, and other office-documents would be a remedy at once for all the difficulties stated with regard to ficticious names, certificates issued as money by commissaries and quarter-masters, due bills, &c.

For some particular cases special provisions might be requisite. The case of loan-office certificates, alienated at early periods, before they were depreciated fell under this discription. Legacies might be another. He should have no objection to some special regulation, as to the payments of debts in certificates to persons within the British lines, said to have authorised by the law of New-York; though he presumed few such payments had been made, and that of these few the greater part had by this time passed from the creditors into other hands. There might be a few other cases equally entitled to some particular attention in the details of the provision. As to the merchants who had compounded for their debts in certificates, or persons who had exchanged bonds for them, it could not be doubted that the transactions had refference to the market value of the paper, and therefore had nothing peculiar in them.

The expence incident to such a plan of investigation ought to form no difficulty. It bears no proportion to the expence already incurred by commissioners, &c. for affecting a less proportion of justice. Rather than justice should not be done, the expence might be taken out of the portion to the original sufferers.

The danger of frauds and prejuries had been worked up into a formed objection. If these had always been equally alarming, no provision could ever have been made for the discharge of public debts. He reminded the committee of the frauds and perjuries for which a door had been opened by the final settlements, &c. of the frauds and perjuries inseparable from the collection of imposts and excises:—yet these were all submitted to as necessary evils, because justice could not be done without them: The frauds and perjuries incident to this supplementary provision for justice, must be very inconsiderable in number; and still more so, when compared either with the object to be attained, or with the like evils already encountered in pursuit of a like object.

Great ingenuity and information had been exerted, by gentleman on the other side, in raising dificulties; He was sure that, after an adoption of the proposition, the same exertion would be used in removing them, and with such aid the ideas of impracticability would vanish.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

HAD the publication in the GAZETTE of the 31st of March, under the signature of *Robert Breck*, extended no farther than this County, it might have seemed unnecessary to arrest any further public attention. But when it is considered that the GAZETTE hath a much more extensive circulation than the limits of this County, and that the same, or a nearly similar publication hath been inserted in the CENTINEL, a paper printed in Boston, and possibly in several other papers that may be read by those who have no particular knowledge of the several characters of the drama, the following affidavits of gentlemen I have occasionally seen, must not be thought altogether impertinent.—And it is not doubted if any Printers have or hereafter shall extract for their papers the said publication in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE of March 31st, under the signature of *Robert Breck*, they will also do the same with the following.

I, SAMUEL SHELDON, of Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, gentleman, of lawful age, being sworn and cautioned to testify the truth, Do declare and say, that before the last August term of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, I was served with a writ to appear at the said term, which writ was made out and filled by William Lyman, of Northampton, whom I suppos'ed to be an admitted and sworn Attorney—I accordingly went to Northampton, the place for holding the said Court, the first day of the term, and intended to have settled the demand by acknowledging judgment therefor before some Justice of the Peace—but happening to meet Samuel Hinckley, Esq. of said Northampton, a practising Attorney, I was asked by him if Col. Lyman had not entered an action against me; I told him that I supposed the action was, or would be entered—said Hinckley then said, that if I would employ him he would throw said Lyman out of his costs, as he was not a sworn Attorney, and therefore could not appear to manage the said action. And I further say, that said Hinckley was so desirous of being employed, that he said it was no matter about any fee—I accordingly employed said Hinckley, and thereby threw said Lyman out of his costs, and obtained a bill of costs against him.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

SAMUEL SHELDON.

Signed and sworn to in presence of us,
JOHN SMITH,
BENJAMIN DAVENPORT.

I, SOLOMON ALLEN, of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, a Major in the Militia, being sworn and cautioned to testify the truth, Do declare and say, that at the last August term of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, I was in the Court-house when William Lyman asserted his right to appear and manage an action then called, in which he had been employed. The Attornies objected to his appearance, because he was not an admitted and sworn Attorney, and said that no person who was not an Attorney regularly admitted and sworn could appear for any other person in any Judicial Court in this Commonwealth—and they moved to the Court to make a rule that no person should appear other than admitted Attornies. The Court accordingly determined that said Lyman should not appear, and that the plaintiff who had employed him should be non-suited and taxed in costs to the defendant, and that such should in future be the rule of Court, for it was agreeably to what the Supreme Court had done. And I well remember said Lyman offered to produce powers of Attorney, but they were considered as no way affecting the case, because if he had the powers he could not appear—and it was admitted by both the Court and Bar that said Lyman had powers of Attorney, and on that principle determined.

In testimony whereof I set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

SOLOMON ALLEN.

Signed and sworn to, in presence of me,
JOSEPH LYMAN.

I, NOAH GOODMAN, of South-Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, Esquire, being sworn and duly cautioned to testify the truth, Do declare and say that at the last August term of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, I think on the fifth day of the term which was Saturday in the forenoon while the docket was calling, I was in the Court-House at said Northampton; and in the Justices' bench, when William Lyman, of said Northampton, appeared to answer and manage an action that had been entered—his appearance was accordingly disputed on the part of the Bar by Simeon Strong, Caleb Strong, and Moses Bliss, Esquires, all admitted and sworn Attornies of said Court, who objected that said Lyman was not an admitted and sworn Attorney, and consequently could not appear to manage any action in any Court within this Commonwealth—said Lyman prayed of the Court to be allowed an appearance by virtue of the Constitution, which authorizes persons to appoint Counsel of their election. The Attornies however said it was the sense of the Constitution, that persons should have a right to appoint any other than admitted and sworn Attornies to manage their actions—neither did any of the Attornies or even the Court so much as doubt that said Lyman had proper powers of Attorney to appear in the action—but it was admitted by both the Court and bar during the argument, that said Lyman had suitable powers of Attorney, which I well remember he offered to produce—It was, notwithstanding, determined by the Court that he should not be permitted to appear, but that the actions should be non-suited, and the plaintiffs taxed in costs. I also remember hearing one of the Justices of the Pleas observe, while the matter was under consideration, that the Supreme Court had done the same.

The foregoing is the purport as nearly as I can recollect of what I informed the House of Representatives at their session last winter. For the only matter of enquiry with them was, whether any Court had refused the appearance of any person because he was not an admitted and sworn Attorney—and it was not even asked by any member, in what number of actions the appearance had been denied, as the number was deemed immaterial.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of April, seventeen hundred and ninety.

NOAH GOODMAN.

Signed and sworn to in presence of me,
JONATHAN DWIGHT.

I, TIMOTHY ROBINSON, of Granville, in the County of Hampshire, Esquire, being sworn and duly cautioned to testify the truth, Do declare and say that at the last August term of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, I was at Northampton during considerable part of the term, and was in the Court House when William Lyman, of said Northampton, offered to appear and answer for the plaintiff in an action which he had instituted and entered at said term—his appearance was accordingly challenged on the part of the bar, by Simeon Strong, Caleb Strong, and Moses Bliss, Esquires, the oldest and principal Attornies present—And I well remember that the ground of the challenge was because said Lyman was not an admitted and regularly sworn Attorney, and that there was no doubt by either the Court or Bar, that said Lyman had authentic powers of Attorney from the person for whom he attempted to appear. And I well recollect that said Lyman offered in Court to produce his power of Attorney, which was considered as wholly immaterial by the Court, and determined that said Lyman could not appear if he had a power of Attorney, because he was not regularly admitted and sworn.

I was also the last winter in the General Court, a member of the House of Representatives, when enquiry was made whether the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Hampshire had thus decided, and informed the House of the above facts—and also referred the House to John Phelps, Esq. member from Westfield, who was then constrained to acknowledge that there was an agreement by the Bar, not to engage in an action which had not been primarily instituted by some of the profession. I was also at Springfield in March, on my return from the General Court, and was enquired of by the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, how I could consent to a law which had been passed during the session of the General Court, authorising any person of decent character to appear for any other person in any Court of this Commonwealth; to which I replied it appeared to be necessary for defeating the combination of the Bar—on which an Attorney present said, that Col. Lyman when he was denied an appearance at August term last, did not produce his powers of Attorney—to which the Sheriff of the County, who was present, said, no matter for that, he offered to produce his power, but it was admitted by the Court that he had a power, and determined on that principle—To which Judge Porter replied, yes, he had—And Judge Bliss said, how could the Court do otherways, as the laws then were. The foregoing is, according to my best recollection, a true sketch of facts.

In witness whereof I set my hand and seal this twenty-first day of April, seventeen hundred and ninety.

TIMOTHY ROBINSON.

Signed and sworn to in presence of
JOHN G. HILLEMAN.

I, PERES CLAP, of Southampton, in the county of Hampshire, Gentleman, and a Deputy-Sheriff under Elisha Porter, Esq. Sheriff for the said County, being sworn and duly cautioned to testify the truth, Declare and say, that at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, which was holden at Springfield some time in the Month of March last, I was at said Springfield, and in the Chamber in which the Court usually dine, at Mr. Zenas Parsons's house, and saw Col. Timothy Robinson in the same room, on his return from the General Court, and heard him asked by some of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas who were there present, how he could consent to the law then just passed respecting Attornies—he said it appeared necessary to counteract the combination of the Bar, and establish an uniform and equitable construction of the Constitution—And he then adverted to the decision that had been made at the then last term in the County, respecting the appearance of William Lyman; on which an Attorney present said, Col. Lyman did not produce his powers of Attorney, on which Sheriff Porter observed, it was no matter for that, he offered to produce them, and it was considered by the Court that he had powers of Attorney, and determined on that principle—to which Judge Porter said, yes, it was so—and Judge Bliss said, yes, and how could the Court do otherways, as the laws then were—Judge Mather was silent.

PERES CLAP.

HAVING therefore furnished the foregoing facts, I submit to the consideration of the publick whether that part of Mr. Gardiner's speech which respects this County is as Robert Breck, Esq. says, an absolute falshood and misrepresentation—and whether Mr. Breck's assertion that I neither offered or declared in Court that I had any powers of Attorney, is consistent with truth—And shall forbear at this time any other comment than that it is noticed even by inspiration as the most heightened iniquity to offer to reprove others for misfeasances we are at the same time ourselves perpetrating. It is such conduct that occasions the rhetorical expostulations of the Apostle—"thou that preachest another should not steal dost thou steal?"—&"those that in judging others condemn themselves, are pronounced to be without excuse."

WILLIAM LYMAN.

LONDON, March 21.
MAN RACE.

A man, aged fifty two, has undertaken for a wager of a hundred guineas, to run from Winsor to Hyde Park Corner and back, which is 44 miles and a quarter, in seven hours and a quarter. Great betts are depending on this race, which is to be determined this day.

The importation of *wheat* from America, will not cover the expences of those who have entered into that speculation.—*Wheats* are now five shillings the quarter, cheaper than they were at the beginning of the harvest!

SHOCKING MURDER.

Thursday se'nnight an unprovoked and cruel murder was committed on the body of Joseph Stone, farmer, of Potter-Hill, near Sheffield, by one Jackson, a shoemaker of Mortomly, near the above place. It appears that the unfortunate deceased went to the house of Jackson, to request the Payment of some money owing to him, and found his wife only at home, who immediately went to a public house to fetch her husband. Mr. Stone, in the mean while, standing out of doors, on Jackson's coming home, he began to abuse his wife in so violent a manner, that Mr. Stone opened the door, and remonstrated on the violence of his proceedings; which Jackson answered by threatning him with doing for him if he did not go about his business. After some words he went away, and Jackson followed him, and struck him a blow on the temple, the at same time stabbing him in the side with a knife, of which wound he languished till Sunday evening and then expired. Jackson was secured immediately on perpetrating the deed, & is since committed to York-Castle.

Great seal of France.—This instrument of authority is to be changed, in order that it may bear the new legend of *Louis*, King of "the *French!*"

A few days since died at Horseley in Derbyshire, a woman named Frances Barton, at the astonishing age of 107. She followed Midwivery upwards of 80 years. It is said she remembered the Revolution in 1688, and that she danced at a merry-making on that glorious occasion.

The private character of the KING OF POLAND is most excellent. He has lately made a present to the National Treasury of half a million, to defray the expence of raising an army. One million has been offered in loan, without interest, by the Marshal of the Diet, and a plan is on foot to raise thirteen millions of florins on annuities.

The National Assembly have passed a decree, abolishing all exclusive privileges for sending letters or papers by the post; but in order to support the liberty of the press, the post shall be obliged to carry printed works, which are not bound, also pamphlets, journals, and advertisements, at the rate of one sol per sheet or half sheet.

CHARACTER OF
JOSEPH II. EMPEROUR OF GERMANY.

The conclusion of this Monarch's life was certainly the part of it which did him much credit.

As a Statesman, he had failed in most of his plans: They were ill-combined, and worse executed. He was *maximus in minimus*, and *minimus in maximis*.

He would have made an excellent *Secretary* to a Minister of State, for he was indefatigable in reading and writing dispatches.

He would have made an admirable *Messenger*, for he delighted in galloping from town to town, and province to province.

At his death, indeed, he was great, displaying at once the man and the Christian. He saw undismayed the approach of dissolution; this might be expected from the son of MARIA THERESA, the most illustrious of whose daughter (the QUEEN OF FRANCE) was no less firm in the midst of personal danger.

A few hours before his death he said to one of his Ministers—"I think the Poet wrong, who says *from the* THRONE *to the grave most dreadful is the passage*. For my part I regret not the loss of Empire; I feel much more sensibly the loss of my amiable niece. Death appears not more dreadful to me in my present situation; than if I had lived in an humble sphere: My mind is pretty much at rest with respect to greatness and dominion; and I trust I shall meet death with as little dismay, as the man to whom it would be a release from poverty and wretchedness."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 21.

"We have just received advice from Brussels that the propositions made by the new Sovereign of the House of Austria for an accomodation with the Netherlands, has experienced the same fate with the letters from Comte COBENZEL,—said proposals having been rejected by the Congress, to which it was referred by the States of Brabant."

PARIS, (*France*) March 4.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6. A letter from Mr. NECKAR on the state of the Finances was read to the Assembly. The contents were far from being agreeable. In the first place, the Members had the mortification to find that the nation was in danger of losing a Minister in whom the general confidence was placed; for he informed the Assembly that his health was so greatly impaired, that he must soon withdraw himself from the fatigues of publick affairs, and go to *Bareges*, *Spa*, or some other place, to drink the waters. But that before he quitted his then exalted but painful situation, he wished to speak some comfort to the Assembly, by shewing that there was good ground for a hope that the finances of the country would again appear in a flourishing state. But lest the hopes of the nation should be too sanguine on this head, Mr. Neckar informed the Assembly, that it was still in a state of distress and embarrassment, which *might* become *critical* if *effectual* resources were not *soon* discovered.

According to his calculations, the Treasury must receive an additional supply of upwards of *Two hundred Millions of Livres* (or about 8,750,000l. sterling) to be enabled to make good all charges upon it to the end of the year 1790.

Mr. Necker observed, that if things could go on quietly, and without any violent shock, until the beginning of 1791, the State would be out of danger.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

This day were intered the remains of the illustrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. with every mark of tender and respectful sorrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him—friends truly sensible of his worth, or an intelligent and grateful city could show.

The ships in the harbour, of all nations, hung their flags half mast high.

To the town of Boston, the place of his nativity, he has left a liberal and well-judged token of his remembrance; to the city of Philadelphia, his second place of birth, he has left the same. But time alone can unfold to his country, and his fellow-men, the numerous treasures of wisdom, which his patriotism and philanthropy have bequeathed them.

NORTHAMPTON, May 5.

On Friday evening last the Honourable Supreme Judicial Court finished their session in this town. During their sitting six persons were convicted of passing or otherwise being concerned in the business of counterfeiting Spanish milled dollars—One for forgery—One for endeavouring to carry off a free Negro—and one for adultery. They received their several sentences—none of which were corporal, except upon failure of complying with that part of their sentence imposing fines.

The spirit of liberty has reached the district of Algiers, where the inhabitants have refused to pay their ordinary tribute, the Dey has been obliged to send a detachment of troops, commanded by an Aga, to compel them: but there is reason to believe their numbers being superior, will, by surrounding, overpower them.

A Newburn (N. C. paper) of March 11, informs, That the inhabitants of Cape-Fancoise, have declared themselves independent from the King and National Assembly of France—raised an armed force under the name of "*The Patriots of Cape-Francoise*"—established a House of Legislature, and appointed a Governor. The first operation of the administration has been to declare their port open to the vessels of every nation, and to permit the importation of all sorts of commodities.

Departed this life at Philadelphia, on the 17th ult. the venerable and celebrated Philosopher, and Patriot, his Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *L. L. D.* in the 85th year of his age.

On the 22d of April, in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. *Maddison* rose and made the following motion.

MR. SPEAKER,

Said he, tho' we have been informed not only thro' the channel of the newspapers, but by a more direct communication, of the decease of an illustrious character whose native genius has rendered distinguished services to the cause of science and of mankind in general, and whose patriotic exertions have contributed in a high degree to the independence and prosperity of this country in particular—the occasion seems to call upon us to pay some tribute to his memory expressive of the tender veneration his country feels for such distinguished merit—I therefore move the following resolution:

"The house being informed of the decease of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a citizen whose native genius was not more an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions of it have been precious to science, to freedom, and to his country, do resolve, as a mark of the veneration due to his memory, that the members wear the customary bage of mourning for one month."

On the question, this motion passed without a division.

DIED.]—At Hartford, on the 26th ult. of a pleurisy, Lt. Col. NOADIAH LEONARD, of Sunderland, in the 53d year of his age. His remains were conveyed to his own house, and on the 29th were respectfully intered by a numerous collection of his friends and acquaintance, who were assembled upon the sorrowful occasion. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Hatfield, from Mark xiii. 34, 35, 36, 37.—*For the Son of man is as a man taking a far journey, who left his house and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the Porter to watch. Watch ye therefore (for ye know not when the Master of the House cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing in the morning) lest coming in the morning he find you sleeping. And what I say unto you, I say unto all watch.*

Col. Leonard was esteemed for his humanity and benevolence—for his attachment to order and regularity—for that fidelity and propriety with which he discharged the duties of a citizen, and the several public employments to which he was called. The town of Sunderland; and the publick have reason to regret the loss of so worthy and useful a character. He has left a sorrowful widow and seven children to bewail his death. God has separated from them a faithful friend and skilful guide. These afflicted mourners have many sympathetic tears mixed with theirs. They are affectionately commended to the grace of God for support and comfort under this misterious dispensation of his holy and righteous providence.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of JONATHAN HALE, late of Barnardston, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to me the subscriber—three months being allowed to bring in their claims—No accounts will be allowed after that date. Notice is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to said estate to settle their accounts immediately.

ELIHU SCOTT, Adm'r.

Barnardston, April, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in South-Hadley, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and minister tax, for the year 1788, and 1789, as follows, viz.

	State Tax. £. d. q.	Town Tax. £. d. q.	M. Tax £. d. q.
Capt. Moses Marsh,	0 3 3	5 2 0	6 3 0
Mark Ferry,	0 1 3	0 3 0	1 0 0
Jonathan Cook,		1 2 0	2 0 0
Edward Green,		7 3 0	9 3 0
Warham Smith,		1 2 0	2 0 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th of May inst. so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Noah Goodman, Esq. in said South-Hadley, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ELI KELLOGG, Collector.

South-Hadley, May 3d, 1790.

Tickets,

IN the Seventh Class of WILLIAMSTOWN FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY, which will commence drawing on the 24th inst. to be sold by

JOHN STODDARD.

Northampton, May 4, 1790.

Whereas CYNTHIA, the wife of me the Subscriber, has in violation of her marriage covenant, withdrawn herself from my bed and board, and unjustly and without cause refuses to live with me—and whereas by her unfaithful behaviour I have reason to fear she will endeavour to injure my interest, by contracting debts on my account—I hereby notify and warn all persons against harbouring or giving her any credit for any matter whatever, on my account, as I will not pay any demands made against me on her account.

OLIVER PARMENTER.

Barnardston, April 14, 1790.

GARDEN-SEEDS,
TO BE SOLD BY
TEMPERANCE GIBBS,
NEAR CLARK'S FERRY

Northampton, April 9th, 1790.

FOR SALE,
AN EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND
WATCH,
WHICH CAN BE WELL RECOMMENDED.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

TO A LADY ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

THE ſtormy blaſts of winter now are o'er,
And fierce tempeſtuous winds have ceas'd to roar,
The warbling birds in groves and meadows ſing,
While nature indicates approaching ſpring.
Soon will this pleaſant ſeaſon glide away,
And ſummer's ſun beam forth a warmer ray—
Autumn ſucceed to pay the labourer's toil
With grain and fruit that load the fertile ſoil.
From frozen climes, ſtern clouds of ſnow appear,
To change the ſcene and cloſe the fleeting year.
So 'tis with man—whoſe life is but a flow'r.
His youth like ſpring, the being of an hour!
Manhood arrives and in the buſy train
Springs proud ambition and a thirſt for gain,
Eager for ſomething—nothing can he find
To quell deſire, and fill the inſatiate mind,
Old age approaches next to end each ſtrife,
And ſnatch frail man from off the ſtage of life.
Since then, dear Sally, life is but a ſpan,
Let's ſtudy Wiſdom, and her precepts ſcan,
If youthful pleaſures flee away ſo faſt,
We'll live each day as if it were our laſt,
Improve the moments by kind acts of love,
And pay due homage to the powers above.
We'll never turn the friendleſs from our door,
But feed the hungry and relieve the poor,
For all are ſubject to misfortune's ſway,
And we may be diſtreſt as well as they.
Virtue ſhall guide us to the peaceful ſhore,
Where love and truth will dwell forevermore.

THE MORALIST.

THERE are not a few people who are diſpoſed to value or condemn themſelves by the opinion of others. They imagine their virtues are in exact proportion to the eclat of the populace. Now I pray to know, as I hold a contrary opinion, what the world has to do in determining a perſon's real worth, that ſhould induce him to ſacrifice the repoſe of his heart to its fickle judgment?

The world is known to form raſh and haſty determinations—it celebrates actions the moſt mean and ignoble—its diſpraiſes are moſtly the fruits of enmity—its reproaches fall heavily upon that ſide of our character, which the monitor within tells us is by no means the moſt deſerving of them.

It is blind to blemiſhes, for which the language of the heart ſharply reproves us. Indeed what has the world to do with the rectitude of a character, when its notions of honor and honeſty, virtue and vice are ſo indeterminate, that they ſcarcely agree in different climates, or even in two neighbouring towns. Beſides the claim that it ſets up of ſetting in judgment upon characters, when it is corrupted with a bribe, or ſower'd with envy, or puff'd with vanity, is an outrage on all the plain and equitable rules of determining perſonal merit.

In this ſituation the world may overate, or undervalue a man's virtues, juſt as may happen to fit the humour of the times. His good may be evilly ſpoken of, or his vices cheriſhed—a graceful figure may appear diſtorted, and the deformities of an unſkilful piece of daubing, paſs for the maſterly touches of the pencil.

In ſhort if a man will reſt his character upon the judgment of the world, it will go very much with the mood it is in—When it falls into a pleaſant humour a bad man may be a very good one—nay, the ſorrieſt character may be touched off till it exhibits the moſt beautiful tints.

But in a fit of ſpleen, a man with every virtue will fall, and that wonderfully. Be adviſed then not to truſt the judgment of a ſnarling croaking world for a character. 'Tis nothing but a fatal ſelf-deception.—It will render one always at a loſs how to do or what to think. It will ſet him up and take him down, without manifeſting the ſhadow of a reaſon—It will exaggerate his virtues or inflame his crimes, and beſet him with unceaſing temptation. The ſafeſt way is to follow the reports of reaſon, and then let the approbation of the world follow us if it pleaſes.

But when I am aſked whether we may become abſolutely unfeeling to the opinion of others reſpecting us, I anſwer, that it is unneceſſary as well as impoſſible that we ſhould be inſenſible here. We need not however be fetter'd by the public opinion, as an irrevocable law, but only uſe it as a help to come to the knowledge of ourſelves. We are to regard publick cenſures as we do the railings of an enemy, and examine whether the accuſations be juſt. And when you would avenge yourſelf upon the publick for any abuſe, the ſureſt way is to be yourſelf a good and honeſt man.

Praiſes that are indiſcriminately beſtowed, ſhould be received like the careſſes of a friend blinded by an overweaning attachment, and are to be conſidered of far leſs advantage to us, than the harſh repreſentations of an accuſing world.

If then you will accept the public as a teacher to impart inſtruction, it will be an eaſy way of coming at the great ſcience of ſelf acquaintance. You will feel under obligation for having received an education gratis, as the publick never charges any thing for its opinion. And to ſtand corrected of your vices and ſtrengthened in your virtues, will beautify your character, and brighten it with luſtre like to that of the perfect day.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE SUSSEX CALF.

However ſtrange and improbable the following ſtory may appear, we are authoriſed to preſent it to our readers as a fact.

A SHORT time ſince a butcher who had purchaſed a Calf not far from Lewes, ſat with it on a horſe at a public houſe door—on which a ſhoemaker (remarkable for his drollery) obſerving, and knowing that the butcher had to paſs through a wood, offered to the landlord to ſteal the calf, provided he would treat him with ſixpenny worth of grog. The landlord agreed and the ſhoemaker ſet off and dropt one new ſhoe in the path near the middle of the wood, and another near a quarter of a mile from it.

The butcher ſaw the firſt ſhoe, but did not think it worth getting down for—however, when he diſcovered the ſecond, he thought the pair would be an acquiſition, and accordingly diſmounted, tied his horſe to the hedge, & walked back to where he had ſeen the firſt ſhoe. The ſhoemaker in the mean time, unſtrapped the calf, and carried it acroſs the field to the landlord, who put it in his barn. The butcher miſſing his calf went back to the inn, and told his misfortune—at the ſame time obſerving, that he muſt have another calf, coſt what it would, as the veal was beſpoke. The landlord told him he had a calf in the barn which he would ſell—the butcher looked at it, and aſked the price.—The landlord replied, give me the ſame as you did for the calf you loſt, as this I think is full as large. The butcher would by no means allow the calf to be ſo *good*, but agreed to give him within ſix ſhillings of what the other coſt, and accordingly put the calf a ſecond time on his horſe. Criſpin, elated with his ſucceſs, undertook to ſteal the calf a ſecond time for another ſixpenny-worth—which being agreed on, he poſted to the wood and hid himſelf—where, obſerving the butcher coming along, he bellowed ſo like a calf, that the butcher conceiving it to be the one he had loſt, cried out in joy,—"*Ah! are you there? have I found you at laſt*, and immediately diſmounted, and ran into the wood. Criſpin taking advantage of the butcher's abſence, unſtrapped the calf, and actually got back with it to the publican, before the butcher arrived to tell his mournful tale, who attributed the whole to witchcraft. The publican unravelled the myſtery, and the butcher after paying for, and partaking of a crown's worth of punch, returned home—and the ſhoemaker got greatly applauded for his ingenuity.

ANECDOTE

Of the celebrated Mr. Cibber.

THIS ſtrange eccentric wag, in company with three other *bon vivants*, made an excurſion to France. One had a falſe ſet of teeth, a ſecond a glaſs eye, a third a cork leg, but the fourth had nothing particular, except a remarkable way of ſhaking his head. They travelled in a poſt coach, and while they were going the firſt ſtage, after each had made merry with his neighbours infirmity, they agreed that at every baiting place they would all affect the ſame ſingularity. When they came to breakfaſt, they were all to ſquint, and as the countrymen ſtood gaping round when they firſt alighted—'Ad rot it,' cried one, 'how that man ſquints!' 'Why damn thee,' cried the ſecond, 'here be another ſquinting fellow.' The third was thought to be a better ſquinter than the other two, and the fourth better than all the reſt. In ſhort, language cannot expreſs how admirably they ſquinted, for they went on a degree beyond the ſuperlative. At dinner they all appeared to have cork legs, and they ſtumping about made more diverſion than they had at breakfaſt. At tea they were all deaf—but at ſupper, which was at the ſhip in Dover, each man reſumed his character, the better to play his part in a farce they concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber called out to the waiter, here you fellow, take out my teeth!—'Teeth ſir?' Ay, teeth ſir. Unſcrew that wire, and you'll find they'll all come out together—After ſome heſitation the man did as he was ordered. This was no ſooner performed than a ſecond cried out here you, take out my eye! How ſir, come here you ſtupid dog, pull up that eye lid, and it will come out as eaſy as poſſible! This done, a third cried out, here you raſcal, take off my leg! This he did with leſs reluctance, being before appriſed it was a cork, and alſo ſuppoſed that it was his laſt job. He was, however, miſtaken. The fourth watched his opportunity, and while the poor affrighted fellow was ſurveying with a rueful countenance, the teeth, the eye, and leg, lying upon the table, cried out, come here, ſir, take off my head! Turning round, and ſeeing a man's head ſhaking like that of a mandarin upon a chimney piece, he darted out of the room—and then, after tumbling headlong down ſtairs, he ran about the houſe ſwearing the gentlemen up ſtairs were certainly all devils.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of MOSES WARNER, late of Amherſt deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and ſix months being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, at the houſe of SARAH WARNER, in ſaid Amherſt, on the firſt Wedneſdays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. No accounts will be allowed after that term.

SETH COLEMAN.
JACOB M'DANIELL.
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

SARAH WARNER, Adm'x.

April 20, 1790.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for ſale.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for eſtabliſhing Salaries of fixed and permanent value, for the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

W*HEREAS the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, provides, that an eſtabliſhment ſhould be made for an honourable ſtated ſalary of a fixed and permanent value, for the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court; and whereas the ſalary heretofore eſtabliſhed for ſaid Juſtices, is found inadequate for their honourable ſupport:*

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſum of three hundred and ſeventy pounds, be eſtabliſhed as the annual ſalary of the Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Judicial Court, for the time being; and that the ſum of three hundred and fifty pounds, be eſtabliſhed as the annual ſalary of each of the other Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court;—the ſame to be paid in quarterly payments to the ſaid Juſtices reſpectively, out of the Treaſury of this Commonwealth, the firſt quarter to be conſidered as having commenced on the firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety: and the ſaid ſum to be conſidered as adequate ſalaries for the ſervices of their office, without the addition of any fee or perquiſite whatever.

And be it further enacted, That an act paſſed in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, entitled an act for eſtabliſhing ſalaries of a fixed and permanent value for the Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court," be, and the ſame hereby is repealed.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, February 27, 1790.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 27, 1790.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Atteſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making compenſation to the Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, for his ſervices.

B*E it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the paſſing this act, there ſhall be allowed and paid out of the Treaſury of this Commonwealth, annually, the ſum of three hundred pounds, lawful money, to the Attorney-General, in full compenſation for his ſervices, to be paid in quarterly payments, as the ſame ſhall become due.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all bills of coſts, in criminal proſecutions, before the Supreme Judicial Court in this Commonwealth, the ſum of fifteen ſhillings, ſhall be taxed for the fees of the Attorney-General, without any allowance of travel—and all fees thus received by the ſaid Attorney-General, ſhall be accounted for by him annually, with the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 25, 1790.

This Bill having three ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Feb. 25, 1790.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Atteſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 193.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FEB. 19.*

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

On the REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Mr. MADDISON's motion for a diſcrimination under conſideration.

MR. GERRY roſe and obſerved, that it was with great concern he ſhould expreſs his ſentiments on a ſubject ſo important in its conſequences; that after mature deliberation he had formed an opinion; and that ſhould arguments hereafter preponderate againſt it, he ſhould think it conſiſtent not only with honeſty, but with honor, to alter that opinion, and freely declare it.

The amendment, he ſaid, propoſed by the gentleman from Virginia, differed from the propoſition before the committee in other points, beſides that of diſcrimination—and he propoſed, as an amendment to the amendment, to ſtrike out all that related to this queſtion, that the ſenſe of the committee may be fairly aſcertained, "Whether there ſhall be a diſcrimination between the original and aſſigned holders of publick ſecurities."

Mr. GERRY ſtated, that the foundation of the motion for a diſcrimination was the heavy loſſes ſuſtained by our brave and veteran ſoldiers, in the ſale of their public ſecurities. Little or nothing, he ſaid, had been urged in favor of meritorious officers, and of citizens who by the loan of their property, had contributed to the ſupport of the war, and much leſs of aſſignees; although he could ſee no reaſon why equal juſtice ſhould not be done to theſe two claſſes of original creditors. To form a judgement, then ſaid he, of the foundation of the motion for a diſcrimination, let us advert to the hiſtory of the army, and we ſhall find that their enliſtments expired at the end of 1775; that the commander in chief, not being able to re-inliſt the ſoldiers, was reduced almoſt to the neceſſity of abandoning the extenſive lines in the vicinity of Boſton; that notwithſtanding this, ſuch were the prejudices in favour of ſhort enliſtments, and ſuch the dread of a ſtanding army, that their times of ſervice expired at or about the end of 1776. During that campaign Congreſs were ſo fully convinced of the fatal conſequences of ſuch policy, as, at all events to determine that the next enliſtment ſhould be for the war; but they were afterwards conſtrained to provide the alternative, or for 3 years, and thoſe who enliſted for this term left the army in 1780. We ſhall alſo find that, in 1780, the army was greatly reduced, and the ſtates earneſtly called on to recruit their reſpective regiments; but ſuch were the proſpects of gain, from privateering and other meaſures—ſuch had been the ſufferings of the army, and ſo little was the confidence in public faith—as to require enormous bounties in ſpecie, and the mode of claſing, for obtaining recruits: the average of bounty in many ſtates was 250 dollars, in ſpecie, and in Maſſachuſetts upwards of 280. Thus then, if we divide the army into four claſſes, it will appear that the ſoldiers of the firſt and ſecond claſſes were diſcharged and fully paid, in 1775 and 1776; that the ſoldiers of the third claſs, who inliſted for the war between 1777 and 1780, ſerved ſix, five, or four years, without any other proſpect of reward than the ſtipulations of Congreſs; and that the fourth claſs ſome of whom ſerved two and an half years, others two years, and others one, were amply paid, bounties, the leaſt of which amounted to 100 dollars a year, or 8⅓ dollars a month, in ſpecie, excluſive of the allowance made by Congreſs. The third and fourth claſſes were, however entitled, by their contract, to 6⅔ dollars in ſpecie, per month or to an equivalent, excluſive of bounties, rations and cloathing; and how has the contract been fulfilled?

He then referred to a memorial of the officers and ſoldiers of the army, ſtating their grievances to Congreſs, in April, 1783; and likewiſe a reſolve of Congreſs, of July in the ſame year, for liquidating the accounts of the army, and for iſſuing certificates which would then produce but 2s. 6d. in the pound for the balance due to each officer and ſoldier.

Mr. Gerry then aſked, Is this a fulfilment of the contract? Was ever ſuch a brave army, ſo paid before; If then the contract has not been fulfilled, ought not the party, failing to do this, to indemnify the party who have ſuſtained damages? Juſtice may be in favour the fourth claſs; but juſtice, generoſity, and humanity plead loudly for the third claſs, the amount of whoſe demands will not exceed 2000000 dollars.

The queſtion then is, Who ought, in juſtice, to make good the loſſes of the ſoldiery? Some gentlemen ſay, thoſe who purchaſed their certificates: On what principle? From their having received them without an equivalent. Let us attend to the nature of the contract of the ſoldiers with the aſſignees; for it differs widely from that with Congreſs. Some gentlemen conſider it in the nature of a ſpecialty or bond; and have carried us to courts of law, to prove that whatever has been paid ſhort of the nominal value of the certificates, is now due from the aſſignees. This mode of reaſoning is inadmiſſible, becauſe particular deciſions of law courts cannot apply to great national queſtions; and the legiſlature is authoriſed to regulate ſuch courts, and is not to be regulated by them. But if admiſſible, is the transfer of a ſoldier's certificate in the nature of an aſſigned ſpecialty? For, if not, arguments on this principle will fall to the ground, and we ſhall be again freed from courts of law.

Mr. Gerry then ſhewed what a bond was, according to the law-definition of it, and that a certificate differed from it; as in the latter there was no condition of performance, or ſeal, and in the transfer no indorſement is neceſſary. The title, he ſaid, of an aſſignee to a certificate was by ſale, which is "a tranſmutation of property from one man to another, in conſideration of ſome value or recompenſe."

He further obſerved, that the public ſecurities of the United States are ſpecies of ſtock or property, ſimilar to merchandize; they are ſold in open Market, and at the market price, which is always an equivalent, for the market price of ſtock, he ſaid, was regulated by the public opinion, and depended in a great meaſure on the circumſtances of the nation, and on events: It had always been ſubject to great variations, and ever would be whilſt communities are ſubject to calamities: and this is a quality inſeparable from that ſpecies of property. To illuſtrate his argument he ſtated two caſes, the latter of which is as follows:—Suppoſe that the public debt was funded, and the ſtock at par; that a combination of European powers had been ſecretly formed to ſubdue us; that a fleet, with a formidable army, had ſuddenly appeared on our coaſt, and that the enemy had landed before arrangements could be made to reſiſt them, and had over-run half the country: Would not ſtock, under ſuch circumſtances be reduced in value? If a ſtockholder ſhould inſure his property in the funds, would not the policy be as valid againſt ſuch an enemy, as any other policy in time of war?

Let us ſuppoſe that this calamity had raiſed the premium to 80 per cent. and the ſtockholders had agreed to allow it, would the inſurer be juſtly entitled to it for taking the riſk? But if the ſtockholder, inſtead of giving the premiums had made ſale of his property at 80 per cent. diſcount, being one fifth of its former value, would not that fifth be an equivalent and the ſale valid? Where is the difference, except merely the mode of negociations, between inſuring his property at 80 per cent. premium, and ſelling it at 80 per cent. diſcount? Or, where is the injuſtice of the meaſure in either caſe? But ſhould the enemy be expelled, and ſtock again at par, can the original ſtockholder, in juſtice demand any part of the 80 per cent. premium, or of the 80 per cent. diſcount, on a pretence that he has not received an equivalent? If the whole had been loſt, would he have received the 20 per cent. which he received of the inſurer or purchaſer?—Surely not: and it muſt be evident that although the nominal was the real value of ſtock before the appearance and after the repulſe of the enemy, yet that the value was reduced by the danger of conqueſt, and that the market price at that period was an equivalent.

Several caſes have been cited as precedent for diſcriminating; that which relates to reduction of the Canada bills mentioned by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Maddiſon) was by his own acknowledgement not applicable. The caſe referred to, in the act of Queen Ann, cited by the gentleman, was not analogous; for independent of other conſiderations the debt contracted by the Queen for the ſupport of her houſhold was unliquidated, and by a vote of the Houſe of Commons had been diſallowed: Had the debt been liquidated, and certificates of it iſſued, as in the caſe of our ſoldiers, there would have been no interference of parliament in the ſubſequent transfer of ſuch certificates, as their whole conduct evinces.

Gentlemen, in favour of diſcrimination have alſo mentioned the South-Sea and Miſſiſippi ſchemes: The gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Boudinot) had clearly ſhewn that the conduct of parliament in the South-Sea ſcheme was directly againſt diſcrimination; for although they impriſoned the directors and others, & confiſcated their property, although it was bought and ſold from par to 13 or 1400 per cent.

The hiſtory of the Miſſiſippi ſcheme I propoſe not to ſtate fully but to mention a few particulars. In the year 1717 the government of France were deeply indebted, and had iſſued ſtate bills to the amount of ſeveral hundred millions of livers, they were ſold at 60 or 70 per cent. diſcount; and the Regent of France, deſirous of appreciating them, eſtabliſhed a commercial company with the excluſive privilege of trading to the Miſſiſippi, to conſiſt of ſuch as would ſubſcribe 60 millions payable in ſtate bills at par: at firſt there were few diſpoſed to be concerned, but at length the ſum was ſubſcribed, the ſtock by another arret was encreaſed to 100 millions: the farm of tobacco, amounting to 4 millions a year, was then granted to the company as a fund to pay the intereſt, and under the direction of Mr. Law, they made greater profits from it. Stocks were thus enhanced from 70 per cent. below to 20 per cent. above par. The India and African companies were afterwards incorporated with the Miſſiſippi, whoſe capital was further extended, by which means ſtocks roſe to 5 or 600, and in the progreſs of this matter, to 1000 per cent. at this period a ſubſcription was opened for 50 million of livres, at 10 for 1, payable at 10 different payments; & ſo infatuated was the nation, that the ſubſcription in a few days amounted to 75 millions, being half as much more as was wanted, and the day after the ſubſcription was cloſed, thoſe who had given 1000 ſold for 2000 per cent. When the bubble burſt, as it is expreſſed, no attempt was made by government to interfere in the transfers made by individuals, but all ſuch transfers were valid.

From all which, I think it will appear that ſtocks are, in their nature, a ſpecies of property ſubject to great variations from calamities and other cauſes; that the market price will be regulated by public opinion, and that it is always conſidered as an equivalent. A transfer of property in the funds, at the market price, differs widely from the gambling of ſtockjobbers, a pernicious ſpecies of traffic, of the nature of wagers or bets; and thoſe concerned therein have no property in the funds, and generally are ſubject to puniſhment.

Should enquiry be made, what calamity have we been under to reduce ſo low the price of our ſtocks? I anſwer, the calamity of a defective national government; the effects of which were ſeverely felt. In 1780, Congreſs called on the ſtates to ſink their reſpective proportions of the old paper money; part complied, and part did not. The conſequence was, that in 1781 the bubble burſt, and almoſt ruined the public credit. Early in 1783, the army, from want of pay, were nearly mutinying, and part of them did mutiny, and drove Congreſs from Philadelphia. Again—Congreſs, by the confederation, were authoriſed to tax the ſtates on a valuation of their reſpective property; but the ſtates were unable to produce the documents required for forming that valuation, and refuſed to adopt a new rule propoſed by Congreſs, who could therefore levy no tax. To evince an honeſt diſpoſition and to ſupport public credit as far as poſſible, Congreſs propoſed the plan of impoſt and ſupplemantary funds: this was accepted by ſome ſtates, and violently oppoſed in others, which produced apprehenſion that a conſiderable part of the union wiſhed to apply the ſpunge to the public debt. Theſe circumſtances, and the conſequent commotions, ſo weakened government, that we had no credit, public or private, at home or abroad. By theſe and other calamities, and the load of our debt, were the ſtocks reduced, the public opinion fixed their rates, and taking the riſk, they were worth no more; but circumſtances are now altered, and they are encreaſed in value.

Gentlemen, to ſupport diſcrimination, have charged aſſignees with fraud. Are the aſſignees chargeable for the defects of the confederation? Or for a non-compliance of ſome of the defects of the ſtates with the requiſitions for ſinking the old bills of credit? Or for the mutinying of part of the army? Or for the conſequent commotions? Or did the aſſignees deceive the original holders? Did they act the part of ſharpers and ſwindlers? If ſo, being the culprits to juſtice; your country demands it. But if their only crime is good fortune in their negociations, if they have purchaſed the ſecurities in open market, and honeſtly paid for them, treat them as good citizens, acquit them of fraud, and do them juſtice. Being among thoſe original holders who have transferred part of their certificates, and not replaced them, I can feel for myſelf as for our brave ſoldiers, but am againſt diſcrimination. So much for the juſtice of the meaſure: Let us now conſider the policy of it.

It is admitted on all ſides that the preſervation of public faith is indiſpenſable to the welfare of the Union, and in what does it conſiſt? Public faith, as I conceive, is a punctual fulfilment of engagements and contracts on the part of government. To preſerve publick faith, therefore, it is neceſſary that a nation ſhould have adequate reſources, the government adequate powers, and thoſe who adminiſter it, integrity and abilities—That our reſources are equal to the payment of our debts has not been denied, that Congreſs have not ſufficient power, I preſume none will aſſert.

The preſervation, then, of public faith, will principally depend on their integrity and abilities. Their abilities may not be queſtioned—but their conduct in

* *Mr. Maddiſon's Speech, which was inſerted in our laſt under Feb.* 28, (by miſtake) *ſhould have been under Feb.* 18.

this case will be critically examined and tried by the standard of morality—If it will stand the test, they will have the confidence of the people; but if not, vain will be every attempt to establish public credit. For this is nothing but the confidence of the people in publick Faith—and the people will think that whatever resources they may have, or power to change the form of government, the defective principles of their rulers can only be corrected by the Sovereign of the Universe.—Is it good policy, then, to rest the publick faith on an act of discrimination, which is intended to saddle one class of citizens with a tax to repair the loss which another class has sustained by a breach of contract on the part of the public? This will wear the appearance of committing one fraud to cure another. The right of speculators to perchase certificates, at the market price, is undoubted, and their conduct in making the purchases and payments is unexceptionable—but if there was a doubt of this, in regard to some, would it be sufficient ground for a discrimination?

Again, the whole expence of the war is supposed to be about 176 millions dollars, of which there is now due about 80000000 dollars, exclusive of 2000000 supposed to be due to the third class of soldiers. Is it good policy by funding the debt to do every thing necessary for the support of publick credit, except making payment of 2000000 dollars, and then at the risk of publick credit, by an act of discrimination, to save the sum last mentioned, which is but one eighty-eighth part of the expense of the war?

But how are we to obtain loans in future? Some gentlemen conceive the establishment of our funds will always precede the loans—Can any gentleman insure this? I conceive not. There is not a nation in Europe so happily circumstanced—and if an unfunded debt should again be requisite, who will lend when your unfunded securities cannot be transferred, because you have established a precedent for discrimination?—Is it not evident, then, the proposition is pregnant with ruinous consequences?

If enquiry be made what is to be done with the suffering soldiers? I answer, pay them, if your funds are sufficient—if not, assure them you will do it as soon as funds can be provided. It has been suggested that they have relinquished to the public seven eighths of their property—If they have, I think it unjust to accept it. But is this the fact? Would they not have received the whole of their liquidated demands in specie, had it been offered? There can be no reason to doubt of this. Some gentlemen say they wish to compound the matter between the soldiers and their assignees, because we cannot pay both—Would not a composition on such principles, be a declaration of national bankruptcy? And shall the United States, with 3000000 inhabitants, with the most flattering prospects arising from the increase of commerce, husbandry and manufactures, with such extensive territory, and in the vigor of their youth, declare bankruptcy for a debt, including the federal, state, and foreign loans, not exceeding 80000000 dollars, or 18000000 sterl. when Great-Britain with only 8 millions of inhabitants, can fund a debt of 240 sterling? I hope not—and consenting to such a measure, would never acknowledge myself an American.

Some gentlemen have referred us to the act of Congress for scaling the Continental currency, to prove both the policy and justice of a discrimination. Let us examine that matter—Congress from the commencement of the war to Feb. 1781, were but a meeting of State Commissioners, without any form of government or powers, except such as were contained in their discordant commissions. From April 1775, to the end of 1779, they supported the war by artificial credit:—At that period they had issued 200,000,000 of paper dollars, and borrowed 35,000,000 of dollars on loan office certificates, which were afterwards reduced to 11,000,000; they had borrowed all they could in Europe, and were reduced to the necessity of stopping emissions, and of depending on the States for monthly supplies of 15,000,000 of depreciated dollars, and on domestic loans. In March, 1780, the proposed taxes and loans failed—emissions on the former plans were at an end, and Congress were reduced to the necessity of scaling the old debt, to sink it, and of beginning anew, or of giving up the cause—Sad alternative! either to violate the public faith or be enslaved. They chose the former, but aimed to do all possible justice. Indeed they had one reason for scaling bills of credit, which applies not to the liquidated debt. The public did not receive the value of the former, but did of the latter, according to the nominal sums—and had each emission been scaled according to its value when issued, the public would probably have been better satisfied, but having reduced the old bills from 40 to 1, did Congress attempt to rescale them when they sunk to 1000 for 1? Or did they provide that original holders, who passed continental money for less than they received it, should be reimbursed by the assignees? If not, the precedent is against discrimination. Indeed if the precedent favoured such a measure, it is admitted by the gentleman who produced it to have been a violation of faith, and is therefore a bad precedent, which can never sanctify a bad act, or alter the eternal rules of justice. Because then Congress, in a distressing war, without a form of government, and at the end of their resources, violated faith, can we, on a principle of policy, in a profound peace, with a strong government, & sufficient resources, be justified in taking a measure which promises so little advantage; and which may involve such dangerous consequences? If this measure is adopted, what is to be done with them who have given Congress a dollar in public securities for an acre of land, such as you will now sell for one fifth of a dollar in the same securities. Ought not Congress, on their own principles, as the assignee of the purchaser, to reimburse four-fifths of his property? But what security will a speculator in land have, who may purchase of an original proprietor, that when the value of the debt is enhanced, a similar discrimination will not be made? And who, thus circumstanced, will purchase your lands?

With respect to the practicability of discriminating; gentlemen in favour of the measure have not removed the objections of them who are against it, and have only said provision must be made in certain cases, without explaining. It has been said, if the latter will unite with the former, the difficulties, altho' great, may be removed; but no effort can make a measure practicable, which is impracticable. Such attempts tend to weaken government, & to bring the laws into contempt, as we have seen in regulating acts.

Public opinion has been mentioned as an argument in favor of the plan. I have the highest respect for the public opinion, but have not argued on this ground: First, because in the present case we know not the public opinion: secondly because conjecture is endless and useless. Indeed, in great national concerns, the public will generally form their opinions by the proceedings of the Legislature, because the latter have a more general view of matters, and the best means for forming a judgment. If on the whole, then, the justice, policy, or practicability of the measure, was only in question, ought we not to reject the proposition?

Mr. Bland seconded Mr. Gerry's motion. He said he was apprehensive the idea of discrimination had already worked mischief. He then explained the fallacy and injustice of such a measure, which he thought had been clearly proved to the house, and assigned among other reasons its impracticability, which, if there were ninety-nine reasons for it, that in itself was sufficient to make him vote against the amendment.

Holders will come to the treasury and demand payment; there they must deposit their certificate, and there they must lie until proofs can be obtained. The same inconvenience will arise respecting the interest; suppose a creditor, if the amendment should pass, was obliged to look for proofs, where must he seek them? in the grave, beyond the sea, in Asia! Suppose a creditor was unwilling to comply with this law, you must then pass another to compel him to deposit his security.

The question had not been answered to his satisfaction, and he should not have risen were it not on account of the point of discrimination, to which he had always entertained an aversion, as involving the loss of that most valuable and inestimable jewel Public Credit.

If we commit this breach of public faith, it would be little better than the tender laws of Rhode-Island. No doubt some of the speculators had observed that he was no speculator, but he held original securities, therefore the decision could not affect him. There is hardly a state in the union that wishes for any discrimination. If the state accounts are to be all reckoned, what a day of reckoning would that be, to travel back and issue fresh notes; it would be two final settlements. In short, there appeared so much intricacy and difficulty, that it was utterly impossible and impracticable in his opinion: he therefore was against Mr. Maddison's amendment, but would second that of Mr. Gerry.

[*Some explanations with respect to order then took place, and Mr. Gerry agreed to withdraw his motion until the proposition of Mr. Maddison should be first disposed of.*]

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

WHEN by the order of the Hon. the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire, I stated the facts so grossly misrepresented in Mr. Gardiner's speech in our House of Representatives, I little thought of troubling you or the publick any further on the subject. But as several publications have since appeared, so filled with misrepresentations, and so abusive to me, I am constrained from a consideration of the duty I owe to the publick as well as of justice to myself, to hand to you some certificates for publication—they are not pretended to be affidavits, but plain certificates, made by the Judges of the Court there present, gentlemen of known indisputable good characters, and who have taken a most solemn oath for the faithful discharge of the duties of their offices, and who, I believe all doubt of the propriety and even legality of making depositions in such case.

Mr. Butler.

A Publication in your paper of the 7th ult. signed William Lyman, has the following expressions, viz. " And here I seriously and religiously declare, " that I offered to produce my Letter or Power of At" torney, but it was admitted by the Court and Bar, " through the whole argument, that I had such Power." I the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire, Do hereby declare that the said William Lyman never did produce any such power—and I have no remembrance, neither do I believe that he offered to produce any such Powers. And I do further declare that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid directed the Clerk of the Court to state the facts set forth under his signature in your paper of the 31st of March last—and I have not the least reason to doubt of their truth.

ELEAZER PORTER.

Hadley, May 7, 1790.

Mr. Butler,

A Publication in your paper of the 7th ult. under the signature of William Lyman, has the following expressions, viz. " And here I seriously and religiously declare that I offered to produce my letter or " power of Attorney, but it was admitted by the Court " and Bar through the whole argument, that I had " such power." I the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for this County, Do hereby declare, that the said William Lyman never did produce or offer to produce to the Court any letter or power of Attorney in the actions referred to, neither had we any reason whatever to believe he had such letter or power of Attorney—and I do further declare that we directed the Clerk of the Court to state the facts set forth under his signature in your paper of the 31st of March last—and I have not the least reason to doubt of their truth.

JOHN BLISS.

Hampshire County, April 9, 1790.

I have likewise a letter from the Hon. Judge Mather, (who makes up the whole of the Court then present) informing me he is ready to certify to the same purpose, which I am ready to show to any person desirous of seeing it. I have also several other certificates from gentlemen of character and reputation, officers of the Court, all of which, Mr. Printer, I had designed to have handed to you for publication; but they will take up so much room in your paper as I fear will disoblige your readers, who I apprehend have had already as much as they wish to see on this subject. I will exercise your patience no further, than just to observe that the foregoing certificates fully confirm the facts I asserted—one of which particularly Col. Lyman has endeavoured to show I have misrepresented, and therefore I wish to observe further thereon.

At the time of the dispute in Court there was but a single person (as I think) between Col. Lyman and me, which person was sitting; Col. Lyman was standing the whole of the time full in my view and hearing, more than half facing me—as the dispute was wholly new to me, I was very attentive to it, and was in full expectation of his endeavouring to support his right to appear by special powers of Attorney, but found myself disappointed in his endeavours to show his right of appearance by the Constitution—and am constrained to say I am clear beyond any doubt, that he never offered to produce any letter or power of Attorney in those cases, nor did I hear any thing said in that dispute respecting powers of Attorney, nor do I believe the words *letter or power of Attorney* were used thro' all the dispute. Touching the pretended affidavits in your last number, it is very observable they were all drafted by one Person, and introduced to the public in a most extraordinary unprecedented manner, witnessed, but no attestation of the authority by whom the oaths were administered.

One of them, under the signature of Solomon Allen, has the following expression, viz. " *And that such shall in future be the rule of Court.*" A rule of Court, Mr. Printer, is an order, (or law, if I may be allowed the expression, and which they are impowered by the Constitution to make) made on deliberate consideration for the future guidance of the Court in their determination in all cases of the like kind, and is recorded in the records of the Court. Maj. Allen, Mr. Printer, is a neighbour of mine, and I am well acquainted with him, and have due respect for him and would on no consideration suggest any thing that should hurt or affect his character or feelings, but the truth ought to be clearly ascertained, and this fact would not be set right by any other person with propriety. I apprehend Maj. Allen has been induced to sign such affidavit ready drawn up for him very inadvertently and without due consideration, but without any design to misrepresent the facts, if so, he most certainly will be more cautious in future. I will only further take notice of an observation in the first piece under the signature of William Lyman, which I think is nearly as follows (for I have not the Paper by me) '*charges of a public nature if false & scandalous, are downright outrages upon the community, & more pernicious than mere domestic obloquy & calumny in proportion as their object is more extensive,*' a very good observation as I conceive—let us see whether it won't apply to Mr. Gardner's speech, that contains *charges of a very public nature*, was uttered in as public a place or manner as was possible, was it not as *false & scandalous* as it was public? Must it not therefore appear (to use another expression) *such an outrage on the duty and respect due to the Judicial authority of this County as ought not to be endured?* I trust I shall be allowed to have conducted with decency, tho' your readers I fear may blame me for taking up so much of your Paper—yet they will pardon me when I assure them I shall trespass on their patience no more.

R. BRECK.

May 10 1789.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, April 13.

SUNDRY petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments. Mr. Vining of the committee appointed to bring in a bill to enable the Secretary of State to appoint an additional Clerk in his office, reported the draught of a bill, which was read.

Mr. Ames moved that the bill to regulate the Post Office of the United States should be taken up—which being agreed to, the house went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The first clause of the bill was read.

Mr. Williamson observed, that according to the best calculation he could make, the income of the Post Office upon the system in the bill, so far from producing the revenue which had been contemplated, would not yield sufficient to support itself; he therefore moved that the bill be recommitted to a select committee—that the information received since the bill had been reported, might be improved to render it less defective—Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Fitzsimons were in favour of the committee's rising, in order to recommitting the bill—the motion however being objected to, was withdrawn.

The clause which empowers the President of the United States, to establish Post Offices and Post Roads, it was moved should be struck out.

The motion was supported by saying that this is a power vested in Congress by an express clause in the Constitution, and therefore cannot be delegated to any person whatever—the objects that are connected with this power are of great weight in themselves, and are properly cognizable by the Legislature of the Union only. The words after some debate were struck out.

The principle of farming the Cross Roads was objected to by Mr. Smith, (S.C.) the idea of farming, says he, is new in this country—it is indicative of weakness in the government. If the government make a sale of the income of an office which falls below the value, there is so much lost to the publick—if the sale is above the value—the farmer must indemnify himself by extortion—he moved that the whole clause respecting farming should be struck out.

Mr. Boudinot observed that the idea of farming as contained in the bill, has reference only to the cross-roads—in general, Post Offices in these roads cannot be supported by the United States, but at a loss—still for the accommodation of the inhabitants in particular places, the Post-Master General should be empowered to establish such Post-Offices as may conduce to their convenience, provided the continent was put to no expense—the inhabitants have therefore on being allowed the postage of the letters, established such Post Offices. But there appears to be a propriety that the Post Master General should farm out those cross roads, which may be productive.

Mr. Ames advocated the clause—he observed that Great-Britain, in consequence of farming out the Post Office, had made the income prodigiously productive. The general objections to farming he admitted were well founded, but the present object was perhaps the least exceptionable of any that can be mentioned.

The motion for striking out this clause was negatived.

Sundry blanks were filled up, and considerable progress made in the discussion of the bill.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 14.

Sundry petitions were read.

In committee of the whole.

On the bill, to regulate the Post Office of the United States.

The committee made considerable progress in the discussion of the bill, but did not finish it.

Thursday, April 15.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House that the act further to suspend part of the law to regulate the collection of the revenue, has received his assent.

Mr. Gale moved for the order of the day on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of Publick Dredit. The motion being seconded, occasioned a debate.

Some gentlemen wished the committee to be discharged from further proceeding in the Report, till a plan of accommodation should be agreed to, in respect to the assumption of the State debts. The house were warmly agitated on this subject for a considerable length of time. Several members were called to order, and a variety of motions respecting order made. At length the yeas and nays were called for, and taken, and the question for going into committee was carried.

The proposition for effecting a modification of the public debt being read, Mr. Seney moved to strike out the clause which relates to the debts of the particular States. This motion was seconded by Mr. Parker.—Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ames and Mr. Bland spake against the motion. Mr. White and Mr. Seney in its support—but the committee rose without coming to a decision.

Friday, April 16.

Sunday petitions were read.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee to whom was referred part of the petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, N. H. brought in a report which was read.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Goodhue, and Mr. Huntington, was appointed to bring in a bill for the mitigation of penalties and forfeitures, pursuant to a motion laid on the table yesterday.

The order of the day being called for on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr Fitzsimons said, he wished a suspension of the motion while he read a proposition which he meant to offer for the consideration of the house; It was in substance as follows, viz. That a committee be appointed to devise a plan for the assumption of the debts, payable by the respective States—and a mode of paying the interest thereon—also to provide for the speedy and effectual settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States.

This motion being objected to, as informal: it subsided, and the house went into a committee of the whole.

The motion for striking out the clause respecting the State debts in the proposition for effecting a new modification of the domestic debt, was carried in the affirmative.

The proposition for opening a loan on the first plan was then read; when Mr. Boudinot moved that the words, " To receive the other third in lands in the Western Territory at the rate of 20 cents per acre, should be struck out and proposed a substitute similar to that which he offered in the former discussion of the subject,—This motion occasioned a debate, which lasted till 3 o'clock; and the vote being taken, the motion was negatived. The committee then rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

N. B. While Mr. Sedgwick was speaking after the question relative to the assumption of the State Debts was negatived, Mr. Page called him to order, and reminded him of the great impropriety of his rising on the floor of the committee, and remonstrating against the solemn vote of that committee, which had just been entered on the journals: He added it was strange the gentleman could not have patience till the report of the committee should come before the House when he might renew the motion for the assumption which he had so much at heart. Some members however, calling out " hear him," Mr. Sedgwick, went on—when he sat down Mr. Page rose, and moved that the committee might rise, as he thought it highly improper it should sit merely to hear passionate remonstrances against its proceedings.

Mr. Jackson also made some spirited strictures to the same purpose, on Mr. Sedgwick's speech.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

This day the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, agreed to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow-citizen, Dr. Franklin.

April 26.—The bank of a cellar in Walnut-street where a number of men were at work, caved in on Saturday last, by which unfortunate accident two promising young bricklayers were smothered.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 21.

The 19th ult. James Thomas and John Barton were executed at Monmouth, in this state, for a buglary in the house of John English on the 10th of December last, as deposed by John Barley, an accomplice, who turned state's evidence, on which they were convicted and suffered accordingly.—These unhappy men, as well previous as at the hour of their dissolution, declared solemnly, as candidates for immortality, and as men who, in a short time, were to stand before the judge both of quick and dead, and at whose bar they could not use any deception, that they were innocent of the crime they were about to suffer.

BOSTON, May 5.

On Monday, agreeably to law, a Circuit Court of the United States, for the Massachusetts District, was held before Chief-Justice Jay, Judge Cushing, and Judge Lowell. After the usual forms were gone through and the Grand Jury impannalled, a Charge was given them by the Chief-Justice—and the Throne of Grace addressed in prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Howard.

The following gentlemen were admitted Councellors:—James Sullivan, Benjamin Hitchborn, William Tudor, Perez Morton, William Wetmore, William Hunt, William Hull, Thomas Edwards, Israel Keith, Jonathan Mason, jun. Edward H. Robbins, Christopher Gore, Thomas Daws, jun. James Hughes, Edward Pulling, Rufus G. Amory, George R. Minot, David L. Barnes, Samuel Dexter, Edward Sopher, Edward Oray, Esquires.

Yesterday the Grand Jury came into Court; and presented one indictment; after which they were dismissed by the Chief-Justice.

NORTHAMPTON, May 5.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this town made choice of Samuel Henshaw, *Esq. to represent them in the General Court, the year ensuing.*

Springfield—*Hon.* Samuel Lyman, *Esq.*

Chesterfield—*Col.* Benjamin Bonny.

Conway—William Billings, *Esq.*

A severe hurricane happened at Petersburg, Virginia on Tuesday the 6th inst. which lasted about ten minutes, that blew down several chimnies and fences in the town and neighbourhood, and it is apprehended there has been great destruction on the plantations in the country.

The following was the order of the procession at Dr. Franklin's funeral, viz.

All the Clergy of the city, including the Ministers of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpse.

The Corpse, carried by citizens. The pall supported by the President of the State—The Chief Justice—The President of the Bank—Samuel Powell, William Bingham, and David Kittenhouse, Esqrs.

Mourners, consisting of the family of the deceased, with a number of particular friends.

The Secretray and Members of the Supreme Executive Council.

The Speaker and Members of the General Assembly.

Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of government.

The Gentlemen of the Bar.

The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The Printers of the city, with their Journey-men and Apprentices.

The Philosophical Society.

The College of Physicians.

The Cincinnati.

The College of Philadelphia.

And sundry other Societies, together with a numerous and respectable body of Citizens.

The concourse of spectators was greater than ever was known on a like occasion. It is computed that no less than 20,000 persons attended and witnessed the funeral. The order and silence which prevailed, during the procession, deeply evinced the heartfelt sense, entertained by all classes of citizens, of the unparalled virtues, talents, and services of the deceased.

THE Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire informs all Innholders, Retailers, and others accountable for Excise, that he shall commence his circuit through the several towns in the County, for the purpose of collecting the Excise of the same, on the 24th inst.—and that on the same day at 9 o'clock A. M. he will attend said business at the house of landlord Clap, in Easthampton—at 12 o'clock at landlord Clap's, in Southampton—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Fowler's, in Westfield—at 5 o'clock P. M. at the tavern in Southwick.

On Tuesday the 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Loyd's, in Granville—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Bruius's, in Blandford—at 1 o'clock P. M. at landlord Parsons's, in Norwich, for Norwich and Montgomery—at 4 o'clock P. M. at landlord Wright's, in Chester, for Chester and Middlefield—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Chapin's, in Worthington.

On Wednesday 26th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Packard's, in Cummington, for Cummington and Plainfield—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Lyon's, in Goshen—at 12 o'clock at landlord Stone's, in Chesterfield—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Thayer's, in Williamsburgh—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Boltwood's, in Conway.

On Thursday 27th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Wait's, in Ashfield—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Safford's, in Buckland—at 12 o'clock at landlord Gill's, in Charlemont—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Nims's, in Shelburne—at 5 o'clock P. M. at landlord Lyons's, in Colrain.

On Friday 28th, at 12 o'clock, at landlord Burk's, in Bernardston—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Alvord's, in Greenfield—at 5 o'clock P. M. at Landlord Hoit's, in Deerfield.

On Saturday 29th, at 9 o'clock A. M. at landlord Wait's, in Whately—at 12 o'clock at landlord Dickinson's, in Hatfield—at 2 o'clock P. M. at landlord Cook's, in Hadley—at 4 o'clock P. M. at landlord Ashael Pomeroy's, in Northampton, for Northampton and Westhampton.

On Monday 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Stebbins's, in West-Springfield—at 12 o'clock at landlord Parsons's, in Springfield—at 2 o'clock P. M. at landlord Burt's in Longmeadow—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Cutler's in Wilbraham.

On Tuesday 1st of June, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Norcross's, in Monson—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Fisk's in South-Brimfield, for South-Brimfield and Holland—at 1 o'clock P. M. at landlord Danielson's, in Brimfield—at 4 o'clock P. M. at landlord Scott's in Palmer—At 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Quintin's, in Ware.

On Wednesday 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at landlord Powers's, in Greenwich—at 12 o'clock at landlord Asley's in Pelham—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Allen's in Shutesbury—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Kendell's, in New-Salem.

On Thursday 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at landlord Prentice's, in Wendell—at 12 o clock at landlord Mayo's, in Orange—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Mayo's, in Warwick—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Hunt's, in Northfield.

On Friday 4th, at 12 o'clock, at landlord Kinsley's, in Montague—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Leonard's in Sunderland—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Parson's, in Amherst.

On Saturday 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. at landlord Dwight's in Belchertown—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Smith's, in Granby, for Granby and Ludlow—at 5 o'clock P. M. at his office in South-Hadley.

And it is is expected that all persons accountable, to whom a speedy settlement may be inconvenient, will render their written accounts at the time and places abovementioned.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, May 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a town tax, as follows, viz.

	s.	d.	q.
James Rudd,	0	10	0
James Church,	0	4	0
Larkim Williams,	0	2	3
Lot No. 215,	0	7	0
141,	0	5	0
127,	0	5	3
155,	0	10	0
42,	0	2	1
33, 3d division,	0	5	0
32,	0	5	2
28	0	5	2
58,	0	1	3
41, 5th division,	0	1	1
43,	0	2	1
44,	0	2	2
33,	0	1	1
53,	0	2	1
62,	0	1	1
65,	0	2	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Major DAVID MACK, innholder in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

TIMOTHY ALLEN, Collector.

Middlefield, April 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the Subscriber on Book, or by Note of Hand, are desired to make as speedy pay as possible—If they should fail thereof, he shall view himself as laid under the disagreeable necessity of endeavouring to recover his dues by DINT of law.

GILES CROUCH KELLOGG.

Hadley, May 7th, 1790.

LINES,

On the Prize of FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS *being drawn by the Poor Widows, of Marblehead, in the* STATE LOTTERY, *written there.*

WHENCE this increase of wealth? What bounteous hand
Grants more than sanguine Hope could e'en demand?
Not *Chance*, nor *Fortune* shall the merit claim;
Those fancied forms to *Folly* owe their name:
Such airy phantoms ill deserve our lays;
A nobler object calls forth all our praise,
That Pow'r Supreme, who knows no great or small,
But looks unchang'd with equal eye on all—
Who lifts the poor from their unnoted state,
And humbles at his will th' aspiring great—
Whose hand divine hath us in its span,
And fed, and cloth'd us since our lives began—
Hath, sure, this last rich gift in kindness sent,
To be improv'd, and not in riot spent:
A further proof of Heav'n's indulgent care,
In which our poorer neighbours ought to share.
Accept, Great God, what thankful hearts can give,
For life and health, and the means to live!
Much thou hast added to our former store;
O keep us still as humble as before!
What thou hast lent, direct us how to use,
And teach us when to give, and when refuse.
To others freely let our bounty flow,
But not beyond Discretion's limits go.
Then let us live as useful as we can—
Grateful to God—beneficent to man—
Possess obscure the bliss of doing good;
Never so well *explain'd* as *understood*.

SLAVE-TRADE.

Arguments drawn from Interests as well as Humanity, against the practice of SLAVERY, *in the* French *Colonies; and still more applicable to the* English *Colonies: By a* French *Officer.*

I KNOW not, says he, whether coffee & sugar are necessary to the happiness of Europe; but certain I am, that those two vegetables have occasioned the misery of two parts of the world. America has been depopulated to procure ground to plant them; Africa has been depopulated to produce hands to cultivate them.

It is our interest, it is said, to cultivate provisions, which are become necessary to us, rather than purchase them of our neighbours; but as carpenters, bricklayers, masons and other European workmen, labour here (viz. in the Isle of France) in the noon-day heat, why have we not white labourers? But what would become of the present proprietors of land? They would become more wealthy, an inhabitant would be at his ease with twenty farmers, he is poor with twenty slaves. There are supposed to be 20,000 in the Isle of France, of whom an 18th part is obliged to be renewed every year. Thus the colony, left to itself, would be destroyed in 18 years; so true it is, that there is no population, without liberty and property, and that injustice is a bad œconomist.

It is said, that the *Black Code* is made in their favour. Be it so; but the cruelty of their masters, exceeds the punishments allowed, and their avarice substracts the food, the rest, and the rewards which are due to them. If these wretches would make complaints, to whom should they complain? Their judges are frequently their greatest tyrants.

But we cannot govern these slaves, it is pretended, but by severity, there must be punishments, iron collars with three hooks, whips, blocks, to which they are fastened by the foot; chains which go round their necks: they must be treated like beasts, that the whites may live like men.—Ah! I well know, that when a most unjust principle is established, the most unjust conclusions are always drawn from it.

Was it not enough for these wretches to be delivered up to the avarice and cruelty of the most depraved of men, but they must likewise be the sport of their sophisms?

Some divines affirm, that, for a temporal slavery they produce them a spiritual freedom; but most of them are brought at an age, at which they can never learn French, and the Missionaries do not learn their language.—Besides, those who are baptized are treated like the rest.

They add, that they have deserved the chastisements of Heaven, by selling one another. Must we therefore, be their executioners? Let us leave the vultures to destroy the kites.

Some politicians have excused slavery, by saying, that it is justified by war; but the Negroes do not make war with us. Allowing that human laws permit it, it should at least be restrained within the bounds which they prescribe.

Sorry I am that some philosophers who combat abuses with so much courage, have scarce mentioned the slavery of the Negroes, except to ridicule it. They turn to a distance. They talk of St. Bartholomew, of the massacre of the Mexicans by the Spaniards, as if this wickedness was not practised in our times, and in which all Europe has a share. Is it then more wicked to kill at once some people, whose opinions are different from ours, than to torture a nation to whom we owe our enjoyments? Those beautiful colours with which our ladies are adorned, the cotton with which they line their stays, the sugar, the coffee, the chocolate, on which they breakfast, the red with which they heighten their complexions, all these the hands of the miserable Negroes prepares for them. Tender women, you weep at tragedies, and yet what affords you pleasures is bathed with the tears, and stained with the blood of your fellow-creatures!

The work from whence this is derived, concludes with some pathetic reflections, of which the following, relative to the above effusions, do the author great honor.

Life is only a short voyage, & the age of man a rapid day. I would willingly forget its storms to recollect only the services, the virtues, and the constancy of my friends. These letters, perhaps, will preserve their names, and make them service my gratitude. Perhaps they may reach even you, good Hollanders of the Cape? As for thee, O unfortunate Negro, who weepest on the rocks of Mauritius, if my hand though it cannot dry up thy tears, should make them flow with regret and repentence from thy tyrants, I have nothing more to ask of the Indies, I have there made my fortune.

LAW of MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT authorizing particular Persons in certain cases, to prosecute and defend Suits at Law.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this Legislature, that doubts have arisen in some of the Courts of Judicature within this Commonwealth, respecting the right of persons to constitute Attornies in certain cases, other than those which have been admitted in the usual form prescribed by Law.—For the removal of which doubts,

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every citizen be, and hereby is authorized to appear in any Court, and before any Tribunal, Judge, Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, to prosecute and defend his suit or action, by himself or by any person of a decent and good moral character whom he shall call to his aid, or appoint for that purpose; and that any person of such decent and good moral character, who shall produce in Court, a Power or Letter of Attorney specially for that purpose, from any person whomsoever, shall have full authority though his principal be absent, to prosecute and defend any suit or matter wherein his principal shall be concerned, to final judgment and execution; and to plead, implead, or manage the same case, as fully as if such person so authorized was an Attorney of such Court, and admitted and sworn in usual form as prescribed by law, and agreeably to the rules of such Court.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 5, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, March 5, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury Office, Boston, April 1, 1790.

THE Honourable Legislature having made provision by their resolve of the 6th of March last, for the payment of the Pensioners, previous to the last War, and to pay the Pensioners disabled during the last War, part of their arrears.

The Treasurer hereby gives notice, That he shall commence the payment on Monday the twelfth day of the present month, and in obedience to the aforesaid Resolve he further notifies the last mentioned Pensioners, "that such of them as do not apply for their Pensions in Person, their Agent or Attorney must produce an order from the Person in whose behalf they shall apply, signed by the Witnesses—also a certificate from the Commissary of Pensioners specifying the sum to which such Pensioner is entitled, and a certificate from a Magistrate, or, two Selectmen of the Town in which said Pensioner shall reside; certifying that said Pensioner is a resident in said town. But said Order and Certificate from the Commissary of Pensioners being presented by a Representative of the town in which a Pensioner shall reside, or by a Senator or Counsellor, of the same County with their receipt for the same shall be a sufficient Voucher."

ALEXANDER HODGDON, Treasurer.

BON MOT.

A PERSON belonging to a religious society, who after breaking several times had been set up again, being censured as a *weak* member, the censurer was reprehended by a wag, who affirmed that he had the best reasons in the world for thinking quite the contrary! Being asked to adduce them, he replied, "It was universally agreed, that a *broken member* was always the stronger for being *set again!*"

ANECDOTES.

A Soldier was bragging before Julius Cæsar, of the wounds he had received in his face—Cæsar knowing him to be a coward, said "He had best take heed; the next time he *ran away, how he look'd back.*"

THE late Governor B———, frequently saw an Indian gazing at his seat, and one day asked him what excited his admiration. He replied that he was always wondering where his Honour could get money to build such a large House. By head work, head work, all head work, answered his Excellency. A few days after the sagacious native was employed to kill a calf, at the rate of a shilling. He accordingly stuck the animal, and received his money, the Governour supposing it was properly drest. Upon finding out to the contrary, he sent for the Indian, and demanded what he meant by cheating him; "nothing, says the fellow, head work, head work, all head work, your Honour. I was to kill it—it is dead, and we will make a new bargain about the dressing of it."

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of JONATHAN HALE, late of Barnardston, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to me the subscriber—three months being allowed to bring in their claims—No accounts will be allowed after that date. Notice is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to said estate to settle their accounts immediately.

ELIHU SCOTT, Adm'r.

Barnardston, April, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in South-Hadley, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and minister tax, for the year 1788, and 1789, as follows, viz.

	State Tax. £. d. q.	Town Tax. £. d. q.	M. Tax £. d. q.
Capt. Moses Marsh,	0 3 3	5 2 0	6 3 0
Mark Ferry,	0 1 3	0 3 0	1 0 0
Jonathan Cook,		1 2 0	2 0 0
Edward Green,		7 3 0	9 3 0
Warham Smith,		1 2 0	2 0 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th of May inst. so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Noah Goodman, Esq. in said South-Hadley, at two o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ELI KELLOGG, Collector.

South-Hadley, May 3d, 1790.

Tickets,

IN the Seventh Class of WILLIAMSTOWN FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY, which will commence drawing on the 24th inst. to be sold by

JOHN STODDARD.

Northampton, May 4, 1790.

Whereas CYNTHIA, the wife of me the Subscriber, has in violation of her marriage covenant, withdrawn herself from my bed and board, and unjustly and without cause refuses to live with me—and whereas by her unfaithful behaviour I have reason to fear she will endeavour to injure my interest, by contracting debts on my account—I hereby notify and warn all persons against harbouring or giving her any credit for any matter whatever, on my account, as I will not pay any demands made against me on her account.

OLIVER PARMENTER.

Barnardston, April 14, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of MOSES WARNER, late of Amherst deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of SARAH WARNER, in said Amherst, on the first Wednesdays of May, July and September next, from 2 to 6 o'clock P.M. No accounts will be allowed after that term.

SETH COLEMAN.
JACOB M'DANIELL.
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

SARAH WARNER, Adm'x.

April 20, 1790.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 194

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 19.

THE bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, having been returned to the Senate with sundry amendments, and some of those amendments having been amended by the Senate—the House this day concurred with the Senate, which compleated the bill preparitory to its enrolment.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of the Barron Steuben was read a second time—this report is lengthy—the reading and discussion employed the attention of the House this day—the result was the adoption of a motion introduced by Mr. Gerry in substance as follows—That a committee be appointed to report a bill of resolutions in conformity to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 20.

A committee was appointed to ascertain what further measures are necessary to be adopted to effect a speedy settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States—and to report to the House.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the support of public credit.

The proposition to fund two thirds of the debt at six per cent. per annum—and to receive the other third in lands, was read.

Mr. Gerry, after premising, that as the committee were on the ground of nonassumption, they could not with propriety, in his opinion, engage to pay six, five, or even four per cent. on two thirds of the debt, moved that six per cent. be struck out, in order to admit a less rate of interest. This motion was supported by Mr. Smith (S. C.) and opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Maddison, and Mr. White; the question being taken it was lost, and the proposition agreed to.

Wednesday, April 21.

In committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the publick credit.

The 2d alternative, in the following words was read, viz.—To have the whole sum funded at an annuity or yearly interest of 4 per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars pr. annum, on account both of principle and interest, and to receive as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eight cents, payable in lands as in the preceding case.

It was moved to strike out "five dollars" in order to admit a larger sum, so that the redemption of the principal should take place at an earlier period than that proposed. This was agreed to and six inserted.

The following proposition, "To have 66⅔ dollars funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of 6 per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding 4 dollars and two thirds of a dollar, pr. annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to have at the expiration of ten years, 26 dollars and 88 cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption." The proposition being amended to read as follows, was agreed to.

"To have 66⅔ dollars funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to have, at the end of seven years, thirty three dollars and one third of a dollar funded at the like interest and rate of redemption."

Mr. Sherman then proposed to modify the resolution so as to admit of the following proposition—"That the debts contracted by the several states for the common defence and benefit of the union, ought to be considered as a part of the domestick debt of the United States; That proper provision ought to be made for the immediate debt of the United States; and that the faith of government ought to be pledged to make provision, at the next session, for so much of the debts of the respective states as shall have been subscribed upon any of the terms expressed in the last resolution; provided that subscriptions shall not be received for a greater amount, than the following sums, viz.

[Here the names of the several states were inserted without any sums.]

That the remainder ought to be left to the respective states to provide for, until a final settlement of their accounts with the United States, for which settlement effectual provision ought now to be made.

Provided that no debts be assumed but such as have been liquidated in specie value, and evidenced by notes or certificates issued by authority of the respective States, before the —— day of —— 1790.

And if the creditors of any state shall not subscribe to the amount of the debts of such state to be assumed as aforesaid, such state shall receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the remainder of said sum, until a final settlement of its accounts with the United States, to be applied to the payment of interest to its non-subscribing creditors, for which, and for the sums that may be assumed, the respective states shall be accountable to the United States."

Mr. Sherman being called upon to ascertain in what proportion he meant to fill up blanks, read the following as a statement of the debts owing by the states, and the proportions he wanted to have assumed.

Assumption of the State Debts, not exceeding the sums in the last column.

	Due as per Sec'ry's Reports. Dollars.	*Sums to be assumed.* Dollars.
Newhampshire,	300,000	300,000
Massachusetts,	5,226,801	4,000,000
Connecticut,	1,951,173	1,600,000
New-York,	1,167,574	1,000,000
New-Jersey,	780,080	750,000
Pennsylvania,	2,200,000	2,000,000
Deleware,		100,000
Maryland,	800,000	750,000
Virginia,	3,600,743	3,000,000
North-Carolina,		1,600,000
South-Carolina,	5,386,232	4,000,000
Georgia,		200,000
		19,500,000

The resolutions were opposed with as much spirit as the original proposition for the assumption. The Committee rose without coming to a vote on them.

Thursday, April 22.

Mr. Partridge brought in a bill for allowing compensation to John Ely, which was read a first time.

Mr. Gilman of the committee of enrolment, reported that the committee had examined the bill entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; whereupon, the speaker signed the said bill.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman's resolution were again read, and an interesting debate ensued but no decision took place.

Friday, April 23.

The bill for granting compensation to Col. John Ely, for his services and expenses as a surgeon to the prisoners on Long-Island during the war, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken into consideration this day week.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to orders of the house on the 19th January last respecting any difficulties attending the execution of the revenue laws was read, and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzsimons, Lawrence, Boudinot, and Lee.

Sundry reports from the Secretary for the department of war, on petitions and memorials were read.

A petition and remonstrances from the merchants of Georgetown on Potomack, concerned in shipping, was presented by Mr. Carroll, and read.

The report of the Sec'ry of the Treasury on the memorial of Gen. James Warren, was read—this report being against the prayer of the petition, Mr. Partridge after stating the circumstances of which the application to the house was founded, moved that the sum of 380l. be granted to General James Warren, in full for so much short paid him on a warrant drawn in his favour on the state of Massachusetts; this motion was seconded by Mr. Gerry, who likewise spake to the merits of the petition. The question being taken, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Ames said, that previous to taking up the order of the day, he wished to introduce a motion for the consideration of the house; he observed that it had been asserted in the course of the debates on the assumption of the State debts, that the State of Virginia had advanced for the common defence, beyond her proportion; advantage appeared to be taken of such assertions; he thought it necessary that facts should be known—that the committee might act with certainty in conducting this important question; he therefore moved the following in substance, viz. That the Secretary for the department of war be directed to lay before the house a statement of the troops including the militia, and ordinance stores furnished by the respective States for the general defence, during the late war.—This motion was opposed as tending to procrastinate the funding business, and as leading to excite invidious comparisons respecting the relative merits and exertions of the several States.—It was however carried in the affirmative, with this addition proposed by Mr. Bland, "and that the Commissioners of accounts between the United States and individual state, be directed to furnish an abstract of the claims of the several states against the United States, specifying the principles on which the claims are founded." On the above motion, the previous question was called for by Mr. Lee, which was lost, and the main question agreed to, 28 to 26.

Mr. Gerry then moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the house a statement of all payments both of indents and other paper, as well as specie which have been made by the several states to Congress from the commencement to the end of the late war. This was agreed to.

Mr. Maddison moved that a statement of the unliquidated claims of the several states against the United States, should be furnished by the Commissioners—this was agreed to.

The above report of the Secretary of the Treasury is very minute and lengthy—the reading of it and the debates on the several motions employed the whole day—so that the House did not go into a Committee.

Adjourned until Monday.

Monday, April 26.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons seconded by Mr. Burke the committee of the whole was discharged from further proceedings on the Report of the Secretary at War, relative to a plan for the organization and government of the militia of the United States.—The report was then referred to a select committee.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved that the committee of the whole should for the present be discharged from further proceeding on that part of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which relates to the assumption of the State debts.

This motion produced a warm, though desultory debate.

Messrs. Gerry, Vining, Smith, (S. C.) Ames Bland, and Sherman, opposed the motion. It was supported by Messrs. Maddison, Jackson, Stone, and Page.

Mr. Vining moved the previous question—which being put in the manner following, "shall the main question be now put?"—it was resolved in the affirmative—Ayes 23—Noes 19.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion of Mr. Fitzsimons; to wit, That the committee of the whole be, for the present, discharged from that part of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury which relates to an assumption of the State debts. Which passed in the affirmative. Ayes 25 Noes 18.

The House then went into a committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The committee having agreed to certain resolutions, rose and reported the same.

The House took the said report into consideration; and agreed to the same—which report is in the words following.

Resolved, That adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in respect to their foreign debt.

Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of the domestick debt of the United States.

Resolved, That the arrears of interest, including indents issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principle of the said debt.

Resolved, That it is adviseable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestick debt, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose expressed in the last preceding resolution, subscriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the said domestick debt, upon the terms following, viz.

That for every hundred dollars, subscribed payable in the said debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber be entitled at his option, either,

To have two thirds funded at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government by payments of the principal, and to receive the one third in lands in the Western Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre—or,

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity, or yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest—and to receive as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars & eighty cents, payable in lands as in the preceding case—or

To have sixty six dollars and two thirds of a dollar funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principle and interest—and to have at the end of seven years, thirty three dollars and one third of a dollar, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption.

Resolved, that the funds which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions, be applied in the first place to the payment of interest on

the fums fubfcribed towards the propofed loan—and that if any part of the faid domeftick debt fhall remain unfubfcribed, the furplus of the faid funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation, to the payment of intereft on the unfubfcribed part, fo as not to exceed for the prefent four per cent. per annum, but this limitation fhall not be underftood to impair the right of the nonfubfcribing creditors to the refidue of the intereft on their refpective debts: And in cafe the aforefaid furplus fhould prove infufficient to pay the nonfubfcribing creditors at the aforefaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good fuch deficiency.

Meffrs. Stone, White, Sherman, Clymer and Gilman, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill conformable to thefe refolutions.

Mr. Gerry propofed a refolution that a committee, to confift of a member from each State, and an equal number for, and againft, the affumption, be appointed to confider of and report a plan of accomodation on that fubject.

This motion was laid on the table for further confideration. Adjourned.

Anecdotes, and Sketch of the Character, of Dr. Franklin.

DR. Franklin was one of thofe Extraordinary perfons, who coming into the world without the advantages of great connections, or great eftate, are deftined to arrive to the firft ranks of eminence in life from their own efforts, and the force of their own abilities. Report fays that the earlieft part of his life was fpent in a printing office in Bofton, in the ftation of apprentice to a man of that profeffion, with whom, however, it has been faid, he did not remain till the term of his apprenticefhip had expired. Upon fome mifunderftanding with this perfon he bade adieu to his native town (Bofton) and emigrated at the age of eighteen, with little more than the clothes upon his back, to Philadelphia. A perfon of credibility has related, that after he had paffed the Delaware, and arrived in town, his firft night's lodging was in the Quaker meeting houfe, for want of money to defray his expences at an inn.

The bufinefs of printing was at that time confined to a very few hands in Philadelphia. His knowledge, however in this art foon procured him employment, as compofitor, in one of their printing houfes. This muft have been about the year 1725, or 1726.

His underftanding feems to have been uncommonly clear, folid and mature, as well as his purfuits of the moft manly and fubftantial kind, at a period of life when extravagance, whim and frivolity have too great an influence upon the minds of young men in general, who prefer pleafure to bufinefs, and paftime to the improvement of the underftanding. His unremitted affiduity in purfuit of, at leaft, competency, foon placed him on a level with the perfon who had employed him in the humble capacity of compofitor. From this time his abilities grew rapidly into reputation, and it was not long before a fenfe of his own fuperiority induced him to confider the prefs only as a fecondary object in his career to the Temple of fame. When about the age of 35, he appeared as a reprefentative in the Pennfylvania affembly, and it is ftill remembered that the opinions of Mr. Franklin were always particularly attended to in the political and proprietary queftions of thefe times.

Amidft the perpetual avocations, he neverthelefs found time to publifh a variety of original productions, and could decend even to the compilation of almanacks, and magazines. His almanacks, befides the more effential matters, were ever a fund of good natured entertainment to his readers, being interfperfed with ufeful as well as amufing remarks on men, manners & things; all of a caft truly original, & poffeffing much of that *naivete*, or archnefs of fatire which pleafes without offending. His magazine did not poffefs much variety, he having limited his fubjects for the moft part to local politicks, agriculture, and his favourite fcience, natural philofophy. They were, in other refpects a neat publication in duodecimo, and are ftill to be feen in the libraries of the curious.

What firft brought Dr. Franklin into notice in Europe was, his improvements, I may rather fay, his admirable inventions in electricity. He may be juftly ftyled the farther of this branch of Philofophy. Philadelphia foon became more celebrated than ever among the literati of Europe for having (as it was fuppofed) given birth to a man who had fo acutely, as well as accurately traced the operations of nature in the procefs of the electrical fluid, and whofe native ingenuity had, in great degree, difarmed her of thofe arrows, which had fo many ages been a caufe of aftonifhment and terror to the human race.

It might be thought invidious to determine whether the political or philofophical world has moft to regret from the unwearied attachment of this great man to *both* thefe branches of fcience. Philofophers will wifh, that, like Sir Ifaac Newton, he had concerned himfelf but little with political matters, that his attention might not have been diftracted from thofe more fublime purfuits for which they will fuppofe his great and capacious underftanding was more peculiarly fitted—On the other hand, the very important fhare he had in accomplifhing the American revolution proves that mankind are more generally indebted to him for furthering their temporal happinefs and political liberty, than from any confiderations that could be fuppofed to arife from a courfe of uninterrupted ftudies in matters of a ftrictly philofophical nature.

To the praife of Doctor Franklin it may be faid, that as his whole life was one continued fcene of fevere ftudy, fo thofe ftudies ever had for their ultimate object the good of his fellow men. Even when at fea (for it is well known he often croffed the Atlantick) he never fuffered himfelf to be an idle fpectator of the wonders that furrounded him. He fympathized with the fuffering failor, and from the idea of pouring oil into the ocean during the extremity of a ftorm, when a fhip was lying to, he hoped to render this deftructive element lefs formidable on fuch occafions.—Alas! He has wrefted the fcepter from kings, he has difarmed the lightning of its arrows*—forry I am to fay, that the violence of the ocean ftill triumphs over the efforts of philofophy.

It was his ambition to purfue Nature to his inmoft receffes, and lay open to the human view the fecrets of that ftupendous machinery which furrounds us on all fides, and of which we ourfelves make a part. If he did not wholly fucceed in all his attempts, it may be juftly faid that he has thrown a light upon the natural or material world, which may greatly affift future philofophers in unfolding the myfterious fcene.

His manners were plain & unaffected. He was a lover of good humour, conviviality, and pleafantry in converfation, and not at all of a referved or auftere demeanour. Ever eafy of accefs he poffeffed that true politenefs which forbids all reftraint in company by a rigid attachment to trifling punctillios of ceremony. In religious matters, his opinions are faid to have been very liberal and generous, equally an enemy to perfecution, fanatical grimace, hypocritical aufterity; and ftrictly one who *Look'd thro' nature, up to nature's GOD.* His numerous acquaintance never fuffered from the pride of fuperiority or the infolence of triumph, and in every refpect the goodnefs of his heart was fully equal to the greatnefs of his underftanding.

No doubt the death of a man of fo much eminence will draw forth abundance of particulars relative to him. It is faid he has left a manufcript volume giving a full account of the particulars of his life, which when publifhed, muft be equally interefting, and in demand in Europe and America, as there will be no room to doubt of the authenticity of what is related. Although few can hope to arrive to an equal degree of extenfive ufefulnefs in the world, ftill the life of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ought to teach every one, that it is unworthy of a man to live for himfelf only; and that in proportion as we lay afide all narrow and felfifh confiderations, fo much the more real fervice fhall we be able to render to mankind, and by that means arrogate to ourfelves a greater fhare of their affection and gratitude.

* *Alluding to the motto of his picture, Eripuit cælo fulmen, fceptum tyrannis.*

DR. FRANKLIN's EPITAPH.

[*Many years fince, Dr.* FRANKLIN *wrote the following Epitaph on himfelf—The republication, at this time, of a production fo much celebrated for the fublimity of its fimplicity, needs not an apology.*]

THE BODY OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER,
LIKE THE COVER OF AN OLD BOOK,
ITS CONTENTS TORN OUT, AND
STRIPPED OF ITS LETTERING AND GILDING,
LIES HERE, FOOD FOR WORMS:
BUT THE WORK SHALL NOT BE LOST:
FOR IT SHALL, AS HE BELIEVED, APPEAR
ONCE MORE,
IN A NEW AND MORE ELEGANT EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED
BY THE AUTHOR.
[*Born January 6, 1706. Died April 17, 1790.*]

LONDON, February 9.

A comet was feen on the 7th of laft month, by Mr. Herfchell, and is propably the one which Dr. Hally expected would make its appearance this year, and which he believed to be the fame that appeared in the reign of Julius Cæfar. If fo, it is of uncommon magnitude.

Feb. 21.—The King of Pruffia, in his preparations is not unmindful of the interefts of Science. He has lately purchafed the Roloffian Library, confifting of 5085 volumes collected at Berlin by the Reverend M. *Roloff*.

The Following fingular circumftance having occafioned much converfation, we give it to our readers upon the veracity of the coach proprietor, paffengers, coachman, &c.—On Sunday morning laft, a mare, belonging to Mr. Beck, of Chipping Norton, coming with the old Birmingham poft coach from Oxford to Chapel Houfe, about a mile from the latter place loft one hind foot, which came off at the coffin joint; and about a mile further the other hind foot came off at the fame joint; notwithftanding this fo great was her fpirit, fhe travelled to the end of the ftage, and the coachman delivered her to the horfekeeper about 6 o'clock, unconfcious of what had happened. The mare, however, having lain down upon the dunghill at the ftable door, the horfe-keeper threw fome ftraw over her, not being able to get her up; but even he was not aware of the accident until the mail coach arrived, the guard of which had picked up the feet.—After fhe had been upon the dunghill about an hour and half, the mare of her own accord got up, went into the ftable and began to eat. The proprietor, however, very properly ordered her to be ftabbed; and when opened, fhe was difcovered to be with foal. The mare was very much accuftomed to kick, and went lame, the coachman fays, on one leg for the firft mile, but not afterwards; and as no caufe of any mortification was difcovered, this extraordinary circumftance puzzles every body.

PETERSBURG, April 15.

The fevere guft of wind that we had on Tuefday the 6th inft. has done very great damage in different parts of the country, and is fuppofed to be the moft violent, for the time it lafted, of any that ever blew in this country. Several valuable mills are entirely deftroyed; on fome plantations every houfe was blown down, and the fowls were carried up in the air confiderable diftance, and the wind was fo violent in many places, as to lay proftrate every thing within its reach.

We are happy to inform the public that there is a great profpect of a large crop of fmall grain the enfuing fummer. The farmers in general, have fown more grain lately than they have ever done before, and it is expected that their crops will near them double the profit they would have done, if they had raifed tobacco inftead of grain.

We are informed, a very fhocking and cruel murder was commited on the road from this place to Bermuda-Hundred, laft Friday night.—The body was found next day, cut and mangled in a moft horrid manner. No difcovery has yet been made who the perfon is that has been fo inhumanly butchered: It is generally fuppofed that he had a large fum of money about him; and it would be well for the merchants to be cautious how they travel with money to pay their duties, for there may be villains always upon the watch, on the road to the collector's office.

On Friday laft, the body of a negro man was found in the tobacco furnace, at Blandford old ware houfe. It is fuppofed that the negro was drunk and fell in. His body was burnt in fuch a manner as to disfigure every part of it.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique.

"My laft informed you of the fentence paffed on the 36 negroes fent from this to Fort-Royal to be tried for being concerned in the infurrection; which fentence I faw put in execution—A drummer went round the town, commanding all negroes, under pain of 50 lafhes, not to be in the ftreets from 3 to 7 o'clock in the evening, & ordering out all the militia to guard the ftreets and avenues leading into town, as it was feared the country negroes would attempt a refcue; the guard confifting of all the regular troops in garrifon, about 1500, and 1000 free mulattoes, befides the militia above mentioned. About four o'clock all the prifoners were ordered out, dreffed in white, and attended by the priefts of the White Friary; the feven which were to be hung, went firft with three priefts, finging the Litanies, and after them came *Mark*, the ring-leader, attended by one prieft (this fellow was whipper to the jail, & had apportioned out the place of Intendent, with 4000 joes, and the beautiful Mifs ——, for his wife)—Indeed they had all made choice of white wives. The Commiffary's wife was to have been honoured by a fellow by the name of Gabriel; but he was difappointed in his expectations, for his bride proved the gallows. After Mark, came 14 with their hands tied behind; these were to be whipped and burned; and then followed 14 others, for the gallies for life. When Mark came to the place of execution, and looked at the rack, his courage failed him, and he told the prieft he had fomething to communicate in private, which he revealed to the judge; but what it was has not yet tranfpired; after which he fhook hands with the feven that were to be hanged, who cried out—O Mark! it was you brought us to this—Then they were hung up in rotation, and Mark made to look at each of them.

The mode of hanging is cruel in the extreme; the culprit goes a few fteps up a ladder placed againft the gallows; then turning his back, is tied up; the hangman fhoves him off, puts his feet on his fhoulders, and jumps on him until he hears his neck break—In this manner, feven were launched into eternity; then the executioner coming to Mark, told him he muft now prepare to be tied on the rack—Mark, by this time, was almoft intoxicated, owing to a dram of ftupifying liquor he took now and then while the men were hanging up; he told the executioner he would not die, and when the prieft wanted to take the crucifix out of his hand, he cried out—Allons foutre, and would not part with it. He threw himfelf down on the fteps of the ftage, which was erected for him to be broken upon, nor would he ftir till he was lifted up by force, and held by three men, when he was tied upon the rack. When Mark was tied down, & faw the executioner take up the horrid minifter of death, he gave a moft tremendous fhriek: it is a piece of iron about 3 feet long, with a blunt edge, and weighs about 20lb.—The executioner then pulled up his fhirt fleeves, and looked round him, began his operation, which he did by commencing his firft ftroke on his right arm, between the elbow and fhoulder, then the thigh, and then the leg in two places, at the calf and the ancle, and went up the other fide breaking in the fame manner, and finifhed with three on his breaft. Yet after all he fuffered, he lived for an hour and 38 minutes, until the old gentleman who attended him was quite fatigued, as he was on his knees upon the fcaffold all that time, holding the crucifix to him, and night coming on they put a cord about his neck and went under the ftage, and by pulling it tight ftrangled him; he was then untied from the rack and his mangled limbs and carcafe rolled up in a lump and left on a wheel, with a guard to watch the bodies all night; in the morning all their heads were taken off and diftributed upon trees at all the entrances into the town."

Letters, we underftand, have been received by the late arrivals from England, which mention that the Court of London has iffued orders for the immediate equipment of twenty-four fhips of the line, and for the recal of all their officers on half pay, the pofture of political affairs in Europe having rendered the meafure abfolutely neceffary.

May 8. A reprefentation from the chief counfellors and wariors of the Six Indian nations is now before the executive of Pennfylvania. The following quotations will give fome idea of their view in fending it. "We now wifh that farmers, tradefmen and fchoolmafters may be fent amongft us, that we may learn to work and live like the white people—deer and bears are now fo fcarce that we can no longer live by hunting. When we get any fkin, we have no place to difpofe of them but at Pittfburgh—when we come there our canoes are plundered, our horfes and canoes ftolen, and frequently our young men killed by bad people—do we afk for redrefs?—no man in Pittfburgh can underftand us—neither is there any perfon appointed by the Great council fire to redrefs our wrongs—It is not good to retaliate, neither do we wifh it, we therefore pray the Great fire of the Quaker State to confider our fituation, and appoint fome juft men in Pittfburg to judge and interpret for us." &c.

A CURIOUS INFANT.

Extract of a letter from Weft-Jerfey, April 19.

"Nature does, undoubtedly, at times commit, what to us appears to be miftakes, in times, in her animal as well as vegetable economy. A Child was lately born in this neighbourhood, with teeth of confiderable length, both in its upper and lower gums. As the mother could not endure the pain of fuckling it, propofals were made to have the whole fet of teeth drawn; others imagined that filing them down might anfwer the purpofe. Neither of thefe operations, however, have been carried into execution, as being thought rather too cruel as well as too fevere, for an infant of fo tender an age to undergo. The parents have concluded to let thefe premature teeth remain and if poffible nourifh the infant with the milk of cattle."

BOSTON, May 13.

SENATORS.

Agreeable to the Conftitution, the return for the choice of SENATORS of this State clofed on Saturday night laft. The SENATORS chofen: and the CANDIDATES, from whom the Vacancies are to be filled, are as follow:

SUFFOLK. Hon. William Phillips, William Heath, Cotton Tufts, Stephen Medcalf, Thomas Dawe, & Benjamin Auftin, jun. Efquires, all chofen.

ESSEX. Hon. Samuel Phillips, jun. Azor Orne, Samuel Holton, and Stephen Choate, Efqrs, chofen.—Candidates—Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf, 468, Aaron Wood, 317, George Williams, Efq. 229, and Daniel Kilham, Efq. 340. The whole number of votes 1208, 605 making a choice.

MIDDLESEX. Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Eleazer Brooks, Ebenezer Bridge, Jofeph Hofmer, Jofeph B. Varnum, Efquires—all chofen.

HAMPSHIRE. Hon. Samuel Lyman, and John Haftings, Efquires, chofen.—Candidates—John Bli[illegible], 578, David Sexton, 939, Samuel Fowler, 882, and William Lyman, Efquires, 924. Whole number 2039—1020 a choice.

PLYMOUTH. Hon. Daniel Howard, and Jofhua Thomas, Efquires, chofen.—Candidates—Ifaac Thomas, Efq. 265, and Dea. Jofiah Smith.

BARNSTABLE. Hon. Solomon Freeman, Efq. chofen.

BRISTOL. Hon. Phanuel Bifhop, Efq. chofen.—Candidates—Hon. Walter Spooner, 519, Elifha May, 616, Holder Slocum, 637, and Abiel Mitchell, 626. Whole number 1291—646 a choice.

YORK. Hon. Nathaniel Wells, Efq. chofen—Candidates—Edward Cutts, Efq. 121, and Jofhua B. Ofgood, Efq. 220. Whole number 487—244 a choice.

DUKES' COUNTY and NANTUCKET. Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Efq. chofen.

WORCESTER. Hon. Mofes Gill, Abel Wilder, and John Feffenden, chofen.—Candidates—Hon. Samuel Baker, 806, Amos Singletary, 868, Mr. David Bigelow, 805, and Mr. Jeremiah Learned, 755. Whole number 1792—987 a choice.

CUMBERLAND. Jofiah Thatcher, Efq. chofen.

LINCOLN. Candidates—Hon. Dummer Sewall, 388, and Daniel Coney, Efquires, 409. Whole number 1218—610 a choice.

BERKSHIRE. Hon. Thompfon J. Skinner, and Elijah Dwight, Efquires, chofen.

NORTHAMPTON, May 19.

In a Debate the Britifh Houfe of Commons, on the 9th of February laft, Mr. Pitt, adverting to the Condition of France, obferved, "That when the Struggles fhe was making to form her Conftitution had fubfided—when fettled order and good Government were eftablifhed, and when on the folid Bafis of Liberty, as a MAN and as an ENGLISHMAN, he wifhed to fee reared—and though by it fhe might be reinftated in greater Political Power—yet there was a Probability of her proving a lefs obnoxious Neighbour."—[*The glowing Zeal, and expreffive Manner, in which Mr.* PITT *prefented himfelf to the Houfe, on the Delivery of thefe Sentiments, (fays a Writer in an Englifh News Paper) infpired univerfal Admiration and Applaufe.*]

On this occafion, Mr. Burke reprefented France to be "in a Melancholy Situation—her King was dethroned—her Armies without Leaders, and Finance in a State of utter Bankruptcy and Ruin." He faid "it was a dangerous Doctrine to applaud the Proceedings of France, as they were under the Guidance of a licentious Democracy; whofe tyranical Proceedings ought to be reprobated." He defcribed "the Danger of the democratic Licentioufnefs in France, and avowed their Proceedings to have been *tyrannical, ferocious and bloody.*" He added, "They had formed a Municipal Body, to act againft the ftanding Army of the Country; lawlefs Licentioufnefs has marked their Proceedings; and their Confequences would be Anarchy and Confufion—the Religion of the Country has been trampled on, and from its Ruins the moft deteftable Principles of Atheifm had arifen."

☞ Mr. Sheridan defended the national Affembly of France, whofe Motives were, he faid, Praife-worthy & patriotic. At the Time when Defpotifm and Ambition had brought to Ruin the Refources of Empire, they were convened as the Reprefentatives of the People, to deliberate on the tyranical Power of the King, & the profligate Conduct of Artful individuals; they fet about a Reformation in the State, in the Courfe of which fome Exceffes might have been committed. But was the National Affembly, which he faid Mr. Burke had libelled, to be blamed, when they ufed every Caution immaginable to prevent them.—It was from the Reprefentatives of France that the People were to look for a free Conftitution, and not from a Body of military Men under the Command of Marfhal Broglio."

O! bleft Columbia! every tribute raife;
Erect the fculptur'd Marble to its praife—
Thy youth at equal praife may boldly aim,
And catch at FRANKLIN's *tomb worth's hallow'd flame.*

From Philadelphia, April 27, 1790.

YOU will have heard of the death of our venerable Friend. I fend you fuch particulars, as I have heard of his will, which I think are authentick, but do not vouch for. Some lots, in Philadelphia, he has left to Mr. Bache*, for himfelf in a handfome, affectionate manner. His library chiefly to Temple Franklin†, with his manufcripts, and the copy right to his Life—the Farm in Jerfey, value 3000l.—a tract of land, in Georgia next to Gen. Wayne's, 3000 acres, valuable—from 500l. to 600l. fterling of monies at Paris. To Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache‡, his Printing Materials, and Type Foundery, valued at 2000l. To his fon§, 500l. to 600l. of the fame monies, and fome land in Nova-Scotia, becaufe in the jurifdiction of the country he chofe to live under.

To the city of Philadelphia, 1000l. fterling, at intereft: The income to promote a fociety of Arts and Manufactures, for 15 years, then to be applied to the conveyance of water to the city; which he conceives will then want it, from its increafed fize.

To the town of Bofton, 1000l. Particulars you will know.

To Prefident WASHINGTON, a Cane, with the Figure of Liberty, merely to pay him a very handfome compliment, of leaving Liberty in charge to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Bache, the refiduary Legatees to have income for life, of the remainder of his fortune, then to be divided equally amongft their children at their death.

To Judge Hopkinfon, his Philofophical Apparatus, &c.

* *The Gentleman who married the Doctor's daughter.*
† *His Grandfon and Secretary.*
‡ *Another Grandfon.*
§ *The Governour of New-Jerfey previous to the late war.*

DIED]—At Northfield, on the 28th ult. AARON WHITNEY, Efq. in the 44th year of his age.

MR. BUTLER,

How dearly fome folks love to laugh and grin,
Juft as they love to ftuff themfelves to chin
With other people's meat, good faving fenfe
Becaufe at other folks expenfe,
But turn the laugh on them how changed their notes,
Oh d—n them this is ferious, cut their throats.

WHEN I read the publication in your laft paper under the fignature of Robert Breck, I confefs my amazement to find fuch an evidence of the truth of certain facts offered againft the whole blaze of what has heretofore appeared on that fubject—for I cannot here but obferve that the pretended letter and certificates which are not publifhed muft be confidered as having a counter operation, as all evidence which is fuppreffed by a party ought to have.

Surely faid I, this muft have been intended an infult to our underftandings—the author is fmoaking us.—What? offer the negative teftimony of two gentlemen, avowedly parties againft the plain, unbiaffed, difinterefted teftimony of feveral gentlemen, the luftre of whofe characters would fuffer no eclipfe by a comparifon with the Juftices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hampfhire—befides how could Col. [illegible]man claim the right of appearance by the Conftitution without Powers of Attorney—on the whole I concluded—

Parturiunt montes et nafcitur ridiculus mus,
Drefs a difh of fhrimps for a whale's dinner.
Light a taper to convince us the fun fhines at noon day.

PETER PARAGRAPH.

Daniel Butler,

Has juft received a fupply of

GOODS,

Which he is determined to fell for Cafh at a fmall advance from the coft, viz.

Elaftick & Foreft Cloths,
Callico and Chintz,
Irifh Linnen,
Florenteen & Laftings,
Royal Rib,
Jeans,
[illegible]ians,
[illegible] Cotton Hofe.

—ALSO—

An Affortment of

HARD WARE,

Confifting of almoft every article commonly called for.

A good affortment of

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

China Cups and Saucers, &c.

STONE WARE—of all fizes.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glafs.
Beft Hyfon Tea.
Loaf Sugar,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Cinnemon,
Pepper,
Allfpice,
Redwood, [illegible]
Logwood,
Fuftick,
Allum,
Copperas,
Rofin,
Snuff by the bladder or lefs quantity.

WANTED,

A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

FRESH GOODS.

Juft received and now felling by

Seth Dwight,

At his Store in Williamfburgh, half a mile North of the meeting houfe, a large and general affortment of

Englifh Goods,

on as low terms as they can be purchafed at any Store in Northampton. Among which are the following articles, viz.

Broadcloths,
Coatings,
Ratteens,
Baizes,
Velvets,
Royal Ribb,
Sattinett,
Laftings,
Shalloons,
Durants,
Tammys,
Janes and Fuftians,
Callicoes and Chintzes,
Black and White Gauze,
Do. Millinett,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Sattins and Modes,
Shawls,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Barcelona do.
Ivory ftick and common Fans,
Black, White, Green and Blue Sarfnetts,
Sewing Silk and Twift,
Black Callimanco,
Irifh Linnen,
Pins and Needles,
Ribbons and Taftes,
Fancy Veft Patterns,
Apron Tape,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Fancy and Common Buttons,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Men's Cotton Hofe,
Silk and Worfted Mitts,
Caftor and Felt Hats,
Teftaments, Pfalm Books,
Webfter's Spelling Books,
Shears and Sciffors,
Cutteaus and Penknives,
Dutch Looking Glaffes,
Pickles of all fizes,
Writing Paper,
Cap and other Wire,
Knives and Forks,
Temple Spectacles,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Beft Britifh Ink Powder,
Powder and Shott,
4 & 10 Nails,
8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glafs,
Chalk, Pipes,

—ALSO—

A good fupply of

Weft-India Goods.

CASH or any kind of Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

WANTED,

A quantity of BUTTER and TOW CLOTH at faid Store, for which any of the above Goods will be given at Cafh Price.

May 17, 1790.



The famous bright bay horfe

YOUNG DRIVER,

will cover this feafon at the ftable of the Subfcriber in Northampton, at the moderate price of twelve fhillings the feafon, or fix fhillings the fingle leap.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, May 17, 1796.

YOUNG DOVE,



WILL Cover this feafon at Jofiah Dwight's ftable, in Williamfburgh, at 12s. the feafon, or 6s. the fingle leap. This Horfe needs no other recommendation than to fay his fire was the noted Horfe called the DOVE, formerly owned by Major Douglafs—and he is equal for goings, ftrength and activity—his colour is a bright bay, with black main and tail. Conftant attendance will be given, by

SETH DWIGHT.

Will cover this feafon at Worthington, a famous Jack Afs, at the moderate price of twelve fhillings the feafon, and twenty-four to enfure a Foal. Mules will be purchafed at four months old, at four pounds in cafh, and proper attendance given by the fubfcriber.

BENJAMIN LATHROP.

May 14, 1796.

Taken up by the fubfcriber, on the 13th inft, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, a ftar in his forehead, one hind foot white, is a little hipp'd. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SETH WOOD.

Eaftampton, Magy 1, 1790.

ON LIBERTY.

HAIL Liberty ! thou Sacred Power,
Which ever with fair Virtue shines,
Not all the gold can purchase thee
That blazes in the Western mines.

Not the gay guards in glitt'ring arms,
Who croud in pomp the Monarch's gate,
Can to his soul wish'd Freedom give,
If crimes and fears attend his state.

'Tis Virtue, godlike and divine,
That makes the generous hero brave;
Who's base will always meanly think,
For Vice was ever born a slave.

The ravager of half the globe
Will fight at last for thee in vain;
Who thought thou scorn'st the tyrant's pride,
Spontaneous waits in Virtue's train.

How is the humble cottage-blest
With thy propitious, cheering smile,
While jealousies and racking cares
Torment the knave with all his guile.

But in the secret laurel shade,
While rapt'rous thought my bosom move,
Thou deign'st to fire my glowing soul
With thine and heav'nly Virtue's love.

Thus I but then supremely blest,
That great, all pitying, godlike mind,
Whose labours, utmost wishes plain,
Th' happiness of all mankind.

Oh ! might I live to praise thy deeds,
And rise by thee to deathless fame,
Thy glories would my breast inspire,
And set my raptur'd thoughts in flame.

Who art thou ? Who ? The solar orb,
In his meridian, fullest blaze,
Darts not around him stronger light,
Or brighter royal beams displays.

To conquer is the hero's crown,
But 'tis the part of Heav'n to save:
Those laurels that with mercy shine,
Alone survive the gloomy grave.

A FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, February 19.

More particular account of the Condemnation and Execution of M. FAVRAS.

Yesterday at twelve at night, sentence was pronounced on M. Favras. He was declared "Convicted of having formed a project for a *counter Revolution*, by assembling the Malecontents of the provinces—by introducing foreign troops into the Kingdom—by seducing a part of the late French Guards—by spreading division among the National Guards—by attempting the life of three distinguished guardians of the publick liberty (M. Necker, M. Baille, and M. de la Fayette)—by convening the King and Royal Family to Peronne—by dissolving the National Assembly, and marching a force against the city of Paris, which, by cutting off its subsistence, should compel it to surrender."

He was in consequence, "to make the *amende honorable* before the principal gate of the Cathedral of *Notre Dame*—to be afterwards conducted by the executioner in a cart to the *Place de Greve*, with his head and feet naked holding in his hand a lighted flambean of about two pounds weight, and cloathed in a linen frock covered with brimstone, having a libel on his breast and his back, with this inscription: *Conspirateur contre l'Etat.*—He was there condemned on his knees to confess his having rashly and wickedly meditated the commission of all the above recited crimes, and beg pardon of God, and his Country, his Sovereign, and Justice; after which he was to be hung until dead, on a gallows erected for the purpose in the *Place de Greve*.

At two o'clock he was brought from the prison of the Chattelete to the Cathedral of *Notre Dame*. The concourse of people that flocked together to witness the humiliation and punishment of the first Judicial victim to the Liberties of France, was immense. But notwithstanding the enormities of *Favras's* crimes, neither excess nor exultation tarnished the execution of the law. The tears which were not refused even to suffering guilt, proved how little a mild and generous Nation merited the epithets "of a bloody and a ferocious Democracy."

Feb. 21.—M. de Favras, who was executed on Friday, declared his innocence to the last; previous to his execution, he went to the *Hotel de Ville*, where he entered into a declaration nearly to the following purport:—"At this awful moment and ready to appear before God, I pardon the men who have accused me, against their own consciences of a crime of which my soul is innocent; the refusal to hear those who might have unveiled the impostor, and convicted the false witnesses, was a reproach of the Judges; and if they had suffered themselves to be better informed, the frightful Judgment which condemned an innocent man to death, would not have sullied the lips that pronounced it, and the hands which signed it."

"I swear in the presence of God, that I neither in July, September, nor October, addressed myself to M. de St. Priest, nor even held any conversation which had a reference to the accusations on which I am condemned.—When I demanded horses, of M. de St. Priest, it was to ward off the dangers I saw the Royal Family exposed to; I loved my king, and his situation affected me in the most lively manner."

"On the occasion of troubles which in November emanced the City of Paris, a *noble Personage, of a house second in rank after that of our Princes, and attached to the Court by his State*, sent for me, expressed his uneasiness for the King's safety, which was said to be threatened from all quarters; desired me to get all the information I could of the disturbances in the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine; and knowing I was not rich, promised me a hundred louis for my trouble, to furnish me with which sum, he appointed an interview the next morning in the King's Appartments; accordingly I went to the appointment, and the above nobleman was there, who, coming out of the King's Chamber, gave me the 100 louis in two papers. He did not say that the money came from his Majesty, but he gave me to understand as much."

"I entreat those, who hear me, and who may be touched with the relation I have made to examine into the innocence of a man about to die, and lament him as a devoted victim, but a resigned one. All my conduct tended only to save the life of my King; it has been the cause of my perishing on the scaffold; but it leaves my soul in peace, and it sustains me in mine adversity. I lament the errours of Justice, as they may be in some measure attributed to the rumours credited by the people; and which perhaps too, made my death desired. It has only caused me to render up my life a little sooner to the Eternal Being who gave it me, and who perhaps may grant me personal recompence for the infamy of that punishment which terminates my days. I beg the Judges to permit my confessors to take my body, that it may receive the sepulture of the believers in the Apostolick and Roman Faith, God having given me the grace to die in the sentiments of this faith, and with fidelity to my King, and to carry with me the hope, that the new Constitution of France will render the people of this empire as happy as I wish them to be. I am innocent; but since a victim was necessary, I am ready to expiate crimes I have not committed, but of which the people believe me guilty."

Before his execution he pulled out of his pocket twenty Louis, which he gave to his Confessor for his wife. His family claimed his body, which was immediately interred in the parish church of St. Jean en Greve.

A RHODE-ISLAND CHARACTER.

Which needs only to be known, to be dispised.

In the Newport Herald, a writer, after having fairly investigated the transaction of a Judge POTTER, of the Rhode-Island Supreme Court, in bailing a burglar, who had previously confessed his guilt, says—"To close this "*mysterious affair*," this scene of darkness, you decended not only from the dignity of a Judge, but from the dignity of a man, to the character of a ballad singer, and finished the evening by gracing the burglar's jubilee, in singing catches in the kitchen of the common goal."

Tickets,

IN the Seventh Class of WILLIAMSTOWN FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY, which will commence drawing on the 24th inst. to be sold by

JOHN STODDARD.

Northampton, May 4, 1790.

ALL persons that have any demands on the estate of JONATHAN HALE, late of Barnardston, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to me the subscriber—three months being allowed to bring in their claims—No accounts will be allowed after that date. Notice is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to said estate to settle their accounts immediately.

ELIHU SCOTT, Adm'r.

Barnardston, April, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in South-Hadley, county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in a state, town and minister tax, for the year 1788, and 1789, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.	Town Tax.	M. Tax
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
Capt. Moses Marsh,	0 3 3	5 2 0	6 3 0
Mark Ferry,	0 1 3	0 3 0	1 0 0
Jonathan Cook,		1 2 0	2 0 0
Edward Green,		7 3 0	9 3 0
Warham Smith,		1 2 0	2 0 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 24th of May inst. so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Noah Goodman, Esq. in said South-Hadley, at two o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ELI KELLOGG, Collector.

South-Hadley, May 3d, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the Subscriber on Book, or by Note of Hand, are desired to make as speedy pay as possible—If they should fail thereof, he shall view himself as laid under the disagreeable necessity of endeavouring to recover his dues by DINT of law.

GILES CROUCH KELLOGG.

Hadley, May 7th, 1790.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

THE Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire informs all Innholders, Retailers, and others accountable for Excise, that he shall commence his circuit through the several towns in the County, for the purpose of collecting the Excise of the same, on the 24th inst.—and that on the same day at 9 o'clock A. M. he will attend said business at the house of landlord Clap, in Easthampton—at 12 o'clock at landlord Clap's, in Southampton—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Fowler's, in Westfield—at 5 o'clock P. M. at the tavern in Southwick.

On Tuesday the 25th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Loyd's, in Granville—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Bruins's, in Blandford—at 1 o'clock P. M. at landlord Parsons's, in Norwich, for Norwich and Montgomery—at 4 o'clock P. M. at landlord Wright's, in Chester, for Chester and Middlefield—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Chapin's, in Worthington.

On Wednesday 26th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Packard's, in Cummington, for Cummington and Plainfield—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Lyon's, in Goshen—at 12 o'clock at landlord Stone's, in Chesterfield—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Thayer's, in Williamsburgh—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Bolrwood's, in Conway.

On Thursday 27th, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Wait's, in Ashfield—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Safford's, in Buckland—at 12 o'clock at landlord Gill's, in Charlemont—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Nims's, in Shelburne—at 5 o'clock P. M. at landlord Lyons's, in Colrain.

On Friday 28th, at 12 o'clock, at landlord Burk's, in Barnardston—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Alvord's, in Greenfield—at 5 o'clock P. M. at Landlord Hoit's, in Deerfield.

On Saturday 29th, at 9 o'clock A. M. at landlord Wait's, in Whately—at 12 o'clock at landlord Dickinson's, in Hatfield—at 2 o'clok P. M. at landlord Cook's, in Hadley—at 4 o'clock P. M. at landlord Asahel Pomeroy's, in Northampton, for Northampton and Westampton.

On Monday 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Stebbins's, in West-Springfield—at 12 o'clock at landlord Parsons's, in Springfield,—at 2 o'clock P. M. at landlord Burt's in Longmeadow—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Cutler's in Wilbraham.

On Tuesday 1st of June, at 8 o'clock A. M. at landlord Norcross's, in Munson—at 10 o'clock A. M. at landlord Fisk's in South-Brimfield, for South-Brimfield and Holland—at 1 o'clock P. M. at landlord Danielson's, in Brimfield—at 4 o'clock P. M. at landlord Scott's in Palmer—At 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Quintin's, in Ware.

On Wednesday 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at landlord Powers's, in Greenwich—at 12 o'clock at landlord Ashley's in Pelham—at 3 o'clock P. M, at landlord Allen's in Shutesbury—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Kendell's, in New-Salem.

On Thursday 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M. at landlord Prentice's, in Wendell—at 12 o clock at landlord Mayo's, in Orange—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Mayo's, in Warwick—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Hunt's, in Northfield.

On Friday 4th. at 12 o'clock, at landlord Kinsley's, in Montague—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Leonard's in Sunderland—at 6 o'clock P. M. at landlord Parson's, in Amherst.

On Saturday 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M. at landlord Dwight's in Belchertown—at 3 o'clock P. M. at landlord Smith's, in Granby, for Granby and Ludlow—at 5 o'clock P. M. at his office in South-Hadley.

And it is is expected that all persons accountable, to whom a speedy settlement may be inconvenient, will render their written accounts at the time and places abovementioned.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, May 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a town tax, as follows, viz.

	£. d. q.
James Rudd,	0 10 0
James Church,	0 4 0
Larkin Williams,	0 2 3
Lot No. 215,	0 7 0
141,	0 5 0
127,	0 3 3
155,	0 10 0
42,	0 2 1
33, 3d division,	0 5 0
32,	0 5 2
28	0 5 2
58,	0 1 3
41, 5th division,	0 1 1
43,	0 2 1
44,	0 2 2
33,	0 1 1
53,	0 2 1
62,	0 1 1
65,	0 2 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Major DAVID MACK, innholder in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

TIMOTHY ALLEN, Collector.

Middlefield, April 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 155.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, April 27.

MR. BOUDINOT of the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the mitigation of forfeitures accruing under the revenue laws, brought in a report which was read.

A report from the Post-Master General, pursuant to orders of the house, was read, relative to the establishment of Post-Offices on the cross roads, transportation of the Mails, &c. also a report from the same officer, on the memorial of *Christopher Colles*, respecting a survey of the roads of the United States.

A message from the Senate, by their Secretary, was received, informing the House, that they have passed a bill to continue the act, passed the last session for regulating the Processes in the Judicial Courts of the United States.

Mr. GILLMAN of the committee of enrolment, reported that the joint committee had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, an act to regulate the military establishment of the United States The Speaker signed this act.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the publick credit.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed that the house having determined the rate of interest on, & the mode of funding the domestick debt of the United States—it remains to devise the ways and means. In order to bring the subject before the committee, he proposed resolutions, containing extracts from the Report, of the Duties proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. These, resolutions were read by the Clerk, as follows, viz.

Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon wine, distilled spirits, teas and coffee, shall cease, and that instead of them the following duties be laid, viz. *Resolved*, That

UPON every gallon of Madeira Wine, of the quality of London particular, there be paid a duty of thirty five cents.

Upon every gallon of other Madeira Wine, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of Sherry, twenty five cents.

Upon every gallon of other Wine, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of distilled Spirits, more than ten per cent below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits, under five and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty one cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty two cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, twenty five cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the hydrometer, forty cents.

Upon every pound of Hyson Tea, forty cents.

Upon every pound of Souchong and other black Teas, except Bohea, twenty cents.

Upon every pound of Bohea Tea, twelve cents.

Upon every pound of Coffee, five cents.

That upon Spirits distilled within the United States, from Molasses, Sugar, or other foreign materials, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of those Spirits, more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits, under five, and more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the the same hydrometer twelve cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits of proof and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits, above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits, more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

Resolved, That upon Spirits distilled within the United States, in any city, town or village, from materials of the growth or production of the United States, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of those Spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, nine cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits of proof, and no more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits more than twenty & not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cent.

Upon every gallon of those Spirits, more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty five cents.

Resolved, That upon all Stills employed in distilling Spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place, than a city, town or village, there be paid the yearly sum of sixty cents, for every gallon English wine measure, of the capacity of each Still, including its head.

These resolutions were agreed to in committee, and reported to the house; the house immediately took the same into consideration, and adopted the report, with an amendment to the duty on Stills, proposed by Mr. Parker, in the following words, "Or cents per gallon on Spirits distilled from grain—and cents per gallon on Spirits distilled from fruit, in such Stills."

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Huntington, Jackson, Contee, and Bloodworth, to bring in a bill conformable to the said resolutions.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States & foreign nations.

By this bill it was proposed that 5000 dollars be appropriated for the purposes therein mentioned.

That a Minister Plenipotentiary be allowed the sum of 11250 dollars, and a Chargé des Affaires, 4500 dollars, per annum. The committee reduced the above sums, to the following viz. 5000 dollars the appropriation—9000 to a Minister Plenopotentiary, and 3000 to a Chargé des Affaires.

The clause respecting a years's salary as a douceur, it was moved should be struck out—which was carried.

Each minister &c. to be allowed one quarter's salary from the time of their being recalled.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Gilman moved that an addition of seven members be made to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the national defence; which was done.

The committee of the whole was discharged from further proceeding on the Post Office bill; and the bill with the report of the Post-MasterGeneral were referred to a select committee, consisting of a member from each State.

The bill for accepting the cession of the Light House with the bar of the harbour of Charleston it was moved should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—which was voted in the affirmative. Adjourned.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES. WEDNESDAY, April 28.

On motion, ordered, That Messrs. Carroll, Ellsworth, Morris, Izard and Butler, be a committee to consider what provision will be proper for Congress to make in the present session respecting the state of R. Island.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. April 28.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the remission and mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases—the same having been gone through with, the committee rose, and the House ordered it to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

The bill for the government of the territory south east of the river Ohio, was taken up by the committee of the whole, and reported without any amendment—but in going through the House some amendments were made thereto, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill to describe the mode in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the several States shall be proved, &c. which was read the first time.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and made considerable progress therein.

THURSDAY, April 29.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Vining were appointed a committee to report to the house, if any, or what further rules were necessary to regulate the proceedings in the house—and also to confer with a committee of the Senate respecting further regulations in conducting business between the two houses.

Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Smith (M.) and Mr. Sturges were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants service.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, their assistants & clerks," the bill being gone through with, and amended, the committee rose, and the house agreed to the same.

By this bill the secretary of state is allowed to employ another chief clerk at a salary of 800 dollars per annum.

The house took into consideration the bill for providing the means of intercourse with foreign nations, and agreed to the same as amended by the committee of the whole on Tuesday last.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill "For the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and other writings, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

In SENATE—FRIDAY April 30.

The Senate proceeded, agreeably, to the order of the day, to consider the motion made yesterday, viz. That the doors of the Senate Chamber shall be opened when the Senate are sitting in their legislative capacity—to the end that such of the citizens of the United State as may choose to hear the debates of this house, may have an opportunity of so doing—and the question being taken it passed in the negative.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 30.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read.

The engrossed bill for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and other writing, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned, passed the house.

The bill to authorise the issuing certificates to a certain description of officers, was read a first time.

A message from the President of the United States, informing the house that the bill to regulate the military establishment of the United States has received his assent.

A committee was appointed to report a catalogue of books suitable to form a library, for the accomodation of both Houses of Congress, and the Executive Officers of Government, with an estimate of the expense.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for prescribing the mode in which the acts, records and judicial proceedings of the several states shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in any other state.—The bill being gone through with, the committee rose, and the house agreed to the same, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for the adjusting and finally settling the accounts of the Baron de Steuben, which was read the first time.

A committee of five members was appointed to consider of, and report the period from which the President Vice-President, Senators and members of the House of Representatives are to date the commencement of the time for which, by the constitution, they are elected to serve, and also to report upon such other matters as may relate to said business.

Monday, May 3.

The bill to prescribe the mode in which the publick acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State shall be authenticated, so as to take effect in every other State, was read the third time and passed in the house.

The bill to authorise issuing certificates to a certain description of invalid officers was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben, was read the second time and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Fitzsimons reported a bill for the regulation & government of the seamen in the merchant's service—which was read a first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the report of the committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, (N. H.) respecting an enhanced duty on foreign tonnage, was read and referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) it was voted, that the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States

should be printed and annexed to the Journals of the House.

M. Gerry suggested the propriety of reading those reports on petitions, from the heads of departments, which negatived the prayers of such petitions, as well as those in favour of granting them—as, he observed, the contrary practice is in fact delegating a very extraordinary power to executive officers. After some debate Mr. Gerry submitted the following proposition in substance—"That the reports on memorials and petitions not determined upon in one session may be called up in a subsequent session."

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) that part of the President's speech which respects the encouragement of science and literature was read. He then moved that it should be referred to a select committee.

The house adjourned without a decision on this motion.

TUESDAY, May 4.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have passed a bill for extending the judicial law of the United States to the State of North-Carolina—also, that they have concurred in the vote of the House for the appointment of Committees to consider if any, and what further rules are necessary to be adopted in conducting business between the two houses—also to determine the period at which the appointment of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States commenced agreeably to the Constitution.

The bill to authorize issuing Certificates to a certain description of Invalid Officers was read the third time and passed.

In committee of the whole.

On the bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben.

Mr. Stone moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Baron's memorial should be read—the Clerk read the same. The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill providing for the government of the territory south of the Ohio—the amendments of the house to this bill were not agreed to.

Adjourned.

SPEECH,

Of the KING *of* FRENCHMEN, *to the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *on the 4th of Feb.* 1790.

[A translation from an English paper, which has not before appeared in the American papers.]

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE weight of the present circumstances of the kingdom draws me to you. The gradual relaxation of all the ties of order and subordination, the suspension or the inactivity of justice, the discontents which arise from particular deprivation, the oppositions, the unhappy hatreds which are the inevitable consequences of long dissensions, the critical situation of the finances, and the uncertainty of the public funds; all these circumstances united, keep up a general agitation and anxiety in the minds of even the real friends to the prosperity of the kingdom.

"A great and glorious end it is, which you have in view—but it must be attended without new convulsions. It was, I must profess, in a manner more mild and tranquil that I had hoped to conduct you, and uniting, for the public happiness, the knowledge and collected will of the Representatives of the nation—but my happiness and my glory are not the less intimately dependant on the success of your labours.

"These labours I have hitherto guarded, by a continual vigilance, from the unhappy influence of those distressful circumstances, in the midst of which you have been placed. The horrors of famine which threatened us last year have been averted. The disorder which the state of the finances, the discredit, the excessive scarceness of specie, and the gradual decay of the revenue, ought naturally to produce—this disorder, at least its excess, has hitherto been avoided. I have, notwithstanding the feebleness of the means of authority, maintained the kingdom, not indeed in that perfect calm I could have wished, but in a state of sufficient tranquility to receive the blessings of a wise and well regulated liberty—in fine, notwithstanding our interiour situation, so well known, notwithstanding the storms which agitate other nations, I have preserved peace abroad, and have kept up with all the powers of Europe, such terms of respect and friendship, as ought to render this peace durable.

"After having thus preserved you from those adverse circumstance which might so easily have thwarted your labours, I now judge the moment is arrived, in which it imports the interest of the state, that I should associate myself in a still more manifest and express manner to the execution of all that you have concerted for the advantage of France. I cannot seize a better occasion of doing so than that in which you present for my acceptation the decrees designed to establish throughout the kingdom a new organization which is to have so important an influence on the prosperity of the Empire.

"I will second, I will assist, by all the means in my power the success of this vast organization, on which depends, in my opinion, the safety of France; and I think it necessary to declare to you, that I too clearly see the dangers of all kinds that surround us, not to feel, that in the present state of publick affairs, it is necessary that the new order of things should be established with calmness and tranquility, or that the kindom must be exposed to all the calamities of anarchy.

"Let it be thoroughly understood then, that the Monarch and Representatives of the nation are united in the same interest, in the same will, to the end that this opinion, this firm belief may spread throughout the provinces a spirit of peace and good will, and that all honest and well meaning citizens may take a zealous part in the different subdivisions of the general administration, and efficaciously concur in the re-establishment of the order and prosperity of the kingdom.

"We ought not to dissemble, that much is to be done before we can arrive at the desired end.—An union of will, a connection of design are absolutely necessary to success. Continue then your labours, with minds unwarped by any other motives or passions than for the public good; let your first attention be fixed on the public liberty; but let it be also your care to soften, to calm all distrust, all despondency; put an end as soon as possible to those fears which banish so great a number of her citizens from France, an effect which at present exhibits a sad contrast with the laws of liberty and security you wish to establish.—Prosperity can only return with the general content.

"A day will come—I love to dwell on the idea—when all Frenchmen will indistinctively acknowledge the advantage of the intire suppression of the differences of order and rank; when every one will see without pain, that to be called to serve the state in any manner, it will be sufficient to render himself remarkble for his talents and his virtue.

"Without doubt they who have abandoned their pecuniary privileges, they who will no longer, as heretofore, from a distinct order in the State, feel themselves subjected to sacrifices, the whole importance of which I well know; but I am also persuaded, that they will have the generosity of spirit to seek an indemnification in all those advantages which the establishment of National Assemblies presents to our view.

"I will defend, I will maintain the constitutional liberty; I will do more and in concert with my Queen, who partakes of my sentiments, I will prepare betimes the mind of my son for the new order of things which circumstances have brought to pass. I will habituate him from his infancy, to be happy in the happiness of of France, and to understand, in spite of the language of flatterers, that a wise constitution will preserve him from the danger of inexperience, and that a just liberty will give a new value to the sentiments of love and attachment which this nation has for so many ages testified to its Kings.

"I cannot doubt, but that in finishing your work, you will give strength to the executive power, without which no durable order within, nor consideration abroad, can be established.—No reasonable cause of distrust remains to withhold you: it is therefore your duty, as citizens and faithful Representatives of the nation to secure to the State that stability which can only be derived from an active and tutelary authority.—You surely will call to mind, that without such an authority all the parts of your system of constitution would remain without correspondence, without the necessary key-stone; you will not lose sight of this great truth, that disorder in administration, by producing a confusion of powers, degenerates into the most dangerous & alarming of all tyrannies.

"Not For myself then, Gentlemen, but for the happiness of our country, for its prosperity, for its power, I exhort you to cast off all those impressions of the moment that may prevent you from considering, in one great whole, the exigences of such a kingdom as France is, as well in its vast extent and immense population, as in its inevitable relations with other States.

"By what fatility is it, that at the moment of a returning calm, new troubles, new disturbances have arisen in the provinces? By what fatility is it, that my people give themselves up to new excesses? Ah! if they knew to what degree I am made miserable, when I hear the news of an unjust attack on the fortunes, or of an act of violence to the persons of my subjects, they would perhaps spare me this bitter grief.

"I cannot speak to you of the great interest of the the State, without pressing you to apply yourselves instantly, and in a definitive manner, to the re-establishing order in the finances, on which depends the tranquility of an innumerable multitude of citizens, who are united by the strictest ties to the fortune of the State. It is time to appease all these anxieties; it is time to confer on this kingdom that force and credit which is its due.

"May this day, in which your monarch comes to unite himself to you in the most unreserved manner, be a memorable epocha in the history of this empire. It will be so, if my ardent vows, if my pressing exhortations can be the signals of peace and reconcilements among you. May those who yet hold back and withdraw themselves from a spirit of concord which is now become so necessary, make a sacrifice to me of those recollections which afflict and torment them; I will repay them by my acknowledgements and my affection.—Let us all (and I will give the example) profess but one will, attachment to the new constitution and an ardent desire of the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of France."

We are informed the following is now pending before the Senate of the United States.

An ACT to prevent bringing Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, from the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, into the United States; and to authorize a demand of Money from the said State.

WHEREAS it is necessary to the security of the revenue, and other essential interests of the United States, to provide against goods wares and merchandizes, being brought into the same through or from the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so long as that State shall refuse to assent to the Constitution and Laws of the United States:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of July next, no goods, wares or merchandizes, of the growth or manufacture of whatever place or country, shall be brought into the United States, from the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, by land or water; nor shall any ship or vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the Said State, enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States, except in case of distress; nor, except in a like case, shall any ship or vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, enter any port, harbour, creek, or river of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; And all goods, wares & merchandizes, which shall be brought into the United States contrary to this Act, shall be forfeited, together with the ships or vessels in which the same shall be brought, if brought in by water; or together with the carriages, horses and oxen employed in conveying the same, if brought in by land. And all ships and vessels which shall enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the United States, contrary to this act, shall be forfeited, together with their lading: And all ships and vessels which, contrary to this Act, shall enter any port, harbour, creek or river of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall be forfeited, and shall be liable to seizure in any port of the United States, at any time within one year after such forfeiture shall have accrued. And all persons who shall bring into the United States any goods, wares or merchandizes, contrary to this Act, or who shall be aiding therein; or who, being owners or captains of any ships or vessels, shall contrary to this act, order or navigate the same into any port, harbour, creek or river of the said State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantation, shall forfeit dollars; and be moreover liable to imprisonment, not exceeding months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the forfeitures accruing by breach of this act, shall be recovered in the manner provided in the case of forfeitures of a similar nature in the Act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States; and shall be disposed of in the manner provided in the case of penalties, fines and forfeitures, in the said Act: And every collector, naval officer, and surveyor, or other person, specially appointed by either of them, or aiding and assisting in the execution of this Act, shall have the like power and authority, and be entitled to the indemnification and mode of defence, expressed or given in the said Act to regulate the collection of duties.

SEC. 3. And to the end that the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, may contribute to the supplies raised for discharging the engagements of the United States entered into previous to the 4th day of March, 1789. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to demand of the said state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, dollars to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, on or before the day of next; which being paid, shall be credited to the said state in account with the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted.* That this Act shall continue until a Convention of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall assent to and ratify the Constitution, and give notice thereof to the President of the United States, and no longer.

LONDON, March 28.

RUSSIAN ARMY.

IT has been determined, that whether Austria shall or shall not have a new enemy to deal with, the campaign against the Turks shall be opened as soon as possible.

For this purpose orders have been dispatched to the Commanders in the neighbourhood of Orsova, to carry that fortress, cost what it may. To assist them in this work, shells of 100 and 200 weight are to be sent by water to Belgrade.

If Orsova falls, then Widden is to be attacked without loss of time—and if the measures concerted for this purpose are not crossed by some unforeseen event, it is expected that Widden must fall, before the grand army of the Turks can arrive to relieve it.

The forces in the Bannat, including the corps under the command of Colonel Lipsale and the troops on the borders of Servia, consist of 25,000 men. This army is to be employed in reducing Orsova and Widden, and whilst this business is carrying on, 6000 men are to march from Transylvania to facilitate the execution of it, by attacking the fortress of Tournhout, on the banks of the Danube, in Wallachia.

In the mean time, Prince Potemkin, and the forces now or late under the command of General Suwarrow are to advance against Brabilow, whilst Prince Repnin advances from Bender, and directs his operations against Ismail.

In the mean time, Marshal Prince de Cobourg, with the army under his command, is to look on, and to act as circumstances may require, either by forming a junction with the forces that are to carry on the siege of Widden, or on the left with the army of Prince Potemkin.

By this plan of operations, the Grand Vizier will find it next to impossible to throw himself into Servia, and thus the Porte will have to deal with the united forces of Austria and Russia, notwithstanding the diversion which a certain power has promised to make in favour of the Ottomans.

Should that power keep its word, it will have to contend with the elite of the Austrian army, namely all the battallions of grenadiers, all the regiments of cuirassiers, draggons and hussars, and all the battallions of the German Regiments, which are in the best condition and have been considerably augmented since the last campaign.

Exclusive of these, there will be employed against this new threatening Power, between 30,000 and 40,000 Hungarian horse—and 20,000 Cossacks to be supplied by Russia. Those latter will prove the most dreadful, as carrying devastation into a country is their mode of waging war.

ALGERINES.

Extract of a letter from Civita Vechia, Feb. 15.

"The Algerines are become worse of late, than at any former period—they have within a short time captured some valuable prizes in spite of their convoys, and carried the crews into slavery—and what is still more daring, these sturdy ruffians will at times land upon the coast in open day, take off the inhabitants and ransack whole villages. The king of Naples is preparing a strong fleet, which is to be joined by several other powers, and when together, we hope will be sufficient to scour the seas of those vindictive and sanguinary infidels."

"P. S. These fellows pay no regard to the flag of any nation, except the English and Swedes, who pass without interruption."

NEW MESSIAH.

Extract of a letter from Cape St. Lewis, Island of St. Domingo, Dec. 10, 1789, *by Capt. Grange, Commander of the Stanislaus, a slave ship.*

"At my departure from the isle of Losses in Africa, in the month of September last, all commerce was interrupted in that part of the coast by the coming of a new Messiah sent by Mahomet.

"This prophet, called Mahady, who had travelled from Mecca through Arabia, had lately arrived, and pretended he was sent of God. He was followed by a numerous body, armed with the sacred poignard.—The first exercise of his authority (thanks to the superstition of the negroes) was to strike off the heads of seven of the principle sovereigns of this country, namely, those of Bagges, Sussons, &c. He has given orders that all persons who shall approach him be cloathed in yellow. All the grandees of the country and neighborhood have considered it their duty to go and pay him homage—so that, in a very little time, he has received more than 20,000 visits, and as many offerings—for no person presents himself before him with empty hands. All the crowned heads tremble at the presence of this Mahady, whom they respect as a fetiche, or Demi god. The only piece of justice he has rendered since his arrival, has been to oblige all debtors to pay their debts.

"All the blacks of Senegal, even as far as the river Sierra-Leon, are Mahometans. It is in consequence of their religious system that they have so much faith in the mission of this prophet, who without doubt is neither more nor less than an Arabian impostor, who has come from the banks of Galen, in order to enrich himself at the expence of the credulity of an ignorant, and superstitious people.

"Since I left the coast, from which I was in haste to depart, I have learnt that this Mahady had given orders to the sovereigns of that country to drive the English off their coast, as that nation wanted to abolish the treaty of commerce with the country, and that the French only would keep it—in consequence of which many English merchants settled at the head of the river, had been obliged to go away.

"The prophet Mahady having been informed, that a very rich and powerful English resident, named Orman, had lived at the head of the river Pongo, or Rio Poago, for more than thirty years past, he dispached 400 men armed, with an order to send him the following trifling present;—100 black slaves—100 women do.—100 negro boys—100 black girls—100 Arabian horses—100 dogs—100 cats—100 of all the different kinds of European merchandize specified in the treaty—saying, that being sent of God, nothing should be refused him. I know not whether Orman will grant the modest request of the prophet Mahady; but I hardly believe he would have been disposed to make the same present even to Mahomet himself."

If disturbances in the Austrian dominions are likely to operate as a diversion in favour of the Turks, disturbances have lately broke out at Constantinople, which may effect a much more powerful diversion in favour of the Austrians.

The following authentic account of those disturbances has been just received.

The Sultan went on the anniversary of Mahomet's birth day, to the Mosque of Sultan Achmet, so called from the Emperor who built it; to celebrate that great festival among the Mahometans.

He was attended by his principal Ministers and officers of state, and by a numerous detachment of Janissaries. An insurrection took place in the very mosque, in which many lives were lost.

The cause of it was this—The government found it necessary at the end of an unfortunate campaign, to make extraordinary exertions to rase sufficient supplies for carrying on the next campaign with vigour: For these purposes, extraordinary taxes were imposed, and particularly on the Ulemas, who claimed under ancient grants, exemptions from such laws. The Ulemas are at once the lawyers and clergy, among the Mahometans.

They remonstrated against this breach of their privileges, but in vain; for the commissioners appointed for that purpose, actually levied the taxes, though with great difficulty.

On the above day, whilst the Sultan was at his prayers in the Mosque, 60 Ulemas, armed with swords and pistols, which they had concealed under their cloaths, and who, not being suspected of any evil design, had been admitted into the Mosque, fell furiously upon the Mufti, and the Kaimacan, the Chief Governour of Constantinople.

The janissaries flew to the assistance of these two Ministers, who had the good fortune to escape, whilst the guards were engaged with the Ulemas.

The Sultan himself was in the most imminent danger; he at last took shelter in a kind of gallery in the Mosque, from which he gave orders that the gates should be shut to prevent the Ulemas escaping, or receiving assistance from without.

The orders were instantly obeyed, and a bloody and desperate engagement followed; between the Ulemas and Janissaries. Forty of the former were killed upon the spot, the other twenty threw down their arms and cried for mercy. They were made prisoners. The next night they were all strangled, and their bodies thrown into the sea.

Whilst the Sultan was returning to his palace from the Mosque, he was every where received with a dead silence; not a single shout of joy did he hear for his happy escape. This convinced him and his Ministers that the discontent was general, and not confined to the Ulemas. The latter swear vengeance against the Ministry, for the execution of their brethren; and it is feared they will be supported by the people at large. The least to be apprehended is a revolution in the Ministry, and that will probably be attended with a peace: For as the war cannot be supported without extraordinary supplies, if the people will not submit to them, the war must of necessity be speedily terminated.

Should those ancient allies the French and Spaniards go to loggerheads about the imprisonment at Madrid of the French Counsellor, it will be very opportune to the former, who never were so much in need as they are at present of a few hard dollars.

These appearances have induced his Sardinian Majesty to form a camp near Carouge; but it is said, the troops are in themselves not formidable, and will not be disposed to act against the people.

The poor Empress of Russia begins to think of following her Imperial brother; and, in truth, it is high time she should direct her eyes towards Joseph's pit! A complaint that predicts to terminate in the dropsy, is her Imperial Majesty's attack; yet while she groans under this malady, the carnage of the Turkish army experiences no respite in her councils!

The account from the Ukraine seems not to be much in favour of peace, and more than those from Petersburgh, as they both particularly mention the alacrity with which the warlike preparations against the Turks and Swedes are carrying on; and in short, that Russia is stretching every point vigorously to oppose all the combined enemies that may rise against her.

It is the general opinion on the Continent, that the Imperial Courts will continue the joint system of the late Emperor, and that the King of Prussia will be then open, as hitherto their secret enemy. In this case Denmark is supposed to incline to join with the Imperial Courts.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6.

On Monday last arrived here, in 74 days from Havre-de-Grace, the ship Patriot, Captain de Gras, with 200 passengers, natives of France. We are informed they are on their way to the western Country, and that a much larger number may be expected in the Patowmack, in order to pursue *the shortest and most eligible rout to that country.*

We flatter ourselves that their reception among our countrymen, add to the fertility of the soil upon which they are about to settle, will be such as to induce thousands to emigrate to this land of peace and plenty.

GEORGETOWN, May 8.

Last week a young man accompanied a Mr. Sedwick, of Berkely, county, on a shooting party, and as they were walking through bushes, the trigger of the former's musket got entangled in some brush, and it was unhappily discharged through the body of Mr. Sedwick, who after languishing a day or two, died in great agony—leaving a large family to deplore the fatal accident.

Accidents, which the finishing of the navigation may render less frequent, produced last week the death of a Mr. Fleming, one, of thousands, who have this year attended the fishery of Little Falls of Patowmack.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

The following people have lately resided, and some are now living on the Patowmack, viz.

Van Swearingen, died lately, aged 107 years. He had lived seventy-one years on a plantation in Maryland, within two miles of the channel.

Col. Thomas Cressop, died lately, upon the bank, aged 109.

A certain Daniel Thompson, born in a cave on the banks of the Delaware, before there was a house built in Philadelphia, died lately on Opeckon, within a few miles of the channel.

Joseph Edwards, died lately, aged 102, who lived on Cape-Capon time out of mind.

Hugh Miller is now living in the neighbourhood, aged 97.

Daniel Roberts is now living on the bank, aged 90.

Peter Burr, has nineteen children, eighteen of them on one plantation.

John Constance, on Cape-Capon, has twenty-six children.

Benjamin Warren has sixteen children.

Greater instances of health, vigour and longevity, are scarcely to be met with in America. Several people born in New-England, have lived there half a century; their ages not known but their heads are as white as the Province of Main in the middle of January.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, N. Carolina April 12.

"Last friday about 10 o'clock, A. M. a small black cloud passed along to the eastward, the skirts of which only came over this town, from which fell such a shower of hail as very few of the inhabitants ever before witnessed. Fortunately there was no wind, or considerable damage must have been sustained, particularly in breaking glass windows. The noise it occasioned was alarming to those who did not at first discover the cause; during part of the shower the sun shone, and the transparency of the hailstones exhibted a truly novel, and most beautiful appearance.—Some gentlemen picked up a number at the lower end of the town, on the bank of the river, which measured three inches and three quarters in circumference."

Luxury has been declaimed against in all ages, as subversive of virtue, and liberty. Has it not sometimes been productive of a spirit of industry, and hence become beneficial? Dr. Franklin used to relate an instance of this. His lady once made a present of a fine cap, to a young woman of Cape May. The Doctor reproved her for it, as tending to introduce among these simple people, a taste for superfluous ornaments. As he expected, the sight of the cap kindled a desire in all the young women who beheld it, to possess a similar one—The consequence was, that they set about knitting a quantity of mittens, which were sent up to Philadelphia for sale, and the money devoted to the purchase of caps. Ever since that time, a great number of mittens have annually been brought to this city from Cape-May—and a beneficial trade has been the consequence, of what it was apprehended would be injurious to the people.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Island, to his friend in this city, dated April 28.

"There will be a majority of Anties in our New Assembly, which convenes at Newport next week. Mr. FENNER succeeds Gov. Collins, possesses good natural abilities, and without the graces of a courtier, hath acquired a considerable popularity—the appointment was not his wish but the result of necessity, it being more consonant to his views to govern behind the curtain, as he was free from responsibility if any measures should prove injurious, and could claim the credit of such as were beneficial; but the anties fearful that a federal character might be in nomination, brought him forward as the most popular man of their party.

"Most of the country towns are as much opposed the Constitution as ever, being dupes to the misrepresentations and falshoods of their designing leaders. The seaports are all federal. At the late election of officers in Newport there was 348 proxes for federal characters—but 17 for Anties—and these 17 consisted of new-fangled officers of the comstoms, tide-waiters, with a paper money Judge and his sons. Providence, Warren, and Bristol had also large majorities for the federal prox. Should not the Constitution be adopted by the Convention at their next meeting, necessity will drive the sea-ports to measures of a most serious nature, measures, which will pave the way for a dismemberment of this unhappy State."—

MAY 18.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES has been exceedingly indisposed for several days past, but we are rejoiced at the authentic information of his being much relieved the last evening.

A correspondent observes, that he is surprised a certain member of the S——had not taken pains to enquire the national disposition of the Rhode-Islanders, previous to his originating a *certain Bill*—for, says he, it is sufficiently ascertained, that they are disposed, *like hogs*, to *run back* in proportion to the attempts to *drive them forward.*

A letter has been received by the National Assembly of France from the Corsicans, by which it appeared, that they had elected the famous PAOLI commander in chief of their national forces. So proper a choice was honoured with the applauses of the Assembly.

NORTHAMPTON, May 26.

At Scarborough on the 14th ult. were baptized three male children, (the uncommon gift of Providence at one birth) by the names of GEORGE WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Happy the people who are thus endowed, for they shall be well prepared to speak with the enemies in the gate.

THE *LARK.*



THAT beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper,

WILL COVER

at the Stable of the Subscriber, upon the most reasonable terms.

The credit of the LARK, for a sire, is equal, both for strength, beauty and activity to any Horse in the county.——Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, May 25, 1790.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esquire, late of Northampton, deceased; are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, (who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, in the room of Mary Dwight, and Timothy Dwight, executors of said will) that they may be adjusted—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. For the purpose of expediting the business of a settlement, the subscriber will attend at Northampton from the 22nd to the 28th of July next.

THEODORE DWIGHT

THE BUTTERFLY.

'TWAS on a charming summer's morn,
When nature's pencil had display'd,
The fairest scenes o'er mead and lawn:
When fairest flowers the fields array'd.

The ruddy sun had kiss'd the dew;
From off the verdant flow'ry grass;
The warbling birds their songs renew,
In joyous mirth their hours they pass.

'Twas then a lovely blooming maid,
The fairest of the virgin train,
In robes of purest white array'd,
Was rambling o'er the extended plain.

The various scenes before her spread
Attracted still her eager eye;
And soon she spy'd along the mead,
A fluttering, gaudy Butterfly.

With beauteous wings of shining gold,
In conscious pride she flew around:
No insect lovelier to behold,
No Butterfly so gay was found.

From flower to flower on every side,
This gaudy beauty proudly flew:
Admiring insects vainly try'd
To emulate her golden hue.

At length a young mischievous boy,
Her shining form with rapture views—
Anxious to gain the glittering toy
With eager steps he swift pursues.

Unconscious of the danger near,
By wayward fancy led astray,
Her actions indicate no fear,
And soon she falls an easy prey.

With rude and impious hands, the boy
Plucks off her golden-coloured wings,
And then, elate with savage joy,
Her hapless body from him flings.

The roving Stella stood meantime—
Attentive scann'd the action o'er:
' Is beauty then, cry'd she, a crime?
' If so, i'll value it no more.

' Such is, alas! the cruel fate
' Of female beauty—virgin bloom;
' They do but serve to stimulate
' Seducers vile to seal our doom.

' That Butterfly in humbler dress,
' Safe from the boy's rude hands had been:
' Poor fool! she plac'd her happiness,
' Her highest pride in being seen.

' Ah! what is beauty but a name?
' A painted plaything—dear deceit?
' A toy of fickle fleeting fame,
' With visionary bliss replete?

' Since then the beauties of the face
' Were ne'er for real bliss resign'd,
' O let me cultivate each grace—
' Each choicer beauty of the mind."

SERENO.

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a supply of

GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell for Cash at a small advance from the cost, viz.

Elastick & Forest Cloths,	Royal Rib,
Callico and Chintz,	Janes,
Irish Linnen,	Fustians,
Florenteen & Lastings,	Fine Cotton Hose.

—ALSO—

An Assortment of

HARD WARE,

Consisting of almost every article commonly called for.

A good assortment of

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

China Cups and Saucers, &c.

STONE WARE—of all sizes.

7 by 9. and 6 by 8 Window Glass.	Redwood,
	Logwood,
Best Hyson Tea.	Fustick,
Loaf Sugar,	Allum,
Nutmegs,	Copperas,
Cloves,	Rosin,
Cinnamon,	Snuff by the bladder or
Pepper,	less quantity.
Allspice,	

WANTED,

A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now selling by

Seth Dwight,

At his Store in Williamsburgh, half a mile North of the meeting house, a large and general assortment of

English Goods,

on as low terms as they can be purchased at any Store in Northampton. Among which are the following articles, viz.

Broadcloths,	Fancy Vest Patterns,
Coatings,	Apron Tape,
Ratteens,	Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Baizes,	Fancy and Common Buttons,
Velvet,	Quality and ShoeBinding,
Royal Ri bb,	Men's Cotton Hose,
Sattinett,	Silk and Worsted Mitts,
Lastings,	Castor and Felt Hats,
Shalloons,	Testaments, Psalm Books,
Durants,	Webster's Spelling Books,
Tammys,	Shears and Scissors,
Janes and Fustians,	Cutteaus and Penknives,
Callicoes and Chintzes,	Dutch Looking Glasses,
Black and White Gauze,	Sickles of all sizes,
Do. Millinett,	Writing Paper,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Cap and other Wire,
Sattins and Modes,	Knives and Forks,
Shawls,	Temple Spectacles,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Black Barcelona do.	Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Ivory stick and common Fans,	Ivory and Horn Combs,
Black, White, Green and Blue Sarsnetts,	Best British Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk and Twist,	Powder and Shott,
Black Callimanco,	4 & 10 Nails,
Irish Linnen,	8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass,
Pins and Needles,	Chalk, Pipes,
Ribbons and Tastes,	

—ALSO—

A good supply of

West-India Goods.

CASH or any kind of Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

WANTED,

A quantity of BUTTER and TOW CLOTH at said Store, for which any of the above Goods will be given at Cash Price.

May 17, 1790.



The famous bright bay horse

YOUNG DRIVER,

will cover this season at the stable of the Subscriber, in Northampton, at the moderate price of twelve shillings the season, or six shillings the single leap.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, May 17, 1790.

YOUNG DOVE,



WILL Cover this season at Josiah Dwight's stable, in Williamsburgh, at 12s. the season, or 6s. the single leap. This Horse needs no other recommendation than to say his sire was the noted Horse called the DOVE, formerly owned by Major Douglass—and he is equal for goings, strength and activity—his colour is a bright bay, with black main and tail. Constant attendance will be given, by

SETH DWIGHT.

Will cover this season at Worthington, a famous Jack Ass, at the moderate price of twelve shillings the season, and twenty-four to ensure a Foal. Mules will be purchased at four months old, at four pounds in cash, and proper attendance given by the subscriber.

ENJAMIN LATHROP.

May 14, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, on the 13th inst, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, is a little hipp'd. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SETH WOOD.

Easthampton, May 19, 1790.

THE Collector of *Excise* for the County of Hampshire informs all Innholders, Retailers and others accountable for Excise, that he shall commence his circuit through the several towns in the County, for the purpose of collecting the Excise of the same, on the 24th inst.—and that on the same day at 9 o'clock A.M. he will attend said business at the house of landlord Clap, in Easthampton—at 12 o'clock at landlord Clap's, in Southampton—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Fowler's, in Westfield—at 5 o'clock P.M. at the tavern in Southwick.

On Tuesday the 25th, at 8 o'clock A.M. at landlord Loyd's, in Granville—at 10 o'clock A.M. at landlord Brulot's, in Blandford—at 1 o'clock P.M. at landlord Parsons's, in Norwich, for Norwich and Montgomery—at 4 o'clock P.M. at landlord Wright's, in Chester, for Chester and Middlefield—at 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Chapin's, in Worthington.

On Wednesday 26th, at 8 o'clock A.M. at landlord Packard's, in Cummington, for Cummington and Plainfield—at 10 o'clock A.M. at landlord Lyon's, in Goshen—at 12 o'clock at landlord Stone's, in Chesterfield—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Thayer's, in Williamsburgh—at 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Boltwood's, in Conway.

On Thursday 27th, at 8 o'clock A.M. at landlord Wait's, in Ashfield—at 10 o'clock A.M. at landlord Safford's, in Buckland—at 12 o'clock at landlord Gill's, in Charlemont—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Nims's, in Shelburne—at 5 o'clock P.M. at landlord Lyons's, in Colrain.

On Friday 28th, at 12 o'clock, at landlord Burk's, in Barnardston—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Alvord's, in Greenfield—at 5 o'clock P.M. at Landlord Hoit's, in Deerfield.

On Saturday 29th, at 9 o'clock A.M. at landlord Wait's, in Whately—at 12 o'clock at landlord Dickinson's, in Hatfield—at 2 o'clok P.M. at landlord Cook's, in Hadley—at 4 o'clock P.M. at landlord Ashael Pomeroy's, in Northampton, for Northampton and Westampton.

On Monday 31st, at 10 o'clock A.M. at landlord Stebbins's, in West-Springfield—at 12 o'clock at landlord Parsons's, in Springfield—at 2 o'clock P.M. at landlord Burt's in Longmeadow—at 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Cutler's in Wilbraham.

On Tuesday 1st of June, at 8 o'clock A.M. at landlord Norcross's, in Munson—at 10 o'clock A.M. at landlord Fisk's in South-Brimfield, for South-Brimfield and Holland—at 1 o'clock P.M. at landlord Danielson's, in Brimfield—at 4 o'clock P.M. at landlord Scott's in Palmer—At 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Quintin's, in Ware.

On Wednesday 2d, at 9 o'clock A.M. at landlord Powers's, in Greenwich—at 12 o'clock at landlord Ashley's in Pelham—at 3 o'clock P.M, at landlord Allen's in Shutesbury—at 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Kendell's, in New-Salem.

On Thursday 3d, at 9 o'clock A.M. at landlord Prentice's, in Wendell—at 12 o'clock at landlord Mayo's, in Orange—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Mayo's, in Warwick—at 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Hunt's, in Northfield.

On Friday 4th. at 12 o'clock, at landlord Kinsley's, in Montague—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Leonard's in Sunderland—at 6 o'clock P.M. at landlord Parson's, in Amherst.

On Saturday 5th, at 11 o'clock A.M. at landlord Dwight's in Belchertown—at 3 o'clock P.M. at landlord Smith's, in Granby, for Granby and Ludlow—at 5 o'clock P.M. at his office in South-Hadley.

And it is is expected that all persons accountable, to whom a speedy settlement may be inconvenient, will render their written accounts at the time and places abovementioned.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, May 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Middlefield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a town tax, as follows, viz.

	s.	d.	q.
James Rodd,	0	10	0
James Church,	0	4	0
Larkim Williams,	0	2	3
Lot No. 215,	0	7	0
141,	0	5	0
127,	0	3	3
155,	0	10	0
42,	0	2	1
33, 3d division,	0	5	0
32,	0	5	2
28	0	5	2
58,	0	1	3
41, 5th division,	0	1	1
43.	0	2	1
44.	0	2	2
33.	0	1	1
53.	0	2	1
62,	0	1	1
65.	0	2	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of June next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Major DAVID MACK, innholder in said Middlefield, at 9 o'clock A.M. as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

TIMOTHY ALLEN, Collector.

Middlefield, April 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 196.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Began and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the Fourth of January, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Ninety.

An ACT for the PUNISHMENT of certain CRIMES against the UNITED STATES.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the Judges or Justices thereof, such person or persons on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of wilful murder, such person or persons, on being thereof convicted shall suffer death.

And be it also enacted, That the court before whom any person shall be convicted of the crime of murder, for which he or she shall be sentenced to suffer death, may at their discretion, add to the judgment, that the body of such offender shall be delivered to a surgeon for dissection—and the marshal who is to cause such sentence to be executed, shall accordingly deliver the body of such offender, after execution is done, to such surgeon as the court shall direct, for the purpose aforesaid:—*Provided,* That such surgeon, or some other person by him appointed for the purpose, shall attend to receive and take away the dead body at the time of the execution of such offender.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, after such execution had; by force rescue or attempt to rescue the body of such offender out of the custody of the marshal or his officers, during the conveyance of such body to any place for dissection as aforesaid; or shall by force rescue or attempt to rescue such body from the house of any surgeon, where the same shall have been deposited in pursuance of this act, every person so offending, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons having knowledge of the actual commission of the crime of wilful murder or other felony, upon the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to one of the Judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, on conviction thereof, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of felony, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall, within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, or other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of manslaughter, and shall be thereof convicted, such person or persons shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall commit upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, bason or bay, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, murder or robbery, or any other offence which if committed within the body of a county, would by the laws of the United States be punishable with death, or if any captain or mariner of any ship or other vessel shall piratically and feloniously run away with such ship or vessel, or any goods or merchandize to the value of fifty dollars, or yield up such ship or vessel voluntarily to any pirate; or if any seaman shall lay violent hands upon his commander, thereby to hinder and prevent his fighting in defence of his ship or goods committed to his trust, or shall make revolt in the ship—every such offender shall be deemed, taken and adjudged to be a pirate and a felon, and being thereof convicted shall suffer death. And the trial of crimes committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular state, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought.

And be it enacted, That if any citizen shall commit any piracy or robbery aforesaid, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high sea, under colour of any commission from any foreign prince or state, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority, be deemed, adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon and robber, and on being thereof convicted shall suffer death.

And be it enacted, That every person who shall, either upon the land or seas, knowingly and wittingly aid and assist, procure, command, counsel or advise any person or persons to do or commit any murder or robbery, or other piracy aforesaid, upon the seas, which shall affect the life of such person, and such person or persons shall thereupon do or commit any such piracy or robbery, then all and every such person so as aforesaid aiding, assisting, procuring, commanding, counselling or advising the same, either upon the land or the sea, shall be, and they are hereby declared, deemed and adjudged to be accessary to such piracies before the fact, and every such person being thereof convicted shall suffer death.

And be it enacted, That after any murder, felony, robbery, or other piracy whatsoever aforesaid, is or shall be committed by any pirate or robber, every person who knowing that such pirate or robber has done or committed any such piracy or robbery, shall on the land or at sea service, entertain or conceal any such pirate or robber, or receive or take into his custody any ship, vessel, goods, or chattels, which have been by any such pirate or robber piratically and feloniously taken, shall be, and are hereby declared, deemed and adjudged to be accessary to such piracy or robbery, after the fact; and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any seaman or other person shall commit manslaughter upon the high seas, or confederate, or attempt or endeavour to corrupt any commander, master, officer or mariner, to yield up or to run away with any ship or vessel, or with any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to turn pirate, or to go over to or confederate with pirates, or in any wise trade with any pirate, knowing him to be such, or shall furnish such pirate with any ammunition, stores, or provisions of any kind, or shall fit out any vessel knowingly and with a design to trade with or supply or correspond with any pirate or robber upon the seas; or if any person or persons shall any ways consult, combine, confederate or correspond with any pirate or robber on the seas, knowing him to be guilty of any such piracy or robbery; or if any seaman shall confine the master of any ship or other vessel, or endeavour to make a revolt in such ship; such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, within any of the places upon the land under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas, in any vessel belonging to the United States, or to any citizen or citizens thereof, on purpose and of malice aforethought, shall unlawfully cut off the ear or ears, or cut out or disable the tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, cut off the nose or a lip, or cut off or disable any limb or member of any person, with intention in so doing to maim or disfigure such person in any of the manners beforementioned; then and in every such case the person or persons so offending, their counsellors, aiders and abettors (knowing of and privy to the offence aforesaid) shall on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate, indent, or other public security of the United States, or shall utter, put off, or offer, or cause to be uttered, put off, or offered in payment or for sale any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited certificate, indent, or any other public security, with intention to defraud any person, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, and shall be thereof convicted, every such person shall suffer death.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall feloniously steal, take away, alter, falsify, or otherwise avoid any record, writ, process, or other proceedings in any of the courts of the United States, by means whereof any judgment shall be reversed, made void, or not take effect, or if any person shall acknowledge or procure to be acknowledged in any of the courts aforesaid, any recognizance, bail or judgment, in the name or names of any other person or persons not privy or consenting to the same, every such person or persons on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.—*Provided nevertheless,* That this act shall not extend to the acknowledgment of any judgment or judgments by any attorney or attornies, duly admitted for any person or persons against whom any such judgments shall be had or given.

And be it enacted, That if any person within any of the places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or upon the high seas, shall take and carry away, with an intent to steal or purloin the personal goods of another; or if any person or persons, having at any time heretofore the charge or custody of any arms, ordnance, ammunition, shot, powder, or habiliments of war belonging to the United States, or of any victuals provided for the victualing of any soldiers, gunners, marines or pioneers, shall for any lucre or gain, or wittingly, advisedly, or of purpose to hinder or impede the service of the United States, embezzle, purloin or convey away any of the said arms, ordnance, ammunition, shot or powder, habiliments of war, or victuals, that then and in every of the cases aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, their counsellors, aiders and abettors (knowing of and privy to the offences aforesaid) shall on conviction be fined not exceeding the fourfold value of the property so stolen, embezzled, or purloined, the one moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, or the United States, as the case may be, and the other moiety to the informer and prosecutor, and be publickly whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons within any part of the jurisdiction of the United States as aforesaid, shall receive or buy any goods or chattels that shall be feloniously taken or stolen from any other person, knowing the same to be stolen, or shall receive, harbour or conceal any felons or thieves, knowing them to be so, he or they being of either of the said offences legally convicted, shall be liable to the like penishments, as in the case of larceny before are prescribed.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall wilfully and corruptly commit perjury, or shall by any means procure any person to commit corrupt and wilful perjury, on his or her oath or affirmation in any suit, controversy, matter or clause depending in any of the courts of the United States, or in any deposition taken pursuant to the laws of the United States, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; and shall stand in the pillory for one hour, and be thereafter rendered incapable of giving testimony in any of the courts of the United States, until such time as the judgment so given against the said offender shall be reversed.

And be it enacted, That in every presentment or indictment to be prosecuted against any person for wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, & by what court, or before whom the oath or affirmation was taken (averring such court, or person or persons to have a competent authority to administer the same) together with the proper averment or averments to falsify the matter or matters wherein the perjury or perjuries is or are assigned; without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any record or proceeding either in law or equity other than as aforesaid, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the court, or person or persons before whom the perjury was committed.

And be it further enacted, That in every presentment or indictment for subordination of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with others to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without setting forth the commission or authority of the court, or person or persons before whom the perjury was committed, or was agreed or promised to be committed.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall, directly or indirectly, give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation or security, for the payment or delivery of any money, present or reward, or any other thing to obtain or procure the opinion, judgment or decree of any judge or judges of the United States, in any suit, controversy, matter or cause depending before him or them, and shall be thereof convicted, such person or

persons so giving, promising, contracting or securing to be given, paid or delivered, any sum or sums of money, present, reward, or other bribe as aforesaid, and the judge or judges who shall in any wise accept or receive the same on conviction thereof, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States.

And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States, in serving or attempting to serve or execute any mesne process, or warrant, any rule or order of any of the courts of the United States, or any other legal or judicial writ or process whatsoever, or shall assault, beat or wound any officer, or other person duly authorised, in serving or executing any writ, rule, order, process, or warrant aforesaid, every person so knowingly or wilfully offending in the premises, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person who shall be found guilty of treason, murder, or any other capital crime, or rescue any person convicted of any of the said crimes, going to execution, or during execution, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death—And if any person shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person who before conviction shall stand committed for any of the capital offences aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue any person committed for or convicted of any other offence against the United States, every person so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars; and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Provided always and be it enacted, That no conviction or judgment for any of the offences aforesaid, shall work corruption of blood; or any forfeiture of estate.

And be it enacted, That if any writ or process shall at any time hereafter be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any of the courts of a particular State, or by any judge or justice therein respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador or other public minister of any foreign prince or State, authorised and received as such by the President of the United States; or any domestic or domestic servant of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That in case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attornies or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violaters of the laws of nations, and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

Provided nevertheless, That no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister, which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take or receive any benefit from this act; nor shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the Marshal of the district in which Congress shall reside, who shall upon receipt thereof affix the same in some public place in his office, whereto all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall violate any safe conduct or passport duly obtained and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

And be it enacted, That any person who shall be accused and indicted of treason, shall have a copy of the indictment, and a list of the jury and witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving the said indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of such witnesses and jurors, delivered unto him at least three entire days before he shall be tried for the same; and in other capital offences shall have such copy of the indictment and list of the jury two entire days at least before the trial: And that every person so accused and indicted for any of the crimes aforesaid, shall also be allowed and admitted to make his full defence by counsel learned in the law; and the court before whom such person shall be tried, or some judge thereof, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required, immediately upon his request, to assign to such person such counsel, not exceeding two, as such person shall desire, to whom such counsel shall have free access at all seasonable hours; and every such person or persons accused or indicted of the crimes aforesaid, shall be allowed and admitted in his said defence to make any proof that he or they can produce, by law witness or witnesses, and shall have the like process of the court where he or they shall be tried, to compel his or their witnesses to appear at his or their trial, as is usually granted to compel witnesses to appear on the prosecution against them.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons be indicted of treason against the United States, and shall stand mute or refuse to plead, or shall challenge peremptorily above the number of thirty-five of the jury; or if any person or persons be indicted of any other of the offences herein before set forth, for which the punishment is declared to be death, if he or they shall also stand mute or will not answer to the indictment, or challenge peremptorily above the number of twenty persons of the jury; the court in any of the cases aforesaid, shall notwithstanding proceed to the trial of the person or persons so standing mute or challenging, as if he or they had pleaded not guilty, and render judgment thereon accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That the benefit of clergy shall not be used or allowed, upon conviction of any crime, for which, by and statute of the United States, the punishment is or shall be declared to be death.

And be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be tried or punished for treason or other capital offence aforesaid, wilful murder or forgery excepted, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury, within three years next after the treason or capital offence aforesaid shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice.

And be it further enacted, That the manner of inflicting the punishment of death, shall be by hanging the person by the neck until dead.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—*April 13, 1790.*

George Washington,
President of the United States.

(True Copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives,

Wednesday May 5, 1790.

THE house receded from their amendments to the bill for the government south of the Ohio, which had been disagreed to by the Senate—they also agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the mitigation or remission of forfeitures and penalties accruing in certain cases under the revenue laws:

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the collection of the additional duties on Wine, Rum, &c. as proposed by the late resolutions of the house. The said bill was read a first time and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the amount of tonnage duty collected in each of the States, between the first day of September and the first day of January last; distinguishing the foreign from the domestic tonnage.

Thursday, May 6.

A very long memorial of Nathaniel Twining was read—praying further compensation for the transportation of the mail in 1787.

Mr. Stone of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for funding the public debt of the United States—which bill was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day on Wednesday next.—100 copies were ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of William Frederick de Steuben.

The clause which proposes an annuity of 2706 dollars during life was further discussed—sundry amendments were proposed to the bill—some of which were withdrawn and others negatived, it was at length agreed to in committee without alteration. This bill was opposed in its progress by Messrs. Williamson, Bloodworth, Steele, White, Boudinot, Seney, Sinnickson and Stone—and supported by Messrs. Smith, (S. C.) Lawrence, Vining, Huntington, Wadsworth and Clymer.—Adjourned.

Friday, May 7.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the Judiciary laws of the United States, to the state of North Carolina, some amendments were agreed to, and several clauses added to the bill; the committee then rose and reported the same; the House acceded to these amendments.

Mr. Bland after stating to the House, that in consequence of obtaining (as is supposed) a surreptitious copy from a public office, of the names of officers and soldiers of the Virginia and North-Carolina lines of the late army, to whom arrears of pay were ordered to be made by a law passed the last session of Congress, some persons had fradulently procured assignments of pay, for a consideration much below their value. He therefore moved a resolution to prevent the frauds taking place; in the following words, viz. Resolved, that the Secretary at war, be, and he is hereby directed to cause accurate lists to be forthwith published in the news-papers of the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, of all the officers and soldiers, who are intitled to receive certain arrears of pay, due to the lines of the army of the said states, for which money was granted and appropriated by Congress, at their last session; and that the payment be made to the said officers and soldiers, or where dead, to their legal representatives, under the same regulations as have been adopted for the payment of invalid pensioners, in pursuance of an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "an Act providing for the payment of invalid pensioners of the United States," and that no claim of any assignee under any transfer or power to receive the same be admitted, as valid to entitle any person to receive any part of the said arrears of pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the said lines, except as aforesaid.

This motion was committed to Mr. Bland, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Burk.

The bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben, as reported by the committee of the whole, was taken up by the House. An amendment tantamount to a substitute for the whole bill, was moved by Mr. Boudinot; which proposed the payment of 7000 dollars, and an annuity of 1500 dollars during life, to commence from the first of January 1790; a motion was made, and carried, to strike out 1500 dollars, to leave the sum blank.

The motion for striking out the first part of the bill, in order to admit this amendment, was determined by ayes and noes—Ayes 28. Noes 21.

The amendment was put, and agreed to. Sundry other amendments consequent on this took place. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Monday May 10.

The bill entitled an act for giving effect to a certain act therein mentioned in respect to the state of North Carolina—and for amending said act, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A petition from Thomas Jenkins and Co. merchants in Hudson, State New-York, was read, stating the loss of goods by fire while on their passage from New-York to Hudson and praying a remission of the duties on said goods; referred to a select committee.

Sundry other petitions and memorials were presented—read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Dr. Middletown, was read—It was then moved that this report be referr'd to a select committee—and Mr. Parker, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Bloodworth, were appointed.

Mr. Gilman of the Committee of enrolment, reported that the Committee had examined four bills, which had passed the House, and found them duly enrolled—the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

The bill for adjusting and settling the claims of Frederick W. de Steuben, was brought in engrossed, & read the third time—the gratuity in land being omitted in the bill, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that the bill should be recommitted, in order to re-insert the clause. This motion after a short discussion was lost.

The blank in the clause stating the annuity, Mr. Smith moved should be filled up with 2700 dollars.

After some debate the ayes and noes were taken, and the motion was negatived, as follows:

AYES,

Messrs, Ames, Benson, Bland, Cadwallader, Carrol, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Maddison, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Scot, Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.—25.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Mathews, Moore, Parker, Partridge, Ransellear, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sylvester, White, Williamson.—30.

A motion was then made to fix the annuity at 2,500 dollars. This was negatived—Ayes 25—Noes 30.

A motion for 2000 dollars was agreed to—Ayes 31. Noes 24.

The bill being completed—on the question.—Shall the bill pass—it was carried in the affirmative. The ayes and noes being as follow.

AYES.

Messrs, Ames, Benson, Bland, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carrol, Coles Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Livermore, Lee, Lawrance, Maddison, Moore, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Parker, Scott, Sherman, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.—34.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Mathews, Partridge, Kensellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Steel, Stone, Sturges, Williamson.—21.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on that part of the report of a select committee on a petition of the merchants and inhabitants of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, which relates to an increase of tonnage on foreign shipping, &c. Some progress was made therein when the committee rose.

Mr. Boudinot obtained leave of absence for one week.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 11.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A bill for repealing the act laying duties on wines after a certain date, and laying other duties in lieu thereof, was presented by Mr. Fitzsimons, and read.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to orders of the House, with an abstract of the duties received on American and foreign tonnage, to 31st December last was read.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee on the memorial of the merchants and traders of Portsmouth (N. H.) respecting an enhanced duty on tonnage.

A motion to strike out the clause which proposed that the duty on foreign tonnage should be raised to one dollar, occasioned a lengthy debate—the affirmative was supported by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. White, and Mr. Bloodworth, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Page, and Mr. Livermore spake in favor of the enhanced duty—but the committee rose & reported progress without taking the question.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the statement of monies paid by the several states from the commencement of the revolution to the ratification of the constitution.

A message was received from the first amendment, occasioned some debate; the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

AUGUSTA, April 3.

We have had for some days past, the greatest fall of rain here that has been known for a number of years back. The creeks and roads were impassable for three or four days; the river Savannah had swelled to that degree on Monday last, as to be almost even with its banks, which are upwards of thirty feet above its common level. At Call's Ware-house, the water penetrated so far as to reach the lower tier; it was however prevented from getting so any great distance, by the activity of a number of hands who were employed in casting up a bank around it; by the timely caution no damage was sustained. We are told that the lower settlements, bordering close upon the river, have suffered immense losses in corn, horses, cattle and hogs.

WINCHESTER, April 24.

On Monday last, as a man, his wife and four children, were crossing the river Shanandoah, (which had been swelled to an amazing height by the late rains) between this town and Harrisonburg, in a waggon, the rapidity of the flood carried the bed of the waggon off the axletrees, by which unfortunate accident the women and children were all drowned, and it was with the utmost difficulty the man escaped sharing a similar fate. Their bodies were not found on Tuesday, tho' diligently sought for.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Extract of a letter from Canton, [China] dated December 18, 1789.

"*We have had here this season fourteen sail bearing American colours—the schooner from New-York, is not yet arrived. The ship from the North-West coast of America is arrived with furrs. The Spaniards have got a fort at Nootka Sound; of 21 guns, besides a 40 gun ship, to protect the trade—They pay great attention to our colours—they have taken four or five sail of English vessels from Macao, and suffer ours to pass unmolested.*"

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Kentucky district, to his friend in Washington, dated April 4.

"As to the Indians, they have been troublesome all winter. Since October last, 60 persons have been killed within this district, besides a number destroyed on the Ohio—among whom is our old acquaintance, Mr. John May, late of Botetourt, whose exit deserves notice, because he was actuated by motives of humanity. The affair is thus related by a captive that has lately made his escape from the indians, who was a spectator, and an unwilling instrument in the tragedy.

"Mr. May, in descending the Great Kanhawa and Ohio, about the 20th of March last, discovered on the western shore of the latter, near the mouth of Scioto, a white man, who, with a plaintive voice, was calling, for God's sake, to come and take a poor prisoner on board, that was endeavouring to escape from the savages.—This had the intended effect. Mr. May ordered the boat towards the shore, and did not discover his mistake until the Indians rose up from their ambush, fired, shot him dead, and wounded some others of the passengers on board, who immediately endeavoured to make off; but being told in the English tongue they should have good quarters, surrendered without resistance.—The Indians, however, on boarding the boat, massacred all, without distinction. Two days after, the same party attempted to decoy three large boats that were coming down from Fort Pitt, ashore, at the same place where they had captured Mr. May's; but they were discovered in time, and our people sheered off. The enemy, being prepared, suddenly manned the boat taken from Mr. May, with about 30 warriours, and gave chase. The crews of two of the boats, fearing they might be overtaken, quitted them, and went on board the best sailer, where they threw overboard all the horses, and some heavy articles, and plied all their oars to effect their escape. The Indians, on their return, took possession of the two boats that were abandoned, and found in them 17 horses, 5000 dollars worth of merchandize and considerable property belonging to the emigrants."

On Saturday last a most melancholy accident happened in this city. A daughter of Capt. Hamilton, in Crown-street, an amiable girl of near 16 years of age, went, with her brother in her arms (an infant of 2 years old) into the steeple of the New Dutch Church, within a small distance of her father's dwelling house, when she had ascended as high as the fourth story, and inadvertently treading upon some lose boards, they gave way, and both came to the pavement shockingly bruised, and the girl with part of her skull beaten in. The latter died instantly, the infant survived about three quarters of an hour.

Why (says a late writer) are not some measures taken by legislatures to prevent the lives of so many persons from being destroyed almost every day by the ignorance and presumption of pretenders and unqualified practitioners, who swarm over every part of the United States—to the disgrace of a profession which has for its object the most invaluable of blessings, health and its attendant comforts.

Ridicule may be sufficient to check many absurdities, but it requires the force of law to restrain medical Empiricism.

[illegible] old [illegible]

the United States open the first asylum in the world;" and though the wilderness or wild lands may not be the most eligible choice in their first attempts, there is a great number of farms under cultivation to be purchased on easy terms, in all parts of the continent. On these they may introduce the modern improvements in husbandry, with such advantage, as to double and treble the value of their purchases in a short time, or insure an improving situation for the residue of life.

The American Museum informs that a single farmer in the state of New-York, with a capital of five thousand pounds, has cleared one thousand a year by the manufacture of potash alone.

"This country is already nearly independent of the whole world, for iron work, paper, wool-cards, men's and women's shoes, hats, malt liquors and other articles—and great and rapid progress is making in the manufacture of *glass, duck; coarse linens, cloths of all kinds, paper hangings, &c.* and notwithstanding many difficulties arising from the bad state of credit under the late confederation, and which continues yet to be felt—notwithstanding the want of competent capitals, prejudices, and the rivalship of foreign manufactures—experience proves that attempts in manufacturing establishments, are productive of more profit than almost any other mode of employing money.

It was the wish of Henry the IV of France that the peasants of his kingdom might dine at least once a week on poultry—should the revolution in that country be brought to a favourable issue there is the fairest prospect of a much greater and happier change in their circumstances. But in the United States every industrious mechanic and farmer may dine upon the fat of the land *every day* in the week.

The late extraordinary demand for the produce of our country has given an extraordinary spring to the exertions of the cultivators of the soil—In some parts of the United States one half the produce of the last year, has been sown the present; so that under the smiles of providence, there is a prospect of the United States becoming the granery of the world.

The President of the United States continues to recover his health very rapidly.

BOSTON, May 27.

The Selectmen having received from the Executors of Dr. Franklin's will, extracts therefrom, communicated the same to the town, at the adjourned town-meeting on Tuesday last. They contain legacies to the town, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, & his relations. To the town he has bequeated 1100l. sterling, 100l. of which to the Grammar Schools—the interest of which is to be laid out in Medals, to be given to such scholars as shall excel in certain acquirements. The other 1000l. sterling the Selectmen of the town of Boston are to hold in trust, to be let out, in sums not exceeding 60l. nor less than 15l. sterling, to young married artizans, under the age of 25 years, who can procure sufficient recommendation for sobriety, and of having performed the duties required by their indentures, of at least two reputable citizens, who are willing to be sureties for them, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum—the interest and a tenth part of the principal to be paid annually. This sum being made an accumulating fund, the Dr. has provided for the appropriation of its product in 100 years, when it will amount to 131,000l. sterling—100,000l. for publick works, and the remaining 31,000l. to begin a second fund on the principles of the legacy now left; until another century expires, when it will have accumulated to 400,000,000l. 1,000,000 of which the town is to dispose of, and the other 3,000,000 the State—the Dr. not wishing to extend his views any further.

ELECTION DAY.—AUTHENTIC.

Yesterday being GENERAL ELECTION, the Gentlemen returned to serve as Senators and Representatives in the General Court, met at the State-House in this town, agreeable to the Constitution, and took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required, before the Governor and Council for the time being, who then withdrew: The Senate made choice of the Honorable SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Esq. for their President, and SAMUEL COOPER, Esq. for their Clerk; and the House of Representatives chose the Hon. DAVID COBB, Esq. Speaker, and GEORGE R. MINOT, Esq. Clerk,—& being again joined by the Governour and Council, they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting-House where a well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of New-Braintree, from PROVERBS 8—15, 16, "*By me Kings reign, and Princes decree justice: By me Princes rule, and Nobles, even all the Judges of the earth.*"

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Counsellors, they informed the House of representatives that there were a number of vacancies, by reason of the deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houses met in Convention; to fill up the vacancies according to the Constitution; but as previous business occasioned a delay till late in the afternoon—the Convention proceeded to the choice of Senators for the county of Essex only, and then adjourned to this day, at nine o'clock; the two chosen for that county are the Hon. *Jonathan Greenleaf*, and *Aaron Wood*, Esq'rs.

[*A list of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, will be inserted in our next.*]

SUICIDE.

We hear from Amherst, (*N. H.*) that one *Keef*, the person who was convicted of setting fire to the barn of Joshua Atherton, Esq. (by which it was entirely consumed with its contents) and for which he was sentenced by the court to stand in the pillory one hour, and receive 20 stripes—set on the gallows, and receive 30 stripes on Friday last took an effectual and sure method to evade that punishment which a crime so heinous justly merited. After sentence was passed upon him, he was re-manded back to prison, when the jailor brought him in a plate of victuals with a knive and fork, and withdrew. After sometime the jailor returned to see his prisoners, when shocking to relate, he beheld *Keef* stretched out upon the floor a corpse, with his throat cut from ear to ear! The knive which was brought him to eat his dinner with, he made use of to effect so dreadful a purpose.

From Hollis we likewise learn, that a man in that town put an end to his life by hanging himself in his barn.

NORTHAMPTON, June 2.

An ingenious English artist, who failed in the attempt to establish a useful manufactory in this city, has ascribed his failure wholly to the influence of RUM, in corrupting and impoverishing his journeymen. Why is not this detestable liquor outlawed from our country? An act of Congress can alone restrain or prevent its use, for the press and the pulpit have exhausted their efforts against it to no purpose. We offer rewards to apprehend the villains who set our infant manufactures on fire, and we punish a single murder by death—But we permit RUM to burn up the pockets and bowels of our manufacturers, and to kill thousands of our citizens every year with impunity. Should a being from a world where that cursed liquor is unknown, visit our earth, & in particular that part of it which is called the United States, and witness the shocking incongruity of our conduct in tolerating that intolerable foe to industry—virtue—health—and life—he would certainly conclude that our brains were made of the clippings and parings of the brains of the inhabitants of all the other worlds in the universe. (*Penns. Gaz.*)

Massachusetts State Lottery.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the following

SCHEME

of the THIRD CLASS of said Lottery, which will commence drawing on or before THURSDAY, the 22d of July next in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston. A list of Prizes will be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	200	are	200
15	of	100	are	1500
20	of	50	are	1000
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
40	of	20	are	800
50	of	10	are	500
60	of	8	are	480
100	of	6	are	600
1725	of	4	are	6900
2070 Prizes,				15880
3930 Blanks.			Deduction,	2000
			Premiums,	120
6000 Tickets,				18000

PREMIUMS,

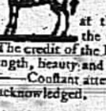
Dollars.
30 To the first Number drawn Blank.
20 do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
20 do. On the 3d day of drawing.
20 do. On the 4th day of drawing.
30 Last number drawn Blank.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand;

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 20, 1790.

THE *LARK*.



THAT beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper,

WILL COVER

at the Stable of the Subscriber, upon the most reasonable terms.

The credit of the LARK, for a sire, is equal, both for strength, beauty and activity to any Horse in the county.——Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Noramptom, May 15, 1790.

WILL be kept for covering at the Stable of William Moore, YOUNG SCRIP, OLD VIRGINIA, and the famous Bull JACK-ASS. The Horses will cover at 9s. the season, or 4s6. the single leap. Four pounds in Cash will be given for each Mule at 5 months old, without any charge for the use of the Jack.

Greenfield, May 15, 1790.

☞ *WANTED, a likely active LAD, about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Saddling business.*—

Enquire of ELIEL GILBERT.

Greenfield, May 20, 1790.

The STARLING.—A Song.

A BEAUTEOUS Starling late I saw
On lovely Sylvia's hand;
To check his flight, around his leg
She ty'd a silken band:
In vain he flutters to be gone;
Confinement is his lot:
In vain he strives to break the band—
And can't untie the knot.

Cease! cease! she cried—here you shall feed;
And in my bosom rest:
No bird that ever wing'd the air,
Was half so much caress'd.
If from my hand you should escape,
You may per chance be shot:
Then cease to peck—'tis all in vain—
You can't untie the knot.

The bird contented grows, at length,
While Sylvia strokes his plumes;
Erects his little crest—and soon
His former notes resumes.
From what he'd heard the fair one say,
These words by rote he got;
And oft repeated every day,
You can't untie the knot.

One ev'ning youthful Damon sat,
With Sylvia by his side;
Reward my love at last, said he,
To-morrow be my bride.
Her blushes in his favour rose;
Yet she consented not;
For e'er she spake, the Starling cried—
You can't untie the knot.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT empowering Commissioners appointed to examine the claims of the creditors to insolvent Estates, to require of, and administer to them an oath or affirmation, the better to discover the truth of their claims.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing this act, the Commissioners who are, or shall be appointed by any Judge of Probate to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of any person deceased, when represented insolvent, shall be, and are hereby authorised and empowered to examine by the oath or affirmation of the creditor, the truth of any claims presented; and to that end, the said Commissioners, when they are sitting by virtue of such commission, and when it shall be adjudged expedient by a majority of them, may require of such creditor an oath; or being of the persuasion called Quakers, an affirmation; to be administered by any one of the said Commissioners in the manner following, that is to say,

YOU do swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that you will make true answers to the questions which shall be asked you by the Commissioners relative to your claim against the estate of (naming the deceased insolvent debtor,) now under consideration,

So help you GOD.

(or, this you do under the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be.)

And thereupon such Commissioners may enquire of the truth of any writing, demand, or the charges in any accounts exhibited as a claim against such insolvent estate, and whether the same and every part of such claim remains actually due and unpaid; and may make such other questions relative thereto, as shall be material and tending to discover the truth of such claim.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall take such oath or affirmation, having been administered as aforesaid, and shall thereupon wilfully and corruptly make any false answer or answers to any question or questions, material for the determination of the truth of the claim, in proof of which such oath or affirmation shall have been taken, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of perjury, and shall be liable to any and all the pains and penalties which are, or shall be by law inflicted, for the punishment of such crime.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, March 4, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

The following is an extract from Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon.

WHAT an eventful period is this? I am thankful that I have lived to it—and I could almost say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." I have lived to see a diffusion of knowledge which has undermined superstition and error—I have lived to see the rights of man better understood than ever; and nations panting for liberty which seemed to have lost the idea of it.—I have lived to see thirty millions of people, indignant, and resolute, spurning at slavery, and demanding liberty with irresistable voice; their King led in triumph, and an arbitrary monarch surrendering himself to his subjects—after sharing in the benefits of one revolution, I have been spared to be a witness to two other revolutions, both glorious. And now methinks I see the ardour for liberty, catching and spreading—a general amendment, beginning in human affairs—the dominion of Kings changed for the dominion of laws, and the dominion of Priests giving way to the dominion of reason and conscience. "Be encouraged all ye friends of freedom and writers in its defence! The times are auspicious. Your labours have not been in vain. Behold Kingdoms admonished by you, starting from sleep, breaking their fetters, and claiming justice from their oppressors! Behold the light you have struck out after setting America free, reflected to France, and then kindled into a blaze that lays despotism in ashes, and warms and illuminates all Europe." "Tremble all ye oppressors of the world! Take warning all ye supporters of slavish government and slavish hierarchies—Call no more (absurdly and wickedly) reformation, innovation. You cannot now hold the world in darkness. Struggle no longer against increasing light and liberality. Restore to mankind their rights; and consent to the correction of abuses, before they and you are destroyed together."

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a supply of

GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell for Cash at a small advance from the cost, viz.

Elastick & Forest Cloths,	Royal Rib,
Callico and Chintz,	Janes,
Irish Linnen,	Fustians,
Florenteen & Lastings,	Fine Cotton Hose.

—ALSO—

An Assortment of

HARD WARE,

Consisting of almost every article commonly called for.

A good assortment of

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

China Cups and Saucers, &c.

STONE WARE—of all sizes.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass.	Redwood,
	Logwood,
Best Hyson Tea.	Fustick,
Loaf Sugar,	Allum,
Nutmegs,	Copperas,
Cloves,	Rosin,
Cinnamon,	Snuff by the bladder or
Pepper,	less quantity.
Allspice,	

WANTED,

A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, Esquire, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, (who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, in the room of Mary Dwight, and Timothy Dwight, executors of said will) that they may be adjusted—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. For the purpose of expediting the business of a settlement, the subscriber will attend at Northampton from the 22nd to the 28th of July next.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

FRESH GOODS.

Just received and now selling by

Seth Dwight,

At his Store in Williamsburgh, half a mile North of the meeting house, a large and general assortment of

English Goods,

on as low terms as they can be purchased at any Store in Northampton. Among which are the following articles, viz.

Broadcloths,	Fancy Vest Patterns,
Coatings,	Apron Tape,
Rattenns,	Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Baizes,	Fancy and Common Buttons,
Velvet,	Quality and Shoe Binding,
Royal Ribb,	Men's Cotton Hose,
Sattinett,	Silk and Worsted Mitts,
Lastings,	Castor and Felt Hats,
Shalloons,	Testaments, Psalm Books,
Durants,	Webster's Spelling Books,
Tammys,	Shears and Scissors,
Janes and Fustians,	Cutteaus and Penknives,
Callicoes and Chintzes,	Dutch Looking Glasses,
Black and White Gauze,	Pickles of all sizes,
Do. Millinett,	Writing Paper,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Cap and other Wire,
Sattins and Modes,	Knives and Forks,
Shawls,	Temple Spectacles,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,	Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Black Barcelona do.	Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Ivory stick and common Fans,	Ivory and Horn Combs,
Black, White, Green and Blue Sarsnetts,	Best British Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk and Twist,	Powder and Shott,
Black Callimanco,	4 & 10 Nails,
Irish Linnen,	5 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass,
Pins and Needles,	Chalk, Pipes,
Ribbons and Tasles,	

—ALSO—

A good supply of

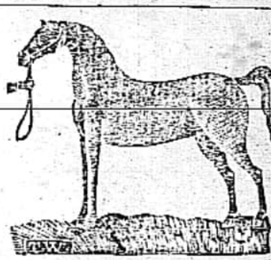
West-India Goods.

CASH or any kind of Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

WANTED,

A quantity of BUTTER and TOW CLOTH at said Store, for which any of the above Goods will be given at Cash Price.

May 17, 1790.



The famous bright bay horse

YOUNG DRIVER,

will cover this season at the stable of the Subscriber, in Northampton, at the moderate price of twelve shillings the season, or six shillings the single leap.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, May 17, 1790.

YOUNG DOVE,



WILL Cover this season at Josiah Dwight's stable, in Williamsburgh, at 12s. the season, or 6s. the single leap. This Horse needs no other recommendation than to say his sire was the noted Horse called DOVE, formerly owned by Mr. Douglass—and he is equal for goings, strength and activity—his colour is a bright bay, with black mane and tail. Constant attendance will be given, by

SETH DWIGHT.

Will cover this season at Worthington, a famous Jack Ass, at the moderate price of twelve shillings the season, and twenty-four to insure a Foal. Mules will be purchased at four months old, at four pounds in cash, and proper attendance given by the subscriber.

BENJAMIN LATHROP.

May 14, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, on the 13th inst, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, star in his forehead, one hind foot white, is a little hipp'd. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SETH WOOD.

Eastampton, May 19, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 197.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

THE bill for repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon Wines, imported from foreign ports or places, and laying others in their stead, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The house then proceeded to reconsider such of their amendments proposed in the bill sent from the Senate, intitled, "An act for giving effect to the act therein mentioned, in respect to the State of North-Carolina, and to amend the said act," as were agreed to by the Senate and thereupon the house

RESOLVED, That a conference be desired with the Senate on the subject matter of said amendments; and that Mr. White, Mr. Steele, Mr. Foster, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Williamson, be appointed managers at the said conference on the part of the House.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the merchants and traders of the town of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire. The motion for striking out the clause which proposes a tonnage of 100 cents on foreign bottoms was put and negatived. A motion was then made to insert 75 cents in lieu of 100. This was also negatived. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Benson from the joint committee of both houses appointed to consider and report their opinion on the question, "When, according to the Constitution, the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives, have been respectively chosen, shall be deemed to have commenced," and also to consider of and report their opinion on such other matters as they shall conceive to have relation to this question, made a report, which was read, and is as follows.

"That the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States were respectively chosen, did, according to the Constitution, commence on the 4th of March, 1789, and so the Senators of the first class, and the Representatives, will not, according to the Constitution, be entitled by virtue of the same election by which they hold seats in the present Congress, to seats in the next Congress, which will be assembled after the third of March, 1791. That whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Senate, or House of Representatives, and an election to fill such vacancy, the person elected will not, according to the Constitution, be entitled by virtue of such election, to hold a seat beyond the time, for which the Senator or Representative, in whose stead such person shall have been elected, would if the vacancy had not happened, been entitled to hold a seat.

That it will be adviseable for Congress to pass a law or laws for determining, agreeable to the provision in the 1st sec. of the 2d art. of the Constitution, the time when the electors shall, in the year which will terminate on the third of March 1793, and so in every fourth year thereafter, be chosen, and the day on which they shall give their votes, for declaring what officer shall, in case of vacancy, both in the office of President and Vice President, act as President—for assigning a public office where the lists mentioned in the 2d paragraph of the 1st sec. of the 2d art. of the Constitution, shall, in case of vacancy in the office of President of the Senate, or in his absence from the seat of government, be in the mean time deposited; and for directing the mode in which such lists shall be transmitted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole,

On the proposition in the report of the select committee for enhancing the duty of tonnage on foreign bottoms.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved an amendment to the clause—postponing the commencement of the duty to the first of January next: this amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Maddison after a debate of considerable length, proposed an amendment to the proposition, by adding after the words "foreign bottoms," these words, "belonging to nations not in commercial treaty with the United States."

This motion was opposed by Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Ames, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Wadsworth—and supported by Mr. Page and Mr. Williamson—the question being put it was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 32, Noes 19. The resolution as amended, was then agreed to by the committee, and stands thus—

That the tonnage on all foreign built bottoms belonging to nations not in commercial treaty with the United States, be raised to the sum of one dollar per ton, from and after the first day of January next.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The report of the committee on the memorial of the officers of the late navy of the United States was read; this report was in favour of granting the prayer of the memorialists, viz. that they should be placed on a similar footing with the officers of the late army of the United States—and be allowed five years pay—laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Amount of the duties received on Tonnage from the first September to thirty-first December, 1789.

States.	Foreign tonnage.	American tonnage.	Total amount of tonnage.
New-Hampshire,	469 50	339 30	608 80
Massachusetts,	4,829 37 1-2	3,855 60	8,684 97 1-2
Connecticut,	618 8	722 47 1-2	1,340 55 1-2
New-York,	8,739 87 1-2	1,496 66 1-2	10,236 54
New-Jersey,	63 50	244 31	307 81
Pennsylvania,	11,587 64	1,515 6	13,102 70
Delaware,	603	123 96	716 96
Maryland,	4,994 51 1-2	1,728 88 1-2	6,722 24
Virginia,	11,210 93 1-2	1,423 30 1-2	12,634 24
South-Carolina,	4,630 59	433 84	5,064 43
Georgia,	2,600 17	126 65	2,726 82
	50,366 73	11,990 5	62,356 77

FRIDAY, May 14.

In committee of the whole house on the report of the select committee respect an enhanced tonnage on foreign vessels.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Maddison moved an addition to the resolution agreed to yesterday in the following words, viz. That from and after the day of next, the tonnage on all such vessels be raised to and from and after the day of next no such vessel be permitted to export from the United States any unmanufactured article being the growth or produce thereof.

This motion occasioned a debate—but was finally carried in the affirmative, 28 to 19.

The second resolution proposed by the select committee for an addition of ten per cent. on the duties already imposed by law on goods imported from places to which American vessels are not admitted, Mr. Lee moved should be expunged from the report, this motion was seconded by Mr. Parker, and carried in the affirmative. The committee then rose and reported progress.

The house took up the resolution, which was further amended, by adding the following proviso; viz.

Provided that this resolution shall not extend to prohibit vessels of any nation which permits the importation of fish, and other salted provisions, grain and lumber in vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States. The resolution being thus amended was adopted by the House, and a committee of three appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have adopted the report of the joint committee appointed to consider and report their opinion, when according to the constitution, the terms for which the President, Vice-President, &c. have been respectively chosen, &c. and request the concurrence of the House. That they have also passed a bill for the encouragement of literature, by securing to authors, &c. the copy right of their works—with amendments.

Mr. Bland of the committee appointed to take into consideration the arrears of pay ordered to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia and North-Carolina lines of the late army, brought in a report.

A petition from the American prisoners in Algiers was introduced by the Speaker—read and referred to the Secretary of State.

A report on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Co. was read, which was in favour of granting the prayer of said petition.

MONDAY, May 17.

An amendatory bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, was read the second time and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

The following is a List of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives.

County of SUFFOLK.

HON. William Heath
William Phillips
Cotton Tufts
Stephen Metcalf
Thomas Dawes
Benja. Austin, jun. Esquires.

County of ESSEX.

Hon. Samuel Phillips
Samuel Holten
Azor Orne
Stephen Choate
* Jonathan Greenleaf
* Aaron Wood, Esquires.

County of MIDDLESEX.

Hon. Nathaniel Gorham
Eleazer Brooks
Ebeneber Bridge
Joseph Hosmer
Joseph B. Varnum, Esquires.

County of HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. * Samuel Lyman
John Hastings
David Sexton
Samuel Fowler, Esquires.

County of PLYMOUTH.

Hon. Daniel Howard
Joshua Thomas
* Isaac Thompson Esquires.

County of BARNSTABLE.

Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esquire.

County of BRISTOL.

Hon. Phanuel Bishop
* Walter Spooner
* Elisha May Esquires.

County of YORK.

Hon. Nathaniel Wells
Edward Cutts, Esquires.

DUKES COUNTY and NANTUCKET.

Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Esquire.

County of WORCESTER.

Hon. Moses Gill
Abel Wilder
John Fessenden
* Samuel Baker
Amus Singletary, Esquires.

County of CUMBERLAND.

Hon. Josiah Thatcher, Esq;

County of LINCOLN.

Hon. Dummer Sewall, Esquire.

County of BERKSHIRE.

Hon. Thomson J. Skinner
Elijah Dwight, Esquires.

☞ *The Names of the Gentlemen with this Mark*, were not of the Senate the last Year.*

By the Returns from the several Towns in this State the following Gentlemen are chosen to represent them the Year ensuing.

County of SUFFOLK.

BOSTON { Dr. Charles Jarvis,
Samuel Breck, Esq.
* John Coffin Jones, Esq.
Jonathan Mason, Esq.
Dr. William Eustis,
* Jonathan Mason, jun. Esq. }

Roxbury, John Read, Esq.
Dorchester, James Bowdoin, jun. Esq.
Milton, * Col. Seth Summer,
Braintree, Brig. Gen. Eben. Thayer,
Weymouth, * Nathaniel Bayley, Esq.
Hingham, Col. Charles Cushing,
Dedham, Joseph Guild, Esq.
Needham, William Fuller, Esq.
Stoughton, James Endicot, Esq.
Sharon, * Mr. Joseph Hewins,
Medfield & Dover, Mr. Olliver Ellis,
Medway, Mr. Moses Richardson, jun.
Walpole, * Seth Bullard, Esq.
Wrentham, * Lemuel Kollock, Esq.
Franklin, Mr. Hezekiah Fisher.

County of ESSEX.

Salem * Mr. Ebenezer Beckford,
* Mr. John Saunders, jun.
Newbury-Port, Hon. Jona. Greenleaf, Esq.
Theophilus Parsons, Esq.
Mr. Jonathan Marsh.
Newbury, * Mr. Nathaniel Emery,
Marblehead, Samuel Sewall, Esq.
* Joshua Orne, Esq.
Gloucester, Capt William Pearson,
Ipswich, Dr. John Manning,
Beverly, * Larkin Thorndike, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Wood,

Danvers, * Major Caleb Low,
Lynn & Lynnfield, John Carnes, Esq.
Andover, Capt. Peter Osgood,
Rowley, Capt. Thomas Mighill,
Salisbury, * Major Joseph Pape,
Almsbury, * Mr. James Bayley,
Haverhill, Mr. Nathaniel Marsh,
Boxford, Mr. Thomas Pearley,
Methuen, Capt John Davis.

County of MIDDLESEX.

Charlestown, Captain Thomas Harris
Cambridge, Mr. Aaron Hill
Watertown, Col. Amos Bond
Woburn, * Deacon Timothy Winn
Concord, Mr. Duncan Ingraham
Newton, Hon. Abraham Fuller, Esq.
Reading, * Mr. Benjamin Upton
Billerica, Edward Farmer Esq.
Marlborough,* Capt. William Morse
Framingham, Capt. Jonathan Maynard
Lexington, Mr. Joseph Symonds
Chelmsford, Mr. John Minot
Sudbury, William Rice, Esq.
East-Sudbury, Joseph, Curtis, Esq.
Weston, Capt. Isaac Jones
Waltham, Mr. Abner Sanderson
Malden, Capt. Isaac Smith,
Medford, Capt. Ebenezer Hall
Westford, Col. Zacheus Wright
Hopkinton, * Mr. Ebenezer Claffen
Pepperrell, Mr. Joseph Heald
Townsend, Capt. Daniel Adams
Dracut, Parker Varnum, Esq.
Acton & Carlisle, *Mr. Ephraim Robbins
Lincoln, Hon. Eleazer Brooks
Tewksbury, Mr. William Brown
Littleton, Mr. Sampson Tuttle

County of HAMPSHIRE.

Northfield, *Capt. Elisha Hunt
Brimfield, *Joseph Browning, Esq.
Warwick & Orange, J. Goldsbury, Esq.
Northampton, Samuel Henshaw, Esq.
Westfield, Hon. Samuel Fowler, Esq.
West-Springfield, *Justin Ely, Esq.
Hatfield, *Hon. John Hastings, Esq.
Deerfield, *Seth Catling, Esq.
Blanford, Capt. John Ferguson
Southwick, *Isaac Coit, Esq.

County of PLYMOUTH.

Scituate, Capt. Joseph Tolman
Duxboro', Gamaliel Bradford, Esq.
Marshfield, Mr. Joseph Phillips
Bridgewater, *Mr. James Thomas
Middleboro', *Mr. James Sprout
Rochester, Abraham Hulmes, Esq.
Kingston, Capt. Ebenezer Washburn
Plympton, Capt. Francis Shurtliff
Pembroke, Mr. Josiah Smith
Abington, Jacob Smith, jun. Esq.

County of BRISTOL.

Taunton, Hon. David Cobb, Esq.
Rehoboth, Major Frederick Drown
Swanzey, Christopher Mason, Esq.
Dartmouth, Mr. David Willcox
Attleboro', Maj. Ebenezer Tyler
Norton, * Capt. Seth Smith, jun.
New-Bedford, Walter Spooner, Esq.
Somerset, *Col. Jerathmel Bowers

County of BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Shearjashub Bourn, Esq.
Yarmouth, David Thacher, Esq.
Harwich, Kimbal Clark, Esq.
Eastham, Elijah Knowles, Esq.

County of NANTUCKET.

Sherburne, Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Esq.

County of DUKE'S COUNTY.

Edgartown, *Mr. William Jernigan

County of WORCESTER.

Worcester, *Mr. Samuel Flagg
Lancaster, *Mr. Ephraim Carter
Brookfield, Daniel Forbes, Esq.
Oxford, Capt. Jeremiah Learned
Charlton, Col. Salem Town
Sutton, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury
Mendon, Benjamin Reed, Esq.
Spencer, Mr. James Hathway
Rutland, *Hon. John Fessenden, Esq.
Oakham. Capt. Joseph Chaddock
New-Braintree, Capt. Benjamin Joslyn,
Southborough, Mr. Elijah Brigham
Shrewsbury, Capt. Isaac Harrington
Lunenburgh, Capt. John Fuller
Fitchburgh, Deacon Daniel Putnam,
Uxbridge, Nathan Tyler, Esq.
Sturbridge, Mr. Josiah Walker
Dudley, Mr. John Warren
Bolton and Berlin, *Mr. Simeon Houghton,
Holden, *John Child, jun. Esq.
Douglass, Mr. Lovell Pulsipher,
Grafton, *Dr. Joseph Wood
Petersham, *Capt. Ruggles Spooner
Westminster, *Mr. Josiah Puffer
Princeton, Hon. Moses Gill, Esq.
Athol, *Mr. Josiah Stoddard
Sterling, Col. Edward Raymond

County of YORK.

York, *Hon. David Sewall, Esq.
Arundell, John Hovey, Esq.
Berwick, Mr. Richard Foxwell Cutts
Fryeburgh, *Simon Frye, Esq.

County of CUMBERLAND.

Portland, John Fox, Esq. Daniel Davis, Esq.
Harpswell, *Isaac Snow, Esq.

County of LINCOLN.

Pownalboro' John Gardner, Esq.
Hallowell, Dr. Daniel Coney
Winthrop, *Jed. Prescott, jun. Esq.

County of HANCOCK.

No Returns.

County of WASHINGTON.

No Returns.

County of BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield and M. Washington, Mr. John Hubbard,
Lanesborough & Nashford, *Gideon Wheeler, Esq.
Williamstown, *Wm. Townor, Esq.
Egremont, Ephraim Fitch, Esq.
N. Marlborough, Col. Daniel Taylor
Tyringham, Capt. Ezekiel Hearick
Adams, Capt. Reuben Hinman.

☞ *Those with a * prefixed, were not of the Honble. House the last year.*

On Friday, at 12 o'clock both Houses being met in Convention, His Excellency the Governour, and His Honour the Lieutenant Governour appeared to qualify themselves agreeable to the Constitution—and His Excellency addressed them as follows :—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I thank you for the very polite and respectful manner in which you have notified me of my being chosen Governour of this Commonwealth the year ensuing.

I appear in this place to accept the trust assigned me by my country, and am ready in your presence to make and subscribe the declarations, and to take and subscribe the oaths provided by the Constitution.

It is unnecessary for me to say any thing more upon this occasion, than to assure you, that I shall zealously endeavour, in all my conduct, to justify the partiality which has been frequently exhibited by my fellow citizens towards me.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, May 28, 1790.

His Excellency then took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required by the Constitution—The Secretary then proclaimed His Excellency *JOHN HANCOCK*, Esquire, Governour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the Convention as follows :—

MR. PRESIDENT,

Having been regularly informed, that a majority of the late electors in the several towns and districts within this commonwealth have honoured me with their suffrages for the office of Lieutenant-Governour, I now present myself before the two branches of the General Court, to be qualified as the Constitution directs. I do the more readily obey this repeated call, because I cannot help flattering myself that it has proceeded from a persuasion in the minds of my fellow-citizens, of the attachment of my heart to their rights and liberties, and my earnest desires that they may be perpetuated. My fellow citizens may be assured, that I feel that attachment, and the strength of those desires. The first of my wishes as they respect this life, is for our country, and the best of my feeble abilities shall ever be employed for her prosperity.

I shall presently be called upon by you, Sir, as it is enjoined by the Constitution, to make a declaration upon oath, and I shall do it with cheerfulness, because the injunction accords with my own judgment & conscience that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be called upon to make another declaration, with the same solemnity, to support the Constitution of the United States. I feel the consistency of this for it cannot but have been intended, that these Constitutions should mutually aid and support each other. It is my humble opinion, that while the Commonwealth of Massachusetts maintains her own just authority, weight and dignity she will be among the firmest pillars of the Federal Union.

May the administration of the Federal Government, and those of the several States in the Union, be guided by the unerring finger of Heaven!—Each of them, & all of them united, will then, if the people are wise, be as prosperous as the wisdom of human institutions and the circumstances of human society will admit.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Boston, May 28, 1790.

After which the President administered the usual declarations and oaths—and the Secretary made the like proclamation as in the case of the Governor.

His Excellency and his Honour, then withdrew, and and the two Houses proceeded to appoint a committee to collect, sort and count the votes for NINE Counsellors to assist the Governor in the exercise of the Executive power—who reported that the following Gentlemen were chosen.

Hon. AZON ORNE, Esq.
WALTER SPOONER, Esq.
SAMUEL HOLTEN, Esq.
MOSES GILL, Esq.
EDWARD CUTTS, Esq.
NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq.
WILLIAM HEATH, Esq.
JOHN HASTINGS, Esq. and,
EBENEZER BRIDGE, Esq.

The Hon. Walter Spooner, and Nathaniel Gorham, Esquires, having declined accepting seats at the Council Board, the Legislature proceeded to fill the Vacancies, and made Choice of the Hon. Thomas Russel, & Thomas Dunsree, Esquires.

The Rev. Dr. STILLMAN is elected Chaplain to the Legislature for the ensuing Year.

The whole Number of Votes for Governour of this Commonwealth for the Year ensuing, were 16,518 ; of which Number his Excellency John Hancock, Esq. had 14,282.—And for Lieutenant-Governor, 14,656, of which Number his Honor Samuel Adams, Esq. had 12,321.

GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, May 27.

ORDERED, That the Treasurer lay before the H[ouse] a state of the Treasury ;—also the amount of the de[fi]ciency of the Sum appropriated the last Session for d[is]charging one year's pay due to the Pensioners,—a[nd] the amount of the Securities of the United States n[ow] in the Treasury, distinguishing the several kinds.

Saturday, 29.

ORDERED, That Mr. Mason, Mr. Jones, Mr. P[...] shaw, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Holmes be a Committee [to] consider the state of the Public Debt of the Com[mon]wealth, and report what measures may be necessary [to] be taken the present Session for the relief of their Cr[ed]itors.

MONDAY, May 31.

Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Bourn and Mr. Ely, w[ith] such as the Hon. Senate may join, are appointed [a] Committee to consider of the suitable time, place a[nd] manner of holding elections for a Senator and Rep[re]sentatives in Congress, agreeable to the Constitu[tion] of the United States, and report.

A proposal from John Livingston, to purchase [...] Western Lands, was committed to a joint committee.

A committee of the House, to be joined by the S[en]ate, was appointed to consider the expediency of [...] changing the securities of the United States now in [the] public treasury, for the securities of this Com[mon]wealth, and report.

TUESDAY, June 1.

A committee, to be joined by the Senate, was [ap]pointed to consider the expediency of issuing dir[ections] for the taking a new valuation, and report.

A bill for making more effectual provision for the observance of the *Lord's Day*, and for repealing cer[tain] parts of the former act, was read the third time, a[nd] passed to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

The Hon. Joseph Hosmer and Stephen Me[...] Esq'rs. on the part of the Senate ; and John Co[...] Thomas Davis and Daniel Forbes, Esq'rs. on the p[art] of the House, are appointed a committee to pa[ss] public accounts for the present year.

In Senate—June 2.

Ordered—That the standing committee on the [sub]ject of the publick revenue, be a committee to de[vise] ways and means for discharging the interest now d[ue] on the notes of the Commonwealth.

Ordered—That Eleazer Brooks, T. J. Skinner a[nd] Thomas Dawes, Esq'rs, with such as the Hon. Ho[use] may join, be a committee to consider whether it is [ex]pedient to instruct our Senators and Representatives [in] Congress, or to make any other application to t[hat] Hon. Body, on the subject of assuming the debt of [this] Commonwealth, and report.

Ordered—That Nathaniel Wells and Joshua Thom[as] Esq'rs, with such as the Hon. House may join, be a com[mittee] to consider what additional laws are necessary [to] "*mark out the paths of distributive justice.*"

LONDON, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, March 19.

The depredations committed by the Capens du Ri[v]age are of the most alarming nature, and continue w[ith] the most unabating violence. The true cause hereo[f has] at length transpired, & will it is hoped shortly point [out] the way to quell it.—The states, dreading the increa[sing] popularity of the democratick party, as their la[st re]source raised and instigated a mob to take off the lea[ders] of all those inimical to the interest or ambition of [...] of their aspiring members, and have themselves fo[m]ented the undertaking, that positive orders have be[en] issued from the council for the volunteers to rem[ain] perfectly inactive, and not to fire, unless personally a[t]tacked. Several houses have been entirely demolished and a still greater number threatened with destruc[tion]. The Duke d'Ursel, Mr. Walkiers, and Mr. Her[...] fortunately escaped to Ghent, at a time when this b[an]ditti were preparing gibbets for them : one or tw[o] others, less successful, lost their lives in the attempt.

"Should these disorders continue, as at pre[sent] there is every reason to fear they will, it is affirmed th[at] the province of Flanders have come to a resolution [to] march a body of troops into Brabant, to quell the in[]surgents ; when a civil war must be the inevitable co[n]sequence.—The Priests, prone to mischief by habit, [if] not by nature, are now more vociferous in their de[]nunciations of vengeance, than ever they were [...] in their exhortations to virtue, and no doubt, car[...] for a part of the 3000 florins yesterday distributed [by] the states among the vagabonds of the town. Gr[and] mass has been performed with its usual solemnity, [for] the expulsion of the heads of the democratick par[ty] and, I believe, the Capuchins would not scruple to [re]peat the ceremony in honor of their return, provided th[ey] did not come empty handed."

There are apprehensions at Turin of a revolu[tion] similar to that of France or Brabant. Several of th[e] provinces have begun to murmur on account of the [...] posts. The valley of Aoste has made some earnest remonstrances, which are likely to be enforced by [...] thousand men in arms.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua.) April 14.

By a gentlemen from Barbadoes we have been f[a]voured with the following intelligence :—On Sun[day] the 28th ult. arrived at that place, his majesty's f[ri]gate Pomona, commanded by captain Savage, from [the] coast of Africa, on which station he had been—[...] some dispute arising at Serra Leon, between the [tra]ders and the natives, captain Savage sent his first lie[u]tenant with four or five mariners and a boats crew [on] shore ; the natives fell on them, killed every man [of] the detachment, and drove the traders from the port.

HALIFAX, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Quebeck, Feb. 1790.

"The posts we consider as the key to the fur trade—from which trade Great-Britain derives her principal revenue in this province, though it is not always equally productive.—This object is greatly coveted by the people of the States ; but whenever it shall fall into their hands, they will be very much disappointed—for a spirit of rivalship will lead adventurers into such schemes if competition, and out bidding of each other, as will eventually ruin the trade—and as to any advantage it would be to their government, I can conceive of none.—Our merchants under the strictest regulations that our government can impose, are often sufferers by their speculations in this business. With respect to relinquishing the posts see no symtom of it."

WINCHESTER, May 12.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, April 19.

"By means of a communication from the Chickasaws by way of Cumberland, we are informed, that as major Doughty, with a detachment of continental troops, was ascending the Tenesee, not far below the Mussels Shoal he received a are from the shore, from a party of Creek Indians that were laying in ambuscade, and that it was conjectured that the major was killed, as he was observed by some of the friendly Indians on the opposite shore to fall ; the boat immediately retreated down the river. The Chickasaws further aid, that the Major on his arival at the mouth of the Tennesee, had dispatched a messenger to their towns, and that he had received an answer from the chiefs by three runners, two of whom were accompanying him up the Tenesee when the above unlucky affair happened, and by whose means we receive the intelligence."

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

Our country can never expect to flourish, or rise to eminence, while her citizens remain under the baneful influence of RUM. Though its pernicious effects have been repeatedly pointed out, the consumption of it continues in an alarming degree. Ought not the legislature to lay a duty upon it which would amount to a total prohibition ? Such an act would entitle them to the thanks of all the friends of virtue and mankind ; & we may almost dispair of any thing else being effectual in putting a stop to the dangerous and detestable vice.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 26.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 15.

"It begins to be questioned whether the expence of bringing Mr. Hastings to punishment for his abuse of power in India, will not be greater than the object, is worth. The charges against him are near 2000, consequently the expence enormous and beyond the bounds of rationality. Two sessions are already passed away in hearing the evidence in proof of two articles only, and part of another. By analogy it will take 16 years to go thro' the prosecution ; and three years may be added to this for defence and replication. Mr. Hastings is now upwards of 56 years of age, so that should his life be protracted to 70, he cannot see the end of his trial.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The Ship Harmony Capt. Willet is arrived at Philadelphia from Bengal.—Accounts from the East-Indies State—there is a most pleasing prospect of a plentiful harvest in that part of the world—that the English settlements enjoy a profound peace—that the greatest part of the treasure on board the Vansittart one of the East-India company's Ships lately lost, had been recovered from the wreck—that the ship Durham Capt. Kepling ; and another ship were lost in a gale of wind, foundering in the road—that Tippoo Sultan to punish the faults of some of the tributary Princes had depopulated and laid waste their country from Belipatam to Callicut, an extent of 80 or 90 miles, where the late possessors of its fields and habitations are seen no more.

NEW-HAVEN, June 2.

Wednesday last, in the afternoon, a rape was committed on the body of a white girl, about 14 years old, by a transient negro, aged about 30. The infamous act was perpetrated about two miles from this city, on Milford road, attended with circumstances too horrible to relate. The unhappy girl was with an elder sister, (coming to town) on whom he intended to commit his diabolical purpose, but she happily made her escape. The vile wretch was soon after apprehended by some persons who were on the road, and is confined in our goal ; being heavily ironed, it is hoped he will be secured, to receive the punishment justly due to his villainy.

BOSTON, June 3.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday, from Providence, we are favoured with a Hand-Bill, printed in that town, containing the Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of Rhode-Island ; which as we conceive to be highly interesting, we present the public.

PROVIDENCE, May, 31, 1790.

Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, an Express arrived in town from Newport, with the important Intelligence that the CONVENTION OF THIS STATE had ratified the Constitution of United States.—The Question, "*Shall the Constitution be adopted or not*" was taken on Saturday, about 5 o'clock, P. M. when the affirmative was carried by a majority of TWO,—34 members voting for, and 32 against it.

This pleasing and most interesting event was immediately announced here, by the ringing of Bells, and firing two federal salutes—one from the Artillery on Federal Hill and another from the ship Warren, Capt. Sheldon, lately arrived from India.

RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, by the Convention of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

WE the Delegates of the people of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day of September, in the year 1787, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of this State, DO Declare and Make Known—

[*Here is inserted the Bill of Rights, as proposed by the Convention at their Session at South-Kingstown.*]

UNDER these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution, and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned, will receive an early and mature consideration, and speedily become a part thereof : WE the said Delegates, in the name, and in the behalf of the people of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, DO, by these presents, ASSENT TO and RATIFY the said Constitution. In full confidence, nevertheless, that until the said amendments shall be ratified, pursuant to the fifth article of the aforesaid Constitution, the militia of this State will not be continued in service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the Legislature thereof—that the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State, respecting the times, places and manner, of holding elections for Senators or Representatives, unless the Legislature of this State shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same—& in those cases such power will only be exercised until the Legislature of this State shall make provision in the premises—that the Congress will not lay direct taxes within this State, but when the monies arising from the impost, tonnage and excise, shall be insufficient for the public exigences, nor until Congress shall have made a requisition upon this State to assess, levy and pay, the amount of such requisition made agreeably to the census fixed in the said Constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislature of this State shall judge best—and that Congress will not lay any capitation or poll tax.

DONE in Convention, at Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

By Order of the Convention,
DANIEL OWEN, *President.*

Attest. DANIEL UPDIKE, *Secretary.*

AND the Convention do, in the name and on behalf of the people of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, enjoin it upon the Senators & Representative or Representatives, which may be elected to represent this State in Congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the said Constitution, in the manner prescribed therein—and that Congress in all laws to be passed in the mean time, will conform to the spirit of the said amendments as far as the Constitution will admit.

[*Here are inserted the amendments recommended at the former session, published in the Providence Papers of last March—also the following additional amendments, viz.*]

1. That the several State Legislatures shall have power to recall their federal Senators, and to appoint others in their stead.

2. That Congress shall not erect any Company of Merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

3. That Congress shall have the power of establishing an uniform rule of inhabitancy, or settlements of the poor, throughout the United States.

4. That whenever two members of either House shall on any question call for the yeas and nays, the same shall be entered on the journals of the respective Houses.

The Covention likewise passed the following RESOLVES, *nemine contradicente.*

1. That the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, agreed to by Congress in March, 1789, except the second of said amendments, be recommended to the Legislature of this State for their ratification, pursuant to the fifth article of said Constitution.

2. That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the President, for the candour and impartiality with which he hath discharged the office of President.

3. That the thanks of the Covention be presented to the Reverend Clergy who have officiated at this Convention.

DONE in Convention, at Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

By Order of the Convention,
DANIEL OWEN, *President.*

Attest. DANIEL UPDIKE, Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 9.

So productive is the Revenue Law, that an Indiaman recently arrived at New-York paid duties to the amount of *thirty thousand dollars.*

By European accounts it appears that the courts of Spain and Portugal are exceedingly solicitous to prevent the contagion of the French influenza from spreading among their subjects. Their efforts however will prove in vain—they may as well try to exclude the light of the sun. The rays of knowledge have p[...] ed the former of those kingdoms. The arts and sciences within a few years have been encouraged in Spain. Several valuable publications in history, laws and philosophy have appeared. Knowledge unfetters the human mind—the sweets of property are but half enjoyed, while insecure—these reflections are inseparably connected with every encouragement that arts and manufactures receive. The Clergy of those countries appear to be the *dernier resort* of despotism, but the time is fast approaching when the meridian splendor of truth and right reason shall dissipate the dark mists of error—when those, long bound in the prison house of blind bigotry ; shall spring to "*light, liberty, and life.*"

Accounts from New-Jersey say, that there never was a greater prospect of an abundant fruit year in that state than the present season affords. As far as we can yet learn, the case is the same further to the southward. In some soils the winter grain has not prospered so much as in others, owing to the scarcity of snow during the last winter, which left it too much exposed to the hard frosts of January and the beginning of February—upon the whole, however, the present prospects induce the farmer to expect plentiful crops.

From a late British Paper.

OF AMERICA.

WHILE the other countries seem to be making preparations for war, that brave people, the Americans, are tasting the sweets of Peace, and are endeavouring to breathe awhile from those scenes of desolation, which of late have over-run their country—but they breathe only to revivify their arms, and to dart forth with resplendant lustre on the possessions of their heedless neighbours. The Americans are in want of money—and they languish for the mines of Potosi—it is not hard to guess what will be their next manoovre in war. The subjects of New-Spain are ripe for revolt, and their conquerors in Europe are at a considerable distance. Pass but a few years, therefore, and perhaps the whole new world may become subject to the commands of Congress.

ANECDOTE.

DR. FRANKLIN's principles of *practical economy* he possessed from his birth. When a child he found the long graces used by his father before and after meals very disagreeable. One day after the winter's provisions had been salted, "I think, father," says Benjamin, "If you said *grace* over the *whole tub*—once for all—it would be a vast *saving of time.*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A good Saddle Horse,

from 4 to 6 years old—for which a generous price will be given.

Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, June 9, 1790.

APPREHENDED BY AUTHORITY,

AND committed to the Goal in this town, on the 29th ult. a transient person, who calls his name EBENEZER COOLE, alias COON, alias COHOON, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, and grey eyes—Had on a check'd woollen shirt, brown sailor's jacket, with sleeves, royal rib vest and breeches, & an old round hat—Taken from him, a bright bay HORSE, 3 or 4 years old, rising fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead which was defac'd with lampblack, full shod black main and tail, both short, a defect in the near fore hoof, supposed to have been cork'd, trots all. The above person will give no account of himself, otherwise than that he is acquainted in Williamstown, Bennington, Lansinburgh, and Albany. The several Printers of the Worcester, Hartford, Litchfield, Stockbridge, Albany, Hudson, Lansinburgh, and Bennington Papers are requested to publish the above advertisement, for the detection of villainy and the benefit of the injured.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, (Massachusetts) June 8, 1790.

ALL Persons having demands

against the estate of *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, Esquire, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, (who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, in the room of Mary Dwight, and Timothy Dwight, executors of said will) that they may be adjusted—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. For the purpose of expediting the business of a settlement, the subscriber will attend at Northampton from the 22nd to the 28th of July next.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

Broke into the inclosure of the

Subscriber, in Chester, about the 28th day of April last, a brown STEAR, with a small matter of white under his belly, no artificial mark, is supposed to be 2 years old this spring. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH HENRY.

Chester, May 31, 1790.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

ACquaints his customers and the public that he has just received a fresh supply of Goods, which he is determined to dispose of for Cash at as low a rate as can be purchased in the county. He still continues his Wool Card Manufactory—returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Northampton, June 8, 1790.

ELEGIAC ODE,
ON THE DEATH OF Dr. FRANKLIN.
(Tune, "Return enraptur'd hours.")

THE fairest flow'rets bring
In all their vernal bloom,
And let the sweets of spring
Adorn great FRANKLIN's tomb.
The patriot's toil is done,
At length his labors cease,
Th' unfading crown is won,
His Sun, descends in peace.

The sons of Science grieve,
The patriots heaves a sigh
And scarcely will believe
That so much worth can die.
No, deathless is that name
Which ages shall admire;
And Franklin's splendid fame
Shall but with time expire.

While rapid light'nings fly,
While awful thunders roll,
While meteors gild the sky,
And dart from pole to pole.
Mankind shall still admire
When Franklin's name they hear,
* "Who snatc'd celestial fire,
" And broke the oppressor's spear.

Through ev'ry future age
While hist'ry holds a pen,
She'll rank our virtuous Sage
Amongst the first of men;
And when she counts her sons
Who've earn'd immortal fame,
Shall next to WASHINGTON'S
Record our FRANKLIN's name.

May 14. R. D.

* *Eripuit Cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque Tyrannis.*

To the memory of Mrs. ———

SILENT I shed a tributary tear
O'er the cold ashes of a much-lov'd friend,
Whose simple urn, Seraphic Peace shall bear,
And at whose shrine the white rob'd virtue bend.

Ah! who so chaste, so innocent as thee!
Who could in duty's sphere so meekly move?
Or if as fair, from Vanity as free,
So firm in Friendship, and so fond in Love?

Alas! if I can thus her loss deplore,
That knew but half the virtues she possest,
What pang severe His labouring bosom tore;
Who saw her sink, expiring on his breast:

With falling tears, bedew'd her lovely face:
Imprinted kisses on her icy hand—
What time, what absence, can the scene efface,
What magic voice his rising sighs command?

Oft would the suffering angel faintly smile,
When from her bosom pain had forc'd a sigh;
And, would with patient Hope his tears beguile,
To check the tears that trembl'd in his eye.

Veil'd are those charms, in everlasting night!
And flown those comforts, he so late possest;
Her spotless soul has wing'd its gentle flight,
By Seraphs wafted to eternal rest.

Philanthropos.—No. 1.

WHEN we cast an attentive eye over the conduct and behaviour of mankind at this day, it immediately impresses the idea that wisdom and reason have left the world, and that the beautiful inhabitant of humanity, the soul, is constantly exposed to the ravages and depredations of folly, vice, and passion. This idea is the exciting cause of the most poignant sensations in the feeling heart—and more especially so, when we reflect that the subjects of these depredations are beings impressed with the image of divinity. Impelled by the impetuous desires of carnality, reason lies dormant, or shrinks with horror from scenes so degrading to her noble empire—and in this state of mental anarchy, passion usurps the impirial seat, she was formed to serve and revere; and being thus governed by tyranny, not the least chance is given by the fatal usurper to observe or mend our situation, but urged on with rapidity thro' the various scenes of dissipation, we at length complete the contamination of our natures begun by our progenitors. What must be our sensations when we reflect that most of our miseries are of our own production, and that if we could prevail upon ourselves to evolve from this state of mental insensibility, we might surprisingly enhance our felicity? There is none, let them replace the great ruler of humanity on her royal throne, but will find this a fact—tho' it may appear to some that by destroying what their vitiated appetites now call pleasures, we deprive them of happiness—But it is evident from what has been said that this is not the case—and further, by following the dictates of reason, we reduce our actions, pleasures, &c. to their primogenial purity. There is not a son of mortality that is not under an absolute necessity of forming an intimate acquaintance with himself. *KNOW THYSELF* is the first precept of morality, and was so revered by the antients as to be wrote in Gold over the door of the temple of Apollo, in Delphon. Is this precept more necessary to the happiness of a Pagan than a Christian? Certainly, I think not. Although this precept has been repeatedly inculcated, and by much more able pens, yet so much can't be said upon it, nor can it be too often repeated—I shall therefore in my turn make a few observations upon the subject.

The human soul being formed by the divine creator for penetration and study, is in constant action, seeking for knowledge—the different kinds and means of obtaining it, however, are so various and extensive, that we cannot expect an universal acquaintance with the sciences, but must content ourselves with following separately the particular branches and their acquisition. But on the contrary, as I said before, self-knowledge intimately concerns the whole of mankind, as human, rational, and intelligent beings—it is this must govern their actions, regulate their lives, and be the rule by which they judge of themselves, and of mankind in general. It is so indispensably necessary that we form the most intimate acquaintance with our hearts, that the person who neglects ascertaining himself must lie exposed to the greatest possible difficulties; for on this depends his present and future happiness, as well as the peace and good order of society. The man that madly rushes into needless danger is thought either a fanatic or insane, and what must we think of the man who madly shuts his eyes against himself, and marches on blindfold through such a world of dangers—it is like trusting himself on a tempestuous Ocean in a crazy bark.

To know ourselves is the grand business of life, and he that is deficient in this knowledge is deficient in all that is useful—yet where do we find a man but neglects it—where do we find a person but entirely passes by that admirable curiosity *MAN*, in search after something of far less importance—that leave themselves in the image of self-ignorance, to follow a bubble.—Would they but turn their thoughts in upon themselves and view impartially their own weaknesses, we should experience far happier times; for instead of speculating on the frailties of others, they would find sufficient employment in rectifying their own. The human heart exhibits a scene sufficiently copious to employ its own thoughts—it is a wild where weeds and flowers grow promiscuously, which requires our whole care for its cultivation, and greatly mispent is that time and labour which tends to other views. Turn thy thoughts within thyself O my soul, and view what passes there; the knowledge thou thus acquirest will be of more utility than all that passes in the world besides.

It is surprising, in an age where the sciences are cultivated with such assiduity as in the present, that such a material branch should be so generally disregarded—The reason I presume is, this—The different branches of literature, professions, &c. are studied and followed for a livelihood, whilst self-knowledge is considered only a branch of *Morality*, which in our degenerate day is viewed as a trivial matter. But how mistaken are mankind in this supposition; how much happier might they render themselves not only as individuals, but also in their social connections, was they employed in discovering and rectifying their own mistakes and foibles, rather than diving into the world, or the bosoms of others for matter of speculation—and until such time, which I fear is far distant, I say until the period arrives in which more attention is paid to the acquirement of this knowledge, we shall experience all the difficulties and disadvatages which arise from, and are concomitants of *Pride, Envy, and Self-Importance.*

ANECDOTES,

ONE Mr. Coke, an attorney in the Temple, being once romping with his laundress, whose name was Littleton, it happened that they had a fall, and Mrs Coke falling uppermost—Bob Dallas and a gentleman, who chanced then to come in, seeing them in this situation, the gentleman asked the justice what he thought of this sight? Dallas, who knew the parties, replied, "*It was the best edition he had remembered to have seen of* Coke *upon* Littleton."

AN IRISHMAN, whose Sister had just lain in, being asked by a friend, "Has your Sister got a son or a daughter?" answered, "Upon my soul I do not yet know whether I am an Uncle or an Aunt."

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a supply of

GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell for Cash at a small advance from the cost, viz.

Elastick & Forest Cloths, § Royal Rib,
Callico and Chintz, § Janes,
Irish Linnen, § Fustians;
Florenteen & Lastings, § Fine Cotton Hose.

—ALSO—

An Assortment of

HARD WARE,

Consisting of almost every article commonly called for.

A good assortment of

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

China Cups and Saucers, &c.

STONE WARE—of all sizes.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass. § Redwood,
§ Logwood;
Best Hyson Tea. § Fustick,
Loaf Sugar, § Allum,
Nutmegs, § Copperas,
Cloves, § Rosin,
Cinnamon, § Snuff by the bladder or
Pepper, § less quantity.
Allspice, §

WANTED,

A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the following

SCHEME

of the THIRD CLASS of said Lottery, which will commence drawing on or before THURSDAY, the 22d of July next in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston. A list of Prizes will be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	200	are	200
15	of	100	are	1500
20	of	50	are	1000
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
40	of	20	are	800
50	of	10	are	500
60	of	8	are	480
100	of	6	are	600
1725	of	4	are	6900
2070 Prizes,				15880
3930 Blanks.			Deduction,	2000
			Premiums,	120
6000 Tickets,				18000

PREMIUMS,

Dollars.
30 To the first Number drawn Blank.
20 do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
20 do. On the 3d day of drawing.
20 do. On the 4th day of drawing.
30 Last number drawn Blank.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—and of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, May 20, 1790.



WILL be kept for covering at the Stable of William Moore, YOUNG SCRIP, OLD VIRGINIA, and the famous Bull JACK-ASS. The Horses will cover at 9/. the season, or 4/6. the single leap. Four pounds in Cash will be given for each Mule a 15 months old, without any charge for the use of the Jack.

Greenfield, May 15, 1790.

THE *LARK.*



THAT beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper,

WILL COVER

at the Stable of the Subscriber, upon the most reasonable terms.

The credit of the LARK, for a sire, is equal, both for strength, beauty and activity to any Horse in the county.——Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Norampton, May 25, 1790.

WANTED,

A LIKELY active LAD, about ten years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddling business. Enquire of

ELIEL GILBERT.

Greenfield, May 29th, 1790.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Vol. IV.] THE [Number 198

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE CHARGE OF CHIEF JUSTICE JAY, TO THE *GRAND JURIES*, ON THE EASTERN CIRCUIT.

WHETHER any people can long govern themselves in an equal, uniform and orderly manner, is a question which the advocates for free government, justly consider as being exceedingly important to the cause of liberty. This question, like others, whose solution depends on facts, can only be determined by experience: It is a question on which many think some room for doubt, still remain. Men have had few fair opportunities of making the experiment; and this is one reason why less progress had been made in the science of government, than in almost any other. The far greater number of the constitutions and governments, of which we are informed have originated in force, or in hatred; having been either imposed by improper exertions of power, or introduced by the arts of designing individuals, whose apparent zeal for liberty, and the public good, enabled them to take advantage of the credulity and misplaced confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Providence has been pleased to bless the people of this country, with more perfect opportunities of choosing, and more effectual means of establishing their own government, than any other nation has hitherto enjoyed; and for the use we may make of these opportunities, and of these means, we shall be highly responsible to that Providence, as well as to mankind in general, and to our own posterity in particular.—Our deliberations and proceedings, being unawed and uninfluenced by power or corruption, domestic or foreign, are perfectly free—our citizens generally and greatly enlightened—and our country is so extensive, that the personal influence of popular individuals can rarely embrace large portions of it.—Their respective conveniences and defects in practice, and the subsequent alterations made in some of them, have operated as useful experiments, and conspired to promote our advancement in this interesting science. It is pleasing to observe, that the present national government, already affords advantages, which the preceeding one proved too feeble and ill-constructed to produce. How far it may be still distant from the degree of perfection to which it may possibly be carried, time only can decide. It is a consolation to reflect, that the good sense of the people will be enabled, by experience, to discover and correct its imperfections, especially while they continue to retain a proper confidence in themselves and avoid those jealousies and dissentions, which, often springing from the worst designs, frequently frustrate the best measures.

Wise and virtuous men, have thought and reasoned very differently, respecting government; but in this, they have at length very unanimously agreed, viz.—That its powers should be divided into three distinct, independent departments; the Executive, Legislative and Judicial. But how to constitute and balance them, in such a manner as best to guard against abuse and fluctuation, and preserve the Constitution from encroachments, are points on which there continues to be a great diversity of opinions, and on which we have all, as yet much to learn.—The Constitution of the United States has accordingly instituted these three departments; and much pains have been taken so to form and define them, as that they may operate as checks one on the other, and keep each within its proper limits: It being universally agreed, to be of the last importance to a free people, that they who are vested with Executive, Legislative, and Judicial powers, should rest satisfied with their respective portions of power—and neither encroach on the provinces of each other, nor suffer themselves, nor the others to intermeddle with the rights reserved by the Constitution, to the people.

If then, so much depends on our rightly improving the before mentioned opportunities; if the most discerning and enlightened minds may be mistaken relative to THEORIES, unconfirmed by PRACTICE; if on such difficult questions, men may differ in opinion, and yet be patriots—and if the merits of our opinions can only be ascertained by experience—let us patiently abide the trial, and unite our endeavours to render it a free and impartial one.

These remarks may not appear very pertinent to the present occasion—and yet it will be readily admitted, that occasions of promoting good will and good temper, and the progress of useful truths among our fellow-citizens, should not be omitted. These motives urge me further to observe, that a variety of local and other circumstances, rendered the formation of the Judicial department particularly difficult.

We had become a nation—as such we were responsible to others for the observance of the *Laws of Nations*; and as our national concerns were to be regulated by *National Laws*—National Tribunals became necessary for the interpretation and execution of them both. No tribunals of the like kind and extent had heretofore existed in this country; from such therefore, no light of experience, nor facilities of usage and habit were to be derived. Our jurisprudence varied in almost every State, & was accommodated to local, not general convenience—to partial, not national policy. This conveinence and this policy were neverthelefs to be regarded, and tenderly treated. A judicial controul general and final, was indispensable—the manner of establishing it, with powers neither too extensive nor too limited; rendering it properly independent, & yet properly amenable, involved questions of no little intricacy. The expediency of carrying justice as it were to every man's door, was obvious; but how to do it in an expedient manner was far from being apparent. To provide against discord between national and state jurisdictions, to render them auxiliary instead of hostile, to each other; and so to connect both as to leave each sufficiently independent, and yet sufficiently combined, was, and will be arduous.

Institutions formed under such circumstances, should therefore be received with candor, and tied with temper and prudence. It was under these embarrassing circumstances, that the articles in the Constitution on this subject, as well as the act of Congress for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, were made and passed.

Under the authority of that act, this Court now sits—its jurisdiction is two-fold, *civil* and *criminal*: To the excise of the *latter*, you, Gentlemen, are necessary, and for that purpose are now convened.

The most perfect Constitutions—the best governments and the wisest laws, are vain, unless well administered and well obeyed. Virtuous citizens will observe them from a sense of duty; but those of an opposite description, can be restrained only by fear of disgrace & punishment. Such being the state of things, it is essential to the welfare of society, and to the protection of each member of it, in the peaceable enjoyments of his rights, that offenders be punished.

The end of punishment, however, is not to expiate for offences; but by the terror of example, to deter men from the commission of them. To render these examples useful, policy, as well as morality, require not only that punishment be proportionate to guilt, but that all proceedings against persons accused or suspected, should be accompanied by the reflection, *that they may be innocent*. Hence, therefore, it is proper that dispassionate and careful enquiry should precede those rigours, which justice exacts, and which should always be tempered with as much humanity and benevolence as the nature of such cases may admit. Warm, partial and percipitate prosecutions, and cruel and abominable executions, such as racks, embowelling, drawing, quartering, burning and the like, are no less impolitic than inhuman. They infuse into the public mind, disgust at the barbarous severity of government, and fill it with pity, and partiality for the sufferers. On the contrary, when offenders are prosecuted with temper & decency; when they are convicted, after impartial trials, and punished in a manner becoming the dignity of public justice to prescribe, the feelings and sentiments of men, will be on the side of government: and however disposed they may, and ought to be, to regard suffering offenders with compassion; yet that compassion will never be unmixed with a due degree of indignation.

We are happy, that the genius of our laws is mild, and we have abundant reason to rejoice, in possessing one of the best institutions that ever was devised, for bringing offenders to justice, without endangering the peace and security of the innocent, I mean that of Grand-Jurors. Greatly does it tend to promote order and good government, that in every District, there should frequently be assembled a number of the most discreet and respectable citizens in it, who on their oaths are bound to enquire into, and present all offences committed against the laws in such District—and greatly does it tend to the quiet and safety of good and peaceful citizens, that no man can be put in jeopardy for imputed crimes, without such previous inquiry and presentment. The extent of your District, Gentlemen, which is commensurate with the State, necessarily extends your duty throughout every country in it, and demands proportionable diligence in your enquiries, and circumspection in your presentments.

The objects of your enquiry, are all offences commited against the laws of the United States in this District, or, on the high seas by persons now in the District. You will recollect that the laws of nations make part of the laws of this, and of every other civilized nation. They consist of those rules for regulating the conduct of nations towards each other, which, resulting from right reason, receive their obligation from that principle, and from general assent and practice. To this head also belong, those rules or laws which by agreement become established between particular nations, & of this kind are treaties, conventions, and the like compacts. As in private life, a fair and legal contract between two men, cannot be annulled or altered by either, without the consent of the other, so neither can treaties between nations. States and Legislatures may repeal their regulating statutes but they cannot repeal their *bargains*. Hence it is, that treaties fairly made and concluded, are perfectly obligatory, and ought to be punctually observed. We are now a nation, and it equally becomes us to perform our duties, as to assert our rights.

The penal statutes of the United States are few, and principally respect the revenue. This right ordering and management of this important business, is very essential to the credit, character and prosperity of our country. On the citizens at large, is placed the burthen of providing for the public exigencies: Whoever therefore fraudulently withdraws his shoulder from that common burthen, necessarily leaves his portion of the weight to be born by the others, and thereby does injustice, not only to the government, but to them.

Direct your attention also to the conduct of the national officers—and let not any corruptions, frauds, extortions, or criminal negligence, with which you may find any of them justly chargeable, pass unnoticed. In a word, Gentleman! Your province, and your duty extend (as has been before observed) to the enquiry and presentment of all offences of every kind, committed against the United States in this District, or on the high seas by persons in it. If in the performance of your duty, you should meet with difficulties, the Court will be ready to afford you proper assistance.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of us all, how greatly our individul prosperity depends on our national prosperity; and how greatly our national prosperity depends on a well organized, vigorous government, ruling by wise and equal laws, faithfully executed—nor is such a government unfriendly to liberty—to that liberty which is really inestimable. On the contrary, nothing but a strong government of laws, irresistably bearing down arbitrary power and licentiousness, can defend it against those two formidable enemies. Let it be remembered, that civil liberty consists, not in a right to every man to do just what he pleases—but it consists in equal right to all the citizens to have, enjoy, and to do in peace, security, and without molestation, whatever the equal and constitutional laws of the country admit to be consistent with the public good. It is the duty and the interest, therefore, of all good citizens, in their several stations, to support the laws and government, which thus protect their rights and liberties. I am persuaded, Gentlemen, That you will chearfully perform the task now assigned you; and I forbear, by additional remarks, to detain you longer from it.

[*To the foregoing Charge, the following REPLY was made by the* Grand-Jury *for the Massachusetts District.*]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THE very excellent charge given to the Grand Jury of this District, by his Honour the Chief Judge of the Federal Court, demands our thanks, and particular attention: And that it may be more influential, & impress the minds of our fellow citizens at large, we beg leave to ask a copy of it for the press.

Your Honours may be assured, we shall in our several departments, when dismissed, exert our influence to promote peace, good order, and a strict regard to the laws of the United States, agreeably to the constitution so lately adopted; and we trust the judicial departments will ever be filled, as it now is, with gentlemen of the first characters for learning integrity and ability.

We wish your Honours the divine presence in all your circuits, and that you may be continually guarded by a good providence.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Foreman.

May 4, 1790.

THE *LARK.*



THAT beautiful and elegant English HORSE, formerly owned by General Tupper,

WILL COVER

at the Stable of the Subscriber, upon the most reasonable terms.

The credit of the LARK, for a sire, is equal, both for strength, beauty and activity to any Horse in the county.——Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Norampton, May 25, 1790.

Philanthropos.—No. 2.

IN my last I promised to make some further observations on the subject of self-knowledge—and shall now consider it respecting some particulars wherein it is highly conducive to our present felicity, and absolutely necessary to our propriety of conduct.

1st. Self-knowledge discovers our own abilities, and the situation in which we stand with regard to mankind—The man who knows himself, will improve the talents which *nature* has given him, rather than repine to those he has not—a wise *Orator* desires not the *Poet's laurel*. It is always considered the greatest degree of folly or presumption for a person to engage in an undertaking that is evidently superiour to his abilities—therefore it is requisite that we strictly enquire into our capacities, that we leave nothing untried which may elucidate this branch of self-acquaintance—for a man who is master of one thing may be a novice in another, which, unless he knows himself, will involve him in innumerable difficulties, and be forever plunging him into those mistakes he might have shunned; had he paid the least attention to this antient precept. When we know those capacities with which we are endowed by *nature* and *education*, we are competent judges of the abilities of others, and may with propriety place ourselves in that station of life a candid determination shall indicate belongs to us. Was more attention paid to this observation, each member of society would act in his proper sphere; and, like a good clock, each would tend to the regulation, harmonization, and good of the whole—nor would our jarring interests give occasion for stigmatising our parent *nature* with the vile epithet of discordant. This useful knowledge also teacheth us to observe the most equitable conduct towards the whole human species—we shall treat our superiors with that proper deference their pre-eminence deserves—we shall not boast of what we are, nor affect to be what we are not, but content ourselves with silently admiring their superiority, and imitating their example—Neither shall we, like the *self-important, self-ignorant*, place our inferiours at that haughty distance unbecoming beings endowed with rationality—we shall consider them the workmanship of divinity, and treat them accordingly.

2d. Another eminent advantage arising from self knowledge is self-government. A person who lays no restraint on his passions and desires, may be compared to a *Maniac*, whose morbid immagination represents every thing in a different light from truth, and whose actions are correspondent to its depravity—and it is also as absurd for a man who lies under the despotic tyranny of his passions to assert that he knows himself, as it would be for a blind man to judge of colours, or for one that is deaf to praise the sonorous harmony of the viol. The passions were given to man for his self preservation—to protect him on an emergency—to render satisfactory the enjoyments of life—to serve, not to rule him. Hence it is evident that self-knowledge, as it teaches us self government, is the best and only method to render them subservient and beneficial to us. Moderation is the effect that government has on our passions; but where do we find a man that displays the least, upon any occasion of *their* excitement? take for an example a Socrates, or any of the Orientials, and shew me the person—these were Pagans, and I can't conceive that moderation is more necessary to those than to Christians. Mr. Pope, in speaking of that most active passion, anger, writes inimitably.

" For every trifle scorn to take offence,
That always shews great *pride* or little *sense*;
Good nature and good sense must always join,
To err is human, to forgive divine."

The predominance of some one of the passions forms the *natural* disposition—the prevalence of *this* gives that turn to *it* for which we are esteemed or despised—therefore the person who does not govern his passions must frequently expose his *natural* temper to the eyes of the world, which perhaps may be not always for his advantage. But further—there is no greater requisite in attaining this knowledge, than a careful observance of the passions—as we cannot be supposed to be out of the *chaos* of self-ignorance, until we have discovered the one predominant.

3d. Self-knowledge discovers the secret prejudices of the heart. There is no man but has a greater attachment to one object or opinion than he has to another, and this without any other reason than what he derives from mere prejudice. This too frequently is the basis on which he founds his judgment—or at least, it gives it a peculiar cast in favour of the darling object, altho' its source may lie so deep and latent, as to render its action imperceptible. If is evident this prejudice must often misguide and pervert the best judgment, and, like the *ignis fatuus* lead its followers into the dreary maze of error and mistake.

By attending to this knowledge we shall improve the understanding, and also discover the peculiar taste and inclination of the mind. The memory is loaded with trash in our younger days, which, as age advances, ought to be cleared from this useless knowledge, and replenished with that which is more beneficial. This knowledge, as it teaches a man himself, will direct us what ought, and what ought not to be committed to memory—and this is the grand distinguishing criterion between true and false knowledge. There is nothing can discover the particular turn of the mind more accurately, than the particular kinds of knowledge of which it is most desirous; and by a critical and impartial scrutinization thereof, its disposition may be legibly traced through all its labyrinths by this unerring clue.

I have exhibited the advantages arising from this knowledge, with some of the contrary disadvantages; and perhaps a sufficiency has been said for an inducement to attain to the height of this useful precept—I shall therefore only add that all the follies, mistakes and miseries to which we are unfortunately subjected, are the effects of an almost indelible self-ignorance. The " rashness, censorious malignency, vanity, and self-sufficient confidence" that is ingrafted into our dispositions, and dignified with the epithet of *natural*, is nothing more than the spurious production of an immagination enveloped by self-ignorance—and it is this that renders us so little useful to the world, and so inconsistent with ourselves.

For the acquisition of this knowledge we must observe, that a constant watchfulness and self-inspection are the first rudiments; and these must be performed with the greatest care and assiduity; for having to pass a *judgment* on a *criminal* in our own *breast*, we shall give the decision in favour of the *darling self*, however strong the evidence may be against us, unless a strict adherence to justice determine us to follow the rugged and disagreeable road of truth. *Self-love, prejudice, false rules of judgment*, and a number of other equally strong biasses are opposed to our forming just conclusions—of consequence we ought not to pass a decision on any subject, much less on our own hearts, till it has been thoroughly and candidly investigated. How unfortunate shall we render ourselves by depending on a desultory and superficial inspection of our *souls*—how greatly deceived shall we find ourselves; and how irreparable will be the mistake. Frequent conversation with our superiours will be of great advantage to the just formation of our judgments respecting ourselves, & of rectifying our actions; for their example will not only be a motive for our improvement, but also a mirror that will discover both the perfections and imperfections of the mind to the attentive observer. A disposition fit for the reception of this knowledge, must also be cultivated. It is hence requisite that we eradicate even the idea of pride and obstinacy, and improve the opposite amiable temper of humility and an openness to conviction—for the person possessed of an inflexibility of judgment, and determined never to be convicted in a mistake, is in a fair way of seldom being free from them—it is therefore not divaricating from our good sense or judgment to be found in an error, as infallibility belongs not to humanity.

Return, O my soul, into the recesses of thy habitation, and impartially scrutinize each latent source of action—view thyself in the mirror of truth—nor again enter into the scene of life till thou hast acquired that knowledge of thyself, which is incumbent on thee as a being endowed with immortality.

LONDON, April 8.

THE FAIR SEX.

The charming prattle of the fair sex, has certainly been specially granted them by nature, as a relief to their confinement and sedentary occupations. It is unjust, therefore, and cruel to censure bitterly their propensity to chat. A learned and ingenious friar, preached to a convent of nuns on Easter-day, assured them that our saviour, when he arose, appeared first to women, that the news of his resurrection might be the sooner spread abroad.

DISTURBANCES AT BRUSSELS.

The last accounts from Brussels are full of nothing but confusion, pillage and murders. A great number of houses have been demolished. The populace not content with having pillaged the house of Mr. Vaskal, mal-treated his son, went afterwards to his country-house, and reduced it to ashes. In the mob three of the pillagers lost their lives, and two volunteers of Mr. Walker's company; who was himself in danger of being torn to pieces, because it was his company only that opposed the violences committed by the insurgents.—That worthy officer fled, and they say has got safe to the Dutch territories.

Mr. Herries, the banker, had nearly underwent the like fate, for having given refuge to M. Van Schel, sen. after his house had been plundered. A picquet of volunteers just came up in time to save him.—One of the volunteers of the company of riflemen was actually suspended to a waggon, and just saved in the critical moment.

The same day there entered the town a corpse of 600 troops from Louvain—but they were ordered into their barracks, and not suffered to act against the rioters.—All the inhabitant house keepers were ordered, by proclamation, to repair to the grand place under arms, on pain of 25 florins fine, and then they were forbid to make use of them.

The Duke d'Ursel, menaced and insulted in his own house, is obliged to shut himself up there, not being able to make use of the power, which his quality as Generalissimo of the volunteers gave him.

The disgusting loads of artificial hair which have so long disfigured our fair country women, begin to disappear. The natural ringlet again flows on the neck, and no woman of fashion is now ashamed of her own hair. This sudden revolution which originated with French liberty, has deprived many ingenious artists of employment, particularly the hair weavers, and the worshipful company of wig makers.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Two hundred and forty millions, which is the amount of the National Debt of Great-Britain, if paid in heavy guineas, valuing them at four pounds sterling per ounce, would weigh five millions of pounds troy weight.

Suppose this enormous quantity of gold to be put into carts, each cart to have one thousand pounds weight; allow each cart two horses, and for each cart allow forty feet—the whole quantity would cover a road thirty seven miles in length, with a remainder of one hundred and sixteen carts in the thirty eighth mile.

Query—Is there in the whole world as much gold in circulation as would pay off this enormous debt? If this be not sufficient—Is there as much gold and silver in circulation in the world, as would be sufficient for such a purpose?

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

One great proof of the liberal spirit of the National Assembly of France, is seen in the freedom of the Press. Though the democratic party constitutes a very great majority of that body, no attempt has been made to stop the free circulation of opinions hostile to the revolution, in print—in their new regulations, tho' they have borrowed much from us, they do not think proper to adopt or imitate our laws respecting libels. Pamphlets accordingly appear every week in Paris, for the publication of which, in London, a bookseller would inevitably be doomed to a public exhibition of his person at Charing Cross. These are issued indiscriminately, on both sides; and when any wit is displayed, (such is the gaiety of the Frenchmen) it seems to be equally relished by all parties.

KEY OF THE BASTILE.

The key of the French Bastile has been sent over by the Marquis de la Fayette, to Mr. Payne, an American, in order to be transmitted by him to Gen. Washington, as a glorious token of triumphant liberty over despotic oppression.

PEACE.

There is not a King in Europe at this moment, who does not wish for peace, whatever may be his pretended views, or promising opportunities. The spirit which has gone abroad makes it highly dangerous for any Potentate to think of burdening his people with war taxes. The moment of difficulty and distress is that in which men clamour and act. The doctrine of resistance is gone forth, and no king will now hazard the introduction of the disease, as he calls it, into his own country.

Mr. Bailly the Mayor of Paris, visiting the prison of the *Bicetre*, a miserable object presented himself and falling down upon his knees, cried out for justice and vengeance:—"I was at a distance from Paris, (said the unfortunate man,) when my father died. Hearing of his decease, I came to claim my inheritance; but my sister had taken possession of it, and she had interest enough with the minister to get me plunged into this dungeon, where I have groaned for fifteen years." M. Bailly was much affected, and after releasing the prisoner, there is no doubt he will take the necessary steps to do him justice.

CARLISLE, May 19.

An officer who left the Miami about the first of April, passed through this town on his way to the Eastward; by this gentleman we learn, that eight or nine boats, which were going, down the river to the Kentucky country, has been taken by the savages.

PHILADELPAIA, June 3.

About the year 1718, when the brother of Dr. Franklin was about to establish a newspaper in Boston, his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from the undertaking, alledging, that there was one newspaper already in that town, and that one newspaper was sufficient for America. There are now 14 newspapers in this state, and perhaps five times that number in the United States. We may from this form some idea of the increase of population in this country, and we cannot but form high expectations of the improvement in virtue and science, which will be diffused among the people through these channels of intelligence.

The arrival of a number of emigrants from France is a favourable circumstance. The French peasantry are remarkable for their sobriety, honesty and industry. The accession of such men is a great object in a new country, and should be encouraged as much as possible, by every means in our power.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

On Tuesday morning last died, at his lodgings in Broad-street, the Hon. THEODORICK BLAND, one of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the state of Virginia, in the 49th year of his age; & on Wednesday afternoon his last remains were respectfully entombed in the Trinity Church yard—The hon. *the Congress of the United States, the Society of the Cincinnati*, and *many respectable citizens*, attended this last and solemn act. The corps being carried into the Trinity Church, prayers were read by Dr. Provost, Bishop of New-York, and Dr. Lynn delivered an excellent discourse from 1 Cor. vii, 29. "*But this I say Brethren, the time is short.*"

This gentleman stood so very high in the opinions of his countrymen, that the language of panegyric cannot confer a due encomium upon his character. Emulous to throw lustre on the cause of freedom, when his country was threatened with calamity, he displayed the worthiest sentiments and the noblest virtues, such as will ever live in the breast of every American, although his mortal part is at last consigned to that indiscriminate dissolution which equally awaits the true and seeming patriot.

NEWPORT, May 13.

A very severe flash of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder, on Thursday morning last, struck one of the chimnies of a house inhabited by Mr. Joseph Taylor, standing by itself south-easterly, about half a mile from the compact part of the town—the top with the partitions in the chimney, was beat into the body and fell to the lower flower—Mr. Taylor's wife was sitting near the hearth with a child in her lap, and a girl just by her, with another child in her's—one of Mrs. Taylors shoes was torn in pieces (she had no buckles in them)—off her foot, which was so burnt as to be blistered.—the lightning having apparently passed through the heel, a hole being made therein about as large as might be pierced with a double ten gimblet—the girl and children were not hurt in the least—Mr. Taylor himself who was sitting near a window, had both his shoes also torn, so that the upper leather was seperate from the soals, and one of his buckles slightly melted—A table in the room was overturned and a candle stand had its legs broken—two large holes were made through the floor into the cellar and two glass windows in the room, together with the sashes; were stove to pieces and carried to a considerable distance from the house—there was a small iron chain hanging in the chimney within about six inches of the hearth.—Quere, how can it be accounted for, that the shoes of both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor who were sitting at a considerable distance from each other should be taken off, and no other injury done to them but slighty scorching one of her feet?

A hen sitting on her nest in a closset near the chimney, was killed, and a number of eggs under her, broken to pieces and scattered about.

MIDDLETOWN, June 5.

"*Thompson, May 22. 1790.*

"Last Tuesday departed this life, HENRY ELITHORP, of this place, aged *one hundred and five years, three months and thirteen days.*—The Friday before his death he was as well as usual, walked about the house, conversed freely, went to bed well, but in the morning was found to be speechless, and in a measure senseless, and remained so till he died. He was supposed to be struck with a fit of the palsy."

PORTLAND, May 31.

The National Court for the District of Maine, will be holden in this town to-morrow, Capt. Josiah Jackson, Thomas Bird and Hans Hanson are to be tried at this Court for Piracy.

BOSTON, June 10.

Sketch of Proceedings in the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY June 4.

A Resolution came down from the Senate, this day, for concurrence, for making application to the Congress of the United States, to ASSUME THE DEBT OF THIS STATE, contracted during the late war—Together with instructions to the Senators in Congress, from this State, to use every means in their power to effect the same.

A concurrence in the above resolution was earnestly and eloquently advocated by Mr. Parsons, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Breck, Dr. Eustis, and Mr. Mason—who were opposed by Mr. Bacon.

After a discussion of above four hours, the question of concurrence was taken, and passed in the affirmative.

For concurring 83
Against it, 41

MONDAY, June 7.

Mr. Holmes moved, "that a time be assigned for this House to take into consideration the eligibility of officers holding offices under the General Government similar to officers under this Government, which are incompatible with a seat in the General Court." This motion was seconded by Mr. Gardiner, and Thursday at 3 o'clock is assigned for taking the matter into consideration.

TUESDAY, June 8.

Agreeable to assignment the two Houses assembled in Convention, and elected the following officers for the year ensuing, viz.

John Avery, Esq. Secretary.
Alexander Hodgdon, Esq. Treasurer.
Richard Devens, Esq. Commissary-General.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Suffolk—Ezekiel Price, Esq. Mr. Henry Allyne, Samuel Cooper, Esq. Boston.
Essex—Mr. Edward Norris, Salem; Isaac Mansfield, Esq. Marblehead; Daniel Rogers, Esq. Gloucester; Mr. John Rogers, Ipswich; Michael Hodge, Esq. Newbury-Port.
Middlesex—Joseph Cordis, Esq. Charlestown.
Plymouth—Ephraim Spooner, Esq. Plymouth.
Barnstable—Ebenezer Bacon, Esq. Barnstable; Mr. Michael Collins, Wellfleet; Joseph Doane, Esq. Chatham.
Bristol—Mr. William Tobey, New-Bedford; Mr. William Brown, Dighton.
Dukes-County—Ebenezer Smith, Esq. Edgartown.
Nantucket—Mr. Abner Coffin, Sherburne.
York—John Swett, Esq. York; Thomas Cutts, Esq. Pepperellboro'.
Cumberland—John Frothingham, Esq. Portland.
Lincoln—Mr. Ebenezer Whittier, Pownalboro'; Mr. Lazarus Goodwin, Hallowell; Jacob Ludwig, Esq. Waldoborough.
Hancock—Gabriel Johonnot, Esq. Penobscot.
Worcester—Mr. Samuel Flagg, Worcester.
Hampshire—Elijah Hunt, Esq. Northampton.
Berkshire—Henry Williams Dwight, Esq. Stockbridge.

After the choice, Petitions were read from the towns of Salem, Boston, Springfield, Taunton, Medford, Gloucester and Watertown, praying for the repeal of the EXCISE LAWS of this State. The petition from Boston, was signed by 1071 names.

Mr. Secretary Avery came in and read a letter from the Governour of Rhode-Island, informing of that State having adopted the constitution of the United States.

A Resolve came down from the Hon. Senate, for prescribing the times, places, and manner of holding the elections for a Senator and Representatives to Congress: Thursday, 10 o'clock, is assigned for the consideration of the same.

WEDNESDAY June 9.

The committee on the subject of Federal Elections, made a further report that the continuance of the Hon. TRISTRAM DALTON, Esq. as a Senator for this State in the Congress of the United States, by virtue of his former choice, ceases at furthest on the fourth day of March next; and therefore they report that it is expedient to proceed to the choice of a Senator, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, the present session.

PITTSFIELD, June 3.

We learn, that several severe gusts of wind, or tornadoes, happened at Albany, and country north and westward from thence, on the third ult. which threw down the continental stable at Albany, tore up a number of trees at Ballstown, and Saratoga, destroyed much grain, and killed two men, and a number of cattle in the adjacent country.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 16.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

We hear from Sterling, that on the 25th ult. as a number of people were raising a barn for Mr. Josiah Kendall, of that town, and being about to put on the roof, a piece of timber which was laid upon the beams to support the people, suddenly gave way, in consequence of which several persons fell, several of whom were badly wounded, and one of them, a son of Mr. *Jonas Johnson*, about eighteen yeas old, was instantly killed.

Benedict Arnold, it is said, is arrived in Flanders, and has actually made an offer of his services to the patriotic arms! Perhaps he wished by this to expiate the crimes commited against his native country; but let the Belgians beware—The man who has once been guilty of a base and infamous piece of treachery, should never again be trusted.

We hear from Windsor, (Vermont) that on the 16th ult. the barn of Mr. Samuel Ruggles, of that town, took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with its contents—This disaster was occasioned by firing a heap of logs north of the barn when the wind blowing very fresh, communicated fire to a hovel adjoining the barn, on which was laid a quantity of straw, which immediately caught flame, and soon demolished the whole building.

The Governor and legislative council of the province of Canada, have issued an act in adition to the act for regulating the inland commerce of that province, whereby it is enacted, that the free importation of pig iron be permitted from the United States, provided every pig of iron so imported shall be marked in the moulds in legible letters, VERMONT.

MAJOR-GENERAL PUTNAM.

Brookline, (Con.) June 3, 1790.

"Saturday last died here, after a short illness, in the 73d year of his age, that celebrated Hero, Patriot, and Philanthropist ISRAEL PUTNAM, Esq. Major-General in the late Continental Army. He enjoyed his reason to the last moments of his life, and with remarkable cheerfulness and solid satisfaction, left *this*, for the everlasting rewards of a *better* and more *glorious country*. And on Thesday, his funeral was attended by the largest and most respectable collection of the inhabitants ever known here on a like occasion.

"After a well adapted sermon was delivered by the Rev. Josiah Whitney, the procession moved to the burying ground, in the following order:

Company of Grenadiers,
Militia of the town, with reversed arms,
Music,
Company of Artillery,
Free-Masons in the badges of their order.
THE CORPSE.
Mourners.
The Clergy.
The Church of Brookline.
Military Officers.
Inhabitants.

When the procession had arrived at the burying-ground, the troops opening to the right and left, the masons passed on to the grave—and after performing their accustomed ancient ceremonies, and pronouncing a short eulogium on the character of the deceased, the Grenadiers advanced, and fired three platoons, which was succeeded by a discharge from the Artillery.

The whole was concluded with that order and decorum which the love and respect of the inhabitants inspired."

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the Fourth of January, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Ninety.

An ACT for the Government of the Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio.

BE *it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio, for the purposes of temporary government shall be one district; the inhabitants of which shall enjoy all the privileges, benefits and advantages, set forth in the ordinance of the late Congress, for the government of the Territory of the United States, North West of the River Ohio—and the government of the said Territory, South of the Ohio, shall be similar to that which is now exercised in the Territory North-West of the Ohio—except so far as is otherwise provided in the conditions expressed in an act of Congress of the present session, entitled, "An act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North-Carolina, to a District of Western territory."

And be it further enacted, That the salaries of the officers, which the President of the United States shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint by virtue of this act, shall be the same as those, by law established, of similar officers in the government North-West of the River Ohio.

And the powers, duties and emoluments of a superintendant of Indian Affairs, for the Southern department, shall be united with those of the Governor.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
Approved—*April 30, 1790.*
George Washington,
President of the United States.
(True Copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

ANECDOTE.

THE late Duchess of Kingston, or rather Countess of Bristol, appeared at a Masquerade in the character of Eve, in a flesh-coloured tight dress made of gauze. The late Prince of Wales happening to be present, put his hand on her bosom, and said, "Eve, this is a soft place." Miss Chudliegh replied, "Give me your hand and I will put it on a *softer*." The Prince gave his hand, and Miss immediately clapped it on *his own head*, to the no small anger and disappointment of his Royal Highness.

TICKETS
In the third Class of the
STATE LOTTERY,
To be sold by
Ebenezer Hunt.
Northampton, June 14, 1790.

THE Creditors and Debtors to the Estate of *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, Esq. are hereby notified that the settlement of their accounts is postponed to some future season, as the administration of *Theodore Dwight* is at present suspended, proper notice will be given at some future time when that business will be attended to.
Erastus Dwight.
Northampton, June 11, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 10th of May last, a light bay mare COLT, two years old past, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
NOAH BARDWELL.
Whately, June 8, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL MIGHELLS, late of Wilbraham, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Warner, in Ashfield, on the first Mondays of July, August, and September, from 4 to 5 o-clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
THOMAS STOCKIN,
PHINEHAS BARTLETT.
☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
DANIEL MIGHEELS, Administrator.
June 8, 1790.

WANTED,
A LIKELY active LAD, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddling business. Enquire of
ELIEL GILBERT.
Greenfield, May 19th, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, in Chester, about the 28th day of April last, a brown STEAR, with a small matter of white under his belly, no artificial mark, is supposed to be 2 years old this spring. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.
JOSEPH HENRY.
Chester, May 31, 1790.

APPREHENDED BY AUTHORITY,
AND committed to the Goal in this town, on the 29th ult. a transient person, who calls his name EBENEZER COOLE, alias COON, alias COHOON, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, and grey eyes—Had on a check'd woollen shirt, brown sailor's jacket, with sleeves, royal rib vest and breeches, & an old round hat—Taken from him, a bright bay HORSE, 3 or 4 years old, rising fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead which was defac'd with lampblack, full shod black main and tail, both short, a defect in the near fore hoof, supposed to have been cork'd, trots all. The above person will give no account of himself, otherwise than that he is acquainted in Williamstown, Bennington, Lansinburgh, and Albany. The several Printers of the Worcester, Hartford, Litchfield, Stockbridge, Albany, Hudson, Lansinburgh, and Bennington Papers are requested to publish the above advertisement, for the detection of villainy and the benefit of the injured.
CORNELIUS LYMAN.
Northampton, (Massachusetts) June 8, 1790.

GOVERNOUR's SPEECH.

Tuesday the 1st inst. at twelve o'clock, His Excellency the Governour came down to the Chamber of the House of Representatives, where the Senate were previously convened—when he addressed the two Houses as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives;

AT a time when the attention of this country was necessarily called to a defence against an invading enemy, the people of the several States originated, or revised systems of government—On these systems, the freedom and happiness of their posterity will essentially depend. The great plan for uniting the powers and directing the force of so many independent States, rising into one confederated and powerful republick, could not in such a situation be properly attended to. To unite in one great system of National Government so many separate Republicks, including extremes of climate, and possessed by people very various in their habits of life, in their manners, and in their religious opinions; was indeed a work which demanded the utmost exertions of human wisdom, and required the most unembarrassed deliberations. This seems to have been reserved as an honourary task for the people of America. Whether all our expectations will be eventually answered from this plan, must be left to future experience—But this principle is already ascertained, that any delay which has happened, or which may hereafter happen, in producing the effects which the form of that government is capable of affording, is no objection to the government itself. Time and experience, we hope, will consolidate the opinions of the Members of Congress in the important points before them, and yield to the people of the great Republick, all the advantages which can be derived from the wisest and best administered form of government. And we cannot but feel ourselves well assured, that a candour and generosity peculiar to the body of this people, will continue to support amongst them, the harmony of sentiment which so universally prevails, and which affords a happy presage of our political prosperity.

We have, by the blessing of Divine Providence, atchieved a situation truly enviable in the eyes of other nations—Our persons and possessions are governed by standing and known laws, and secured by a Constitution formed by ourselves. This Constitution is a law to the Legislative authority itself—And least the pride of office, or the hand of lawless power, should rob the people of their constitutional security, a proper balance is provided in the Judicial Department, occasionally arising from the body of the people. The price of our freedom has been great toil and much expense, and we yet feel the weight of it—Be we feel as freemen, while the people of some other countries are oppressed with heavy burthens which have been accumulated, not to secure, but to destroy their freedom.

Though the national affairs of our country are more immediately under the attention of the General Government, yet we have very important business which demands our attention.

Having formed our governments, established our independency, we sit down quietly and peaceably to inquire into and to perform those duties which may be reasonably expected from us in our tranquil situation. And I am very happy to inform you, that the business of our meeting is principally confined to the devising ways and means for answering the just demands of our publick creditors—making such additional laws as may be necessary to mark out the paths of distributive justice—to adopt such measures as may facilitate the settlement of the uncultivated parts of the State—and to devise ways for promoting useful knowledge and for inculcating those virtues which are the only solid foundation of publick and private felicity.

Many of the citizens of this Commonwealth, while the country was pressed on every side by danger and distress, freely loaned their property to the public safety—and had the most solemn assurances for a repayment with interest. Others ventured their lives in the war for our defence, and received the public faith pledged for a compensation, when the war should be terminated. The eyes of these creditors are now upon us for justice: And the sufferings of the widows and orphans demand our attention.

I am sensible that some of the public securities, evidential of these loans and services, have been thrown into the hands of persons who have given but a small consideration for them; but while we are convinced that this has in some measure been owing to the failure of governmental promises, we ought not to increase the calamity, by unnecessary delays in doing justice. Was it within the power of the people to pay the debt they owe as a government, it would be for their honour and advantage to do it immediately—but as this cannot be done, the making provision for the punctual payment of the interest annually, will be nearly as well for the creditors. But then in order to produce this effect, the payment of this interest must be assured upon funds which may be depended upon. In a republican government, the idea of responsibility is generally divided amongst too many persons to insure that punctuality in the performance of promises, which some other forms of government may afford—Therefore the security of punctual payment is not frequently well established, without appropriated funds; and yet the happiness of every government in whatever form it may be, depends essentially upon the rectitude and punctuality of it.—When I speak of the happiness of a government, I mean that situation of a civil community, which has a tendency to make those who compose it happy, by affording them security against foreign invaders, as well as against internal commotions—and in defending the individuals over whom it is extended, against oppression and injustice.

The debt we are involved in, and which I have now under consideration, was contracted for the common defence of the United States, and I flatter myself that justice will finally prevail, so that the government lately established will consider the whole of the Union as responsible to each State for debts of this nature. In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States there is a proposal for Congress to assume the debts of the several States; but I am not convinced of the propriety of the General Government's assuming to pay the debts of this Commonwealth without the request or consent of this State, to transfer the demands to the General Government; but as it will be more genial to any system of Finance which the Congress may adopt, for this class of the creditors of this State, to transfer the demands to the General Government, on the idea of the standing credit of our Government, and to have them involved in the funded debt of the United State, than to have a claim open in favour of the Commonwealth, I recommend it to your serious deliberation, whether instructions may not be given to our Senators and Representatives on this point.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The settlement of a very extensive territory of wilderness within this Commonwealth, is an object of great consequence in my mind. The sale of those lands has been a subject of much expectation in former General Courts, but the advantages and benefits have not been equal to their hopes. The first settlers of a new soil have to encounter great difficulties, and to suffer many hardships. The want of a regular gospel ministry and proper schools, are not the least discouragements attending such an enterprize; for want of these their children are in danger of rising into life with those ideas habits and abilities, which might render them good and useful citizens. Should the legislature of the Commonwealth, make a grant of these lands, for a small consideration, to such persons as would settle them in regular corporations, according to the condition of their grants, and reserve, and appropriate sufficient quantities of the soil, to procure and support the settlement of a regular ministry and the support of proper schools for a number of years, until the inhabitants could be able to support them without the aid of government, I belive it would have a happy effect. Should this or any other plan be adopted, to induce our people to become settlers there, it would have a tendency to prevent those emigrations, which have for some years past been so frequent, increase the number of our citizens, support the respectability of the Commonwealth, and probably, in a short space of time, afford a resource for taxes far exceeding what the value of the lands have been estimated at.

It is of vast importance to our Commonwealth, that a speedy and just execution of the laws should be maintained—that industry, and every virtue should be encouraged—and that idleness, dissipation and every vice should be discountenanced:—I therefore recommend it to you, to revise the laws and to remove every obstacle that may obtrude itself in the path of justice between man and man; that every one may have a full remedy for every wrong, and the strongest security in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labour and industry: These are among the great ends of civil government.

Whatever I may find conducive to the well being of the State, in particular instances; and whatever information ought to be given you of the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Power of the State, shall be the subjects of particular messages.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have requested this interview in compliance with the usages of this government, and that I might pay that respect to you, and to our fellow-citizens, which is due from the First Magistrate to his constituents; and shall add no more, than to assure you, and them, through you, that while I have strength for the least exertion, my zealous endeavours shall be for the support of their liberty, and for the promotion of their happiness, and prosperity.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you the several Acts of Congress, which have been received since the last session of General Court.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, Boston, May, 31, 1790.



WILL be kept for covering at the Stable of William Moore, YOUNG SCRIP, OLD VIRGINIA, and the famous Bull JACK-ASS. The Horses will cover at 9/. the season, or 4/6. the single leap. Four pounds in Cash will be given for each Mule at 5 months old, without any charge for the use of the Jack.

Greenfield, May 15, 1790.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the following

SCHEME

of the THIRD CLASS of said Lottery, which will commence drawing on or before THURSDAY, the 22d of July next in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston. A list of Prizes will be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	200	are	200
15	of	100	are	1500
20	of	50	are	1000
25	of	40	are	1000
30	of	30	are	900
40	of	20	are	800
50	of	10	are	500
60	of	8	are	480
100	of	6	are	600
1725	of	4	are	6900
2070 Prizes,				15880
3930 Blanks.		Deduction,		2000
		Premiums,		120
6000 Tickets,				18000

PREMIUMS,

Dollars.
30 To the first Number drawn Blank.
20 do. On the 2nd day of drawing.
20 do. On the 3d day of drawing.
20 do. On the 4th day of drawing.
30 Last number drawn Blank.

TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and of Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE, at Northampton, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 20, 1790.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,

ACquaints his customers and the public that he has just received a fresh supply of Goods, which he is determined to dispose of for Cash at as low a rates can be purchased in the county. He still continues his Wool Card Manufactory—returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Northampton, June 8, 1790.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, Esquire, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, (who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, in the room of Mary Dwight, and Timothy Dwight, executors of said will) that they may be adjusted—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. For the purpose of expediting the business of a settlement, the subscriber will attend at Northampton from the 22nd to the 28th of July next.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a supply of

GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell for Cash at a small advance from the cost, viz.

Elastick & Forest Cloths, § Royal Rib,
Callico and Chintz, § Janes,
Irish Linnen, § Fustians,
Florentine & Lastings, § Fine Cotton Hose.

—ALSO—

An Assortment of

HARD WARE,

Consisting of almost every article commonly called for.

A good assortment of

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,

China Cups and Saucers, &c.

STONE WARE—of all sizes.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass. § Redwood,
§ Logwood,
Best Hyson Tea, § Fustick,
Loaf Sugar, § Allum,
Nutmegs, § Copperas,
Cloves, § Rosin,
Cinnamon, § Snuff by the bladder or
Pepper, § less quantity.
Allspice, §

WANTED,

A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

LAND,

In the State of Vermont, for sale.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Vol. IV.] THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Philanthropos.—No. 3.

BY placing man in a just and impartial point of observation, we behold a medly of improprieties & inconsistences. On the one hand, we observe him scrutinizing thro' natures laws—deducing from effects the cause of those phoenomena in her operations, which have for ages eluded the most elaborate researches—and still would have eluded them, had they not been assisted by the utmost force of generous penetration and indefatigable industry. We see him mounted on the wings of science, leap from sphere to sphere, and dive into the abyss of art—and yet, on the other hand, this same wondrous creature is liable to all the inconsistant follies of passion, subject to all the imperfections and frailties of humanity, ignorant of the movements of his mind, and must, after all his wisdom, " drop into himself and be a fool." But let us leave this sorrowful picture, and take a more general view of our species. Man is introduced to the world in a helpless, illiterate condition, and there are too many instances of his continuing thro' life in this state of ignorance. Many we must confess are debarred the means of acquiring any considerable knowledge of nature—but our greatest infelicity is, that those who having advantages, prefer some trivial amusements to the pleasing task of cultivating their minds, and replenishing them with this knowledge, and the knowledge of themselves. Many leisure hours which might be appropriated to study, are spent in idleness, because it requires a little labour to effect a progress. Do we acquire any emolument without industry? or, was we formed for a life of inaction?—*Labor omnia vincit.* We may hence trace our ignorance up to its source, idleness; and deduce the various effects of superstition and bigotry which fall under our daily observation, to this chief fountain of misery. In the preceding ages the inhabitants were wrapped in the greatest ignorance, and buried in the grossest superstition—and we find this the effect of ignorance throughout the annals of history. However, there is no necessity of going to distant ages for instances of these blemishes on the character of humanity—in the present they are sufficiently numerous. How many of our first religious characters infamously stigmatize their profession, and create such an odium towards it in their observers, merely by their illiberal, ungenerous conduct towards those of a different opinion, that all their acts of piety, &c. are incapable of removing. They certainly take an improper method for propagating their religion—neither do I think their external superstitious devotion is an establishment of the honour of the omnisicent Jehovah.

The effects of superstition in the moral life are also great. The soul enveloped by this fiend, is incapable of receiving any impression contrary to the received & fixed opinion—and when any such are proposed for consideration, they are at once deemed heretical, absurd, or false. It is evident where a people have imbibed such principles, that literature must make a very slow progress, or none at all, which will eventually keep them in the same situation for generations—each new institution must be rejected on account of its novelty—my father, says one, would not admit of it, neither will I, and thus it continues from father to son, till we loose all the useful improvements in the sciences, & render ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the more liberal, judicious, and enlightened part of the species.—Should we be at the expence of half the pains in instructing ourselves in literature, that we are in excluding of it, we might render ourselves eminent for our literary abilities, as well as a much happier people—we might observe those occurrences beyond the confines of our dwellings without surprise, & should give a second hearing before we passed our judgments.

It is from education that we receive every advantage. The infertile mind is susceptible of any impression whatever—and as the education, so is the man.—Many a vicious disposition, had it been rightly cultivated, would have made a shining character—what reflections then have the parents of such to harbour in their bosoms. It is by education that we are to secure our hearts against superstition——it is this that evolves those latent faculties of the mind that evinces our title to immortality; and this will ever render youth pleasing, manhood interesting, and old age agreeable. Dr. Watts says, " a liberal education is of such singular use in this scene of life, that it visibly carries with it its own recommendation—for on this all we hope to be depends—it is the grand perfection to which the generous mind aspires, and that renders one man preferable to another." I am persuaded no one who claims any right to *sanity* will dispute the utility of an education; and surely he must be *insane* if he does not avail himself of the advantages it offers.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

THE report of the joint committee, respecting the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States have been chosen, &c. and which has been agreed to by the Senate, was taken into consideration. The report was read.

Mr. Seney observed, that this report related to a subject of very great importance. It has not been made the order of the day—He believed gentlemen had not sufficiently attended to it, to be prepared for such a discussion as its importance deserves—for his own part he should wish for further time.

Mr. Gerry moved that it should be referred to a committee of the whole house. This was voted in the affirmative, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The report of the committee on the arrears of pay due to certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia and N. Carolina lines of the late army was read the second time.

This report occasioned an interesting debate. Some amendments were made, and the report finally adopted, and returned to the Senate for their concurrence. The report as amended is as follows.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be forthwith transmitted to the executives of the States of Virginia, North-Carolina; and South-Carolina, a complete list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the lines of these States respectively, who are entitled to receive arrears of pay due for services in the army, in the years 1782, and 1783, annexing the particular sum that is due to each individual, with a request to the executives of the said states to make known to the claimants, in the most effectual manner, that the said arrears are ready to be discharged on proper application.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary steps for paying within the said states respectively, the money appropriated by Congress, on the 29th day of Sept. 1789, for the discharging the arrears of pay due to the troops of the lines of the said states respectively.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in cases where the payment has not been made to the original claimant in person, or to his representative, be directed to take order for making the payment to the original claimant, or to such person or persons only as shall produce a power of attorney duly attested by two justices of the Peace of the county in which such person or persons reside, authorising him or them to receive a certain specified sum.

A motion was made that the last paragraph should be referred to a select committee for the purpose of reporting a bill. This was negatived.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved for the ayes and noes on the resolutions, but as adjournment being called for, precluded their being called.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee respecting the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives have been respectively chosen.

This report occasioned a lengthy debate, which lasted till the time of adjournment. It was opposed by Mr. Williamson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Bland and Mr. Vining. Mr. Gerry proposed several amendments, one of which only was adopted, viz. that " Senators and Representatives" should be struck out, and, " Senate and House of Representatives" inserted in lieu thereof.—The report was advocated by Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Sherman.

In the opposition it was said, that the Constitution was explicit in declaring that the members of the house should be chosen every second year, plainly implying that they were elected for two years—that it was a dangerous precedent for Congress to construe the Constitution; that if the report is adopted, the State of North-Carolina will not, in all probability, be represented in the next Congress; as the circumstances of that State do not admit of their assemblies being convened more than once a year—that the session is commonly in November, and if a new election should then be ordered, it will be unconstitutional, as it would be holding two elections in one year, instead of their being biennial. That the report is not true in fact—as North-Carolina was not represented in Congress on the 4th March, 1789. It was further observed that there is no necessity for the interference of Congress in the business—every successive house must be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and the next Congress will determine for itself, let the present Congress pass what laws they please: that the report contained a direct breach of the Constitution, as that expresly declares the members shall be chosen every second year, whereas the State of North-Carolina, in order to be represented, must hold two elections within one year. It was further said that the Constitution does not explicitly say any thing about a New Congress: the report was an interference with the rights of election, and as such would contravene the sentiments of the people.

In support of the resolution it was urged, that from the contrariety of opinions which appeared on the subject, it was absolutely necessary that some regulations should be agreed upon, previous to such questions as have now been stated being brought before Congress—agreeable to the observations now offered in objection to the report, there never will be an entire change of the representation—this induces a principle incompatible with the nature of a democratical body—it changes it into an aristocracy, and gives it a perpetuity entirely unknown to any of the States in the union—it prevents the formation of a new Congress, and a rotation in the elections of the people; with respect to N. Carolina; no physical or natural impossibility has been pointed out, to shew that that state cannot be represented in the next Congress; and if the state should be remiss in making seasonable provision in this respect; the Constitution invests Congress with powers to do it—It was further said, that if no determination was now made, it may happen, that no new election for that state may take place, and therefore to secure its representation, the necessity of the report is apparent, as it is not probable that members chosen for one Congress, will by virtue of such choice be permitted to take a seat in the next succeeding Congress. It was said that the term specified refers to Congress as a body, and not to the particular members, that as the Constitution by a fair construction contemplates a succession of distinct assemblies, it clearly follows that a dissolution must precede a new election of such assemblies, which necessarily involves a cessation of the political existence of the members, &c.

A motion in the midst of the debate, for the committee's rising, was negatived—as was also a motion made by Mr. Williamson, to strike out the word " Representatives."

The committee then rose, and reported, the resolution, with one amendment only, as above.

The House immediately took the same into consideration when the debate was renewed—but it was agreed to, without further amendment, and referred to a select committee, who were directed to prepare a bill or bills agreeable thereto.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

On motion of Mr. Vining the House went into a committee of the whole on the bill making provision for the public debt of the United States.

The section in which 600,000 dollars is appropriated for the services of government, Mr. Jackson moved should be struck out—to leave the provision for that object at large—he observed that the exigencies of government might be such as to require a much larger sum—in which case it would lay at the mercy of the public creditors.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Stone—it was observed that it struck at the principle of the bill, which contemplates a sacred deposit, or appropriation for the public creditors—that on such an appropriation the public credit and the hopes of the creditors are suspended, without which, such a violation of the public faith would ensue, that no exigences however great, would enable government to command those resources which every country may be necessitated to apply to.

The section which provides that a loan shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Maddison moved should be amended by striking out the words " Secretary of the Treasury," and inserting " that the President of the United States." cause a loan to be effected, &c. This motion occasioned a debate—It was supported by Mr. Ames and Mr. Gerry—Mr. Bland and Mr. Lawrence were in favor of such a modification, as that the power should devolve on the President agreeable to the constitution & not by law—Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Sherman, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Sedgwick, were in favor of the clause as it stood in the bill.—The motion was carried in the affirmative—a further amendment was made empowering the President to direct the application of the loan to the several objects for which it is to be effected.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that they disagree to the amendment insisted on by the House to the bill " for giving effect to

the act therein mentioned in respect to the State of North-Carolina, and for amending said act," also that they have passed an act for prohibiting an intercourse after the first of July next, between the United States, and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, &c. in which they request the concurrence of the House.—This bill was read, and then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 20.

The bill respecting the intercourse between the United States, and the state of Rhode-Island was read the second time; and made the order of the day for Monday week.

The disagreement of the Senate to the amendment insisted on by the House to the bill for giving effect to the act therein mentioned with respect to North-Carolina, was taken into consideration—Mr. Livermore moved that the House should recede—Mr. Gilman opposed the motion; he observed that it would be an improper sacrifice of the sentiments of a majority of the House, repeatedly declared, to gratify the wishes of an individual member of the Senate—Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Seney, Mr. Burke and Mr. Gerry, were against receding—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Madison spoke in favor of the motion: It was observed that to reject the report of the committee of conference, when so near being unanimous, was to destroy the utility of such committees.

The motion for receding was negatived—in consequence of which the bill is lost.—

On motion of Mr. Williamson a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to adapt to the state of North-Carolina, the judiciary laws of the United States—the speaker nominated Mr. Williamson, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Steele for this committee.

The report of the committee on the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Co. was agreed to; this report was to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire on their passage up the North River—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Burke brought in a report on the memorial of Nathaniel Twining which was in favour of the memorialist, in part.—

Mr. Steele laid the following motion, in substance, on the table.—That a committee, to consist of a member from each state, be appointed to enquire into, and make report on the proceedings of the several states respecting the amendments proposed by Congress at their last session to the Constitution of the United States—also to report what further amendments are necessary—Mr. Steele added a few remarks to his motion which referred principally to the subject of elections, respecting which he said the "feelings of the people were tremblingly alive."

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the report of the select committee on the memorial of J. Hart and R. Wells respecting the old paper money, should be taken into consideration by the committee of the whole, while on the bill for funding the debt of the United States—this motion was objected to, but after a short debate it was carried in the affirmative.

The report was read—Mr. Sedgwick then renewed his motion for annexing the several denominations of certificates proposed by the bill to be funded, the bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled. This motion occasioned a lengthy debate—it was finally agreed to, after being amended on motion of Mr. Madison, to read thus:—"Those (meaning certificates) which shall be issued for the bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, at the rate of   dollars in those bills for one dollar in specie.

It was then moved to fill up the blank—Mr. Hartly proposed 100—Mr. Scott 500—Mr. Partridge 40—further debate ensued on the motion—the committee rose without deciding—on motion of Mr. Vining, the House adjourned, to meet to morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, May 21.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill pursuant to the report on the memorial of T. Jenkins, and Co.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill for adapting to the State of North-Carolina, the Judiciary laws of the United States. These bills had a first and second reading.

In committee of the whole on the funding bill.
Mr. Seney in the chair.

The blank in the clause added yesterday respecting the bills of credit, or paper money, was filled up with "one hundred." By this vote the committee agreed to fund those bills at one hundred dollars for one dollar in specie.

Mr. Heister proposed an amendment by way of proviso, to the following purport—That this clause shall not be deemed to be a rule to the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States—this proviso after a short discussion was negatived.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Boudinot to the clause which specifies "indents," was agreed to—to the following effect: Provided, that the interest paid by any of the States on certificates of either of the above descriptions and endorsed on the same shall not be funded as aforesaid—but in such case, indents of interest shall be issued from the Treasury of the United States in favour of such States.

In the 4th section the word "twenty" the price of the land was struck out, and "thirty" inserted.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the ninth section—they then rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have concurred in the resolutions of the House respecting the arrears of pay due to officers and soldiers of the Virginia and North-Carolina lines of the late army—with amendments.

The amendments are to expunge the words, "South-Carolina"—and to add a proviso, for excepting such warrants, or certificates, as have been already issued to said officers and soldiers. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

Sketch of Proceedings in the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Mr. Secretary Avery delivered the following message from his Excellency the Governour, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The Legislatures of the Commonwealth, by their resolve of the thirtieth of June, 1786, provided, that the Governour for the time being, should order a discharge of cannon as a token of joy upon the aniversary of the independence of the United States of America; and that he, with advice of Council, shall provide a place for the Supreme Executive, as well as for the Senate and House of Representatives (if the Legislature should be then in session) to meet in for religious exercises.

The Fourth Day of July, 1776, was the birth day of a Nation; it was a day pregnant with greater events, in a political view, than the world had ever seen; not only the nation of which we are a part, but all the nations of the world will probably derive great and lasting blessings from it: A free discussion of the rights of men was then proclaimed, and has since been supported by a great increasing people. As knowledge is extended, benevolence and candour will expand themselves over the globe, and oppression will give place to those mild and reasonable principles of government, which will render the human race secure and happy.

There is the highest propriety in the Resolution of this Commonwealth for a celebration of this Anniversary, and while it is thus celebrated, there will be a collection of people on the occasion; should there not be, it would be a reproach to our exertions for freedom.

I therefore think it to be my duty to suggest the idea, of your appointing some person or persons to provide a *frugal Collation* in the Senate Chamber, at twelve o'clock upon that day, to which the Foreign Consuls and other foreigners of distinction may be invited.

I feel for the people, whenever they have a burthen laid upon them, but it appears to me, that the expense of such a repast as I have mentioned is very small, when compared with the public benefit which may result from it, as with the dignity of the Commonwealth, and the rank we hold amongst the states which do celebrate this anniversary.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, June 10, 1790.

FRIDAY, June 11.

The Committee on the report for appointing the times, places and manner, for holding elections for Representatives to Congress, reported, "That is is expedient that the districts be the same as at the last election."—which report was accepted, 130 members present, 82 voting in the affirmative.—*Voted*, that the Resolve be so far amended as that the Governour return to the electors the names of the highest candidates, in cases where there is no choice. After debate the report was committed.

The Committee on the Petition of the Clerks in the Secretary's Office, reported a Resolve allowing them seven shillings per diem for their services.

Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

A Resolve of Senate, discharging the Committee appointed to exchange Continental Notes of this Commonwealth.

Sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred.

SATURDAY, June 12.

A Bill for the regulating of the Manufacture of Nails made for exportation, &c.

Read the first time, and Tuesday assigned for the second reading.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

A cause was lately tried before the District Court of the United States, for the District of Deleware, for a breach of the 12th section of the collection law of the United States for the sum of 400 dollars, against Adam Caldwell, for his having on the night of the 20th of August last, aided and assisted in landing goods from a ship then lying in the Deleware, contrary to the said law.

WILMINGTON, June 5.

A gentleman of veracity relates the following curious circumstance as fact.

HE having previously heard that the saliva, or spittle of the human species, was a powerful, quick, operating poison to snakes, he was induced to try the experiment on a very large viper; and accordingly spit on the end of a stick and applied it to the mouth of the serpent, who immediately imbibed a portion, with his tongue or sting, and in two or three minutes after appeared in extreme agony, which he shewed by coiling, twisting and turning in a very strange manner; at last stretched himself out and expired, leaving no symptom of life behind.

COLUMBIA, May 12.

An unhappy affair happened last week within a few miles of Granby. One Ballard was accused of stealing pigs belonging to Mr. Gabriel Fridig, who procured a warrant against him, but he absconded for three days, to elude the pursuit. It was therefore agreed to visit his house in the night, and there he was—being asked to surrender, he refused—then Mr. Riley, one of the party fired a gun through a hole in the wall, directed at the ceiling, to frighten him—still he was obstinate—after some expostulation, the gun was discharged a second time, and the contents lodged in Ballard's side, who instantly expired. A coroner's inquest being held upon the body, returned a verdict—wilful murder. Some of the persons who were present have been committed to Orangeburgh goal.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Yesterday a gentleman attending in the gallery of the Federal Hall, had his pocket book stolen out of his pocket, containing a number of papers, and about [illegible] in money. Fortunately the owner had a little before taken out of his pocket book a sum to a large amount and deposited it at home. The pocket book and papers were in the afternoon found on the battery, the money gone. This is a convincing proof that political knowledge is not the universal motive to attend in the galleries.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 7.

"Many of our citizens seem half mad with joy at the prospect of this city becoming the temporary, if not the permanent seat of the general government.—Some are brushing away the cobwebs from their parlour windows—others projecting galleries in the state house—another set proposing bell-ringings, &c. &c. For my own part I view a removal hither in a very different light from the multitude, who I am convinced will soon find, in case of a removal, that they will be very little, if at all, benefitted by such an eventful ing place. Our landlords, remarkably severe and avaricious, are only watching some such opportunity to squeeze exorbitant rents from the industrious tenant—and our markets (at present low) would soon make a rise in every necessary article of life. These evils would sensibly affect the most useful members of the community, while the real advantages of a governmental residence would be confined to a very few. You may depend that the more disinterested people here wish Congress to remain where they are, at least for a number of years, were it only to acquire the character of stability. The truth is, vanity is too much our failing already—and the residence of Congress would be a feather in our cap, that I fear would spoil us entirely. As far as I can find, no sound reasons have yet been assigned for removing hither: it would be even, at present, a sort of ingratitude to New-York: For,

Has she not, to her utmost, strove
For fear the Congress should remove—
Put some things up, pull'd others down,
And rais'd her streets thro' half the town:
Have you not built with toil and sweat
And made the Federal Hall complete,
Pull'd down your fort to give them air,
And mov'd your guns—the Lord knows where!"

Extract of a letter from London, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am exceedingly rejoiced to hear of the prosperity of my native country, that so much unanimity prevails: And that under the government of that excellent MAN General Washington, the states begin to make so respectable a figure both at home and abroad. I can assure you, dear sir, that America has many warm friends in this country, and by far the greater part of the people here wish well to the interests of that land. The praises of the PRESIDENT are almost in every mouth that mentions his name. Perhaps no man that ever lived on earth was more universally esteemed. May God send him long life, health and happiness, and every blessing, here and hereafter. The peace and plenty which abound in America at this time in so remarkable a manner, are great tokens of the divine favor, and ought to be as such acknowledged. If the inhabitants of the states continue to double as now every 25 years, they will in one hundred years, a century hence, be forty eight millions of people, and in two centuris will nearly equal the inhabitants of the globe at present. What an astonishing thought! When we consider that the first settlement in New-England is not yet 170 years old until November, and that in Virginia, not above 12 years older, we are struck with wonder at the amazing increase. Great things hath God done for America, and greater things no doubt he hath in store. Though I am far from thence, I feel myself interested in her welfare, and should be glad if it was in my power to serve and promote her interests."

"HONOR YOUR RULERS," is a good political maxim, and more necessary in a Republican government than in any other. I wish the Americans were more attentive to their duty—not only numerous complaints are uttered against the measures of Congress, evil surmisings and predictions. One predicts it will consume a long session, and disagree at last about the mode of doing the business—Another thinks they will dispute so long about residence, as to prevent the accomplishments of the great national concerns—A third apprehends it is not their intention to establish public credit, but to waste one session after another in speculations and intrigues for their private advantage. How irrational is all this? Ask any one of these complainers and surmisers, if he would act so unworthy and inconsistent a part were he in Congress? He will confidently answer, NO! Let us despise such evil insinuations against the Representatives of our nation. They know the infinite importance of public credit and of national harmony—We ought to repose intire confidence in them, and believe they possess so great a spirit of wisdom and patriotism, that they will never adjourn until they have laid a sure foundation for national happiness—and like good brethren of one family, by the exercise of love and candour, unite in a system for public felicity.

Americans will never forget the impudent predictions of her Tory and British enemies, during the revolution, "that they were incapable of governing themselves"—nor can they forbear despising the weakness of some anxious people, who fear the above predictions may come to pass, because Congress has not complied with all their wishes. More time having been spent in national arrangements, and forming a system for the establishment of publick credit than some expected, they are ready to draw the worst conclusions—suppose our representatives will quarrel like children—and part without accomplishing their business.—Let us honour ourselves too much to believe it impossible that we can be so deceived in the men to whom we have committed the honour and happiness of our country.

Yesterday afternoon the President of the U. States returned from Sandy-Hook, and the fishing banks, where he has been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing.

APPOINTMENTS.

By Authority.

Made the 7th and 8th instants.

RICHARD HARRISON, of Virginia, Consul for the port of Cadiz, &c.

JOHN MARSDEN PINTARD, of New-York, for the island of Madeira, &c.

JAMES MAURY, of Virginia, for the port of Liverpool, &c.

WILLIAM KNOX, of New-York, for the port of Dublin, &c.

JAMES FENWICK, of Maryland, for the port of Bourdeaux.

BURRELL CARNES, of Massachusetts, for the port of Nantz.

NATHANIEL BARRETT, of Massachusetts, for the port of Rouen.

SYLVANUS BOURNE, of Massachusetts, for the port of Hispaniola.

GULIVAR SKIPWITH, of Virginia, for the port of Martinique.

District of North-Carolina.

WILLIAM R. DAVIE, Judge.
JOHN SITGREAVES, Attorney.
JOHN SKINNER, Marshal.

Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, Governor.
DAVID CAMPBELL, and JOHN McNAIRY, Judges.
DANIEL SMITH, Secretary.

MIDDLETOWN, June 2.

Sunday last two Brothers by the name of Barns, were taken up on suspicion of being concerned in several burglaries; one of them acknowledged the facts, and turned evidence, from whom it was discovered that they had a Cave a few miles from this city, in which were found the Goods of Mr. Lemuel Storrs, and a great variety of other articles which had been lately stolen from this and the neighbouring towns. They had with them more than 30 keys, which on trial would unlock almost every store in town.

PORTSMOUTH, June 5.

A London Paper of April 3, says—"Schemes are said to be in agitation at the Court of Turin, for a COUNTER REVOLUTION in FRANCE. M. le Comte de MAILLEBOIS is, by this account, with the Comte de ARTOIS, to put himself at the head of fifteen thousand Sardinian troops, and to enter Dauphine. The King of Naples, it is said, is to co-operate, by landing a body of 15,000 men in Provence."

A Paris paper, of April 3d, gives the following account of the above mentioned transaction—"Lt. Gen. Count de Maillebois, who was invited by the Dutch to command their forces at the time of the Revolution in Holland, has been obliged to fly Paris, having been publickly announced by his own Secretary, Monf. Massot de Grand Masson, as meditating a CounterRevolution, the plan of which was to have been directed in the following manner.

"The Secretary states—that the Count Maillebois had requested eight millions of the King of Sardinia, and the same sums of the Kings of Spain and Naples—he proposed further to open a loan, in the nature of the former, which he flattered himself would soon fill—the first monarch was to furnish an army of 25,000 men which was to enter the kingdom in three divisions—into Dauphine, by Embrun—into the Lyonese, by Savoy—and into Provence by Nice. The mal-contents of these provinces were to join this army, and others were to be invited by manifestoes, bounty money, &c. Lyons, an Aristocratick town, was to be the rendezvous, and thither would his majesty have been invited to repair, on the positive asseverations of M. de Maillebois, that in following his well concerted plan, the piracy might be undertaken without the least danger. The petty princes of Germany were likewise to enter Alsace and Champagne, in order to make a diversion that way, with ten or twelve thousand men. After the King's arrival at Lyons, the combined army were to advance towards the capital, and put to the sword whoever dared to obstruct their passage—and when arrived in the plains of Paris, a blockade was to be formed with a view to reduce it by famine.

"The original minutes of this plot, the whole in the General's own hand, have been deposited in the office of the committee of researches. The Secretary clandestinely got them out of his master's bureau, and substituted the copy which he had made according to his order—he was then at Thury, at a country house belonging to Madame Cassine.

"A short time after he left him to return to Paris, from whence he wrote him word, that having found some employment in the capital, he resigned his place of Secretary to M. de Maillebois. The General, astonished at the contents of this letter, immediately suspected he was betrayed; he ran to his bureau, and not finding the original of his project, ordered post horses, and instantly decamped to Breda (the capital of Dutch Brabant,) of which he is Governour."

PORTLAND, June 7.

Last Friday, before the District Court then sitting in this town, came on the trial of Thomas Bird and Hans Hanson, for piratically murdering Capt. Conner, master of the sloop Mary. The prisoners being set to the bar, pleaded *Not Guilty*; and after a trial which lasted five hours, the verdict of the Jury was, That Bird was *Guilty*, and Hanson *Not Guilty*. The latter was immediately discharged; and on the former was passed the following

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

YOU Thomas Bird, unhappy prisoner at the bar, have been charged by a Grand Jury of this District of piratically murdering, on the high seas, John Conner. To this charge you plead *not Guilty*, and put yourself on trial. And a Jury duly appointed, impannelled and sworn, after a candid patient hearing (in which every indulgence, directed or permitted by the humane laws of the land, has been improved in your behalf to manifest your innocence) have declared you GUILTY.—The Attorney for this district has, in the name and behalf of the United States, moved this Court that sentence of Death, for the crime of which you stand convicted, may be passed upon you. And nothing has been offered by your Council sufficient to arrest the sentence.—This painful and disagreeable task it now becomes the duty of the Court to discharge. The evidence that has appeared upon this trial, must fully satisfy every one that heard it, of the justness of the verdict against you; and your own conscience must fully assent to its impartiality.

You have (with a degree of deliberation generally unusual in the commission of such an atrocious offence) embrued your hands in the blood of one of your fellow-men. A man under whom, by your voluntary agreement, you were placed; and who, by the regulations of society it was your duty to have protected from injury and violence. This man you have murdered in bed, while endeavouring to recruit and refresh himself in the way and manner which nature dictates and directs.

Although the deed was done under the darkness of the night, yet it is now made public and manifest in the face of day. You hastened him from time to eternity, without any notice or even time to put up a single petition to the great Creator and Preserver of men. You in this respect have not the same measure meted to you, that you meted to the unfortunate Conner:—For in addition to the time already had, since your apprehension and commitment, you will have a few days more to ask mercy and forgiveness of that God whose laws, as well as the laws of society, you have so flagrantly violated.—"Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood, be shed," is a precept of the Divine Being very anciently promulgated—a precept pretty universally adopted by nations, whether civilized or barbarous.

You are now to be cut off by the hand of public justice, as unfit and dangerous to society—as an example to deter others from the commission of such enormities; having justly forfeited your life by the laws of nature and nations. Remember that you are soon, very soon to appear before a Tribunal infinitely superior to any on earth, where the crime you have now been convicted of, and all others by you committed during your whole life, however secret and hidden they may have been from the view of your fellow men, will be made naked and evident—that unless by sincere and unfeigned repentance, you obtain a pardon of your aggravated transgressions, unutterable woe and misery must be your final doom, in the place where hope never comes.

Let me therefore earnestly exhort you to cry continually to that Being whose holy and just laws you have broken, and into whose presence you are shortly to make your appearance, for mercy and forgiveness, through the merits of his only Son; and who has declared himself ready and willing to forgive the greatest of sinners, upon their sincere repentance.—And may you be so happy as to obtain his pardoning mercy and forgiveness; and escape a punishment, in kind and duration, infinitely beyond the power of human tribunals to inflict.

The Sentence which the law has affixed to your crime and which this Court now awards against you is this, *That you go from hence to prison from whence you came; and from thence to the place of Execution, on Friday the twenty fifth day of June instant; and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead.*—And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

BOSTON, June 16.

From New-York, June 2, 1790.

The residence business, both *permanent* and *temporary*, is committed in the Senate to Messrs. BUTLER, of S.C. DALTON, of Mass. JOHNSON, of N.C. (said to be in favour of New-York) HENRY, of Maryland, and R. H. LEE, of Virginia, said to be in favour of Philadelphia. The business it is supposed will not be concluded in the Senate, until Rhode-Island Senators arrive—when there will be a decided majority in favour of N. York.

The Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, have agreed to credit Massachusetts the expense of the Penobscot expedition.

JUNE 8.

The House of Representatives have sent to the Senate a Bill for funding the Foreign and Domestic debt; but have made no provision for the State Debts. This Bill was taken up in Senate yesterday—before the Senate entered into the consideration of it, Mr. PEASE delivered to the Hon. Senators of Massachusetts, the Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts respecting the Assumption of their Debt—accompanied by a letter from his Excellency Gov. HANCOCK. The receipt of these papers gives much satisfaction, and they will make impression.

JUNE 10.

As to ASSUMPTION it appears dubious. The Continental Debt is in a fair way of being funded—and if the subject of residence does not generate a sourness of temper, we have hopes the session will terminate with eclat. It would be a happy circumstance if the permanent situation was once determined—as it would prevent the politicks of the States from being contaminated by local considerations arising [illegible]—This subject will, I expect, come on again to-morrow. I somewhat expect the permanent residence will be agreed upon.

Congress talk of rising by the last of June. They have, however, much to do previous to that time.

NORTHAMPTON, June 23.

So productive is the Revenue Law, that two Indiamen, lately arrived at Salem, belonging to *Elias H. Derby*, Esq. pays duties to the amount of *seventy thousand dollars*.

The *Gazette of the United States*, received by the last Mail from New York, informs of the arrival at that port of a ship in 45 days from Bristol, by which English papers are received, which contain the following particulars, viz.—That the Emperour of Germany, Leopold IId, has demanded a categorical answer from the Court of Berlin, to certain queries respecting the war with the Turks, and the revolted provinces—a negative on the part of Prussia is expected in which case a war between Austria and Prussia is inevitable—That affairs in FRANCE wear a very precarious aspect, Paris in daily alarms, the abolition of the noblesse, clergy, &c. having reduced many to poverty—That the Empress of Russia is entirely recovered from her late indisposition, and is doing all in her power, personally, to forward opening the next campaign.—Other European accounts advise, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive is agreed on between the King of Prussia and the Turkish Court.

"The liberty of the Press," said the ABBE SEYEYES in the National Assembly of France, "is not the *bounty of law—it is the prerogative of nature—the incontrovertable right of every freeman*—For the purposes of public utility, of what avail is wisdom, is observation, is experience, if the wise, the observing, and experienced, are not allowed to disseminate their ideas?" The same enlightened orator, speaking of newspapers in the course of his speech observed, "That under the conduct of men of honor and intelligence, they are to be ranked, not only amongst the elegant gratifications, but the greatest blessings of a nation. By pointing out the value of our civil rights, they create a disposition to vindicate them."

On one of the walls of the BASTILE, (in France) lately destroyed, the following inscription was written by one Guiche, an unfortunate prisoner:

My spirits be tranquil,
Bear your sorrows resignedly;
God, all wise and good,
Will terminate your afflictions.

Life flies, eternity approaches, men pass away, and God alone remains.

Of the Employment of Time, and of Indolence, particularly as respecting the State.

By DR. FRANKLIN.

ALL that live must be subsisted. Subsistence costs something. He that is industrious, produces, by his industry, something that is equivalent, and pays for his subsistence—he is therefore no charge or burthen to society. The indolent are an expense uncompensated.

There can be no doubt but all kinds of employment that can be followed without prejudice from interruptions—work that can be taken up and laid down, often in a day, without damage—(such as spinning, knitting, weaving, &c.) are highly advantageous to a community—because in them may be collected all the produce of those fragments of time, that occur in family business, between the constant and necessary parts of it, that usually occupy females—as the time between rising and preparing for breakfast, between breakfast and preparing for dinner, &c. &c. The amount of all these fragments, is, in the course of a year, very considerable to a single family—to a state proportionably. Highly profitable therefore it is, in this case also, to follow that divine direction, *gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.* Lost time is lost subsistence—it is therefore lost treasure.

Hereby in several families, many yards of linen have been produced from the employment of those fragments only, in one year; though such families were just the same in number as when not so employed.

It was an excellent saying of a certain Chinese Emperor, *I will, if possible, have no idleness in my dominions: for if there be one man idle, some other man must suffer cold or hunger.* We take this Emperor's meaning to be; that the labour due to the publick by each individual, not being performed by the indolent, must naturally fall to the share of others, who must thereby suffer.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton*;

Large and small Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
Webster's Grammar,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Blistered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

LOST,

IN some part of either the town of Northampton or Hatfield, some time in the month of April last, a Note of Hand against Mr. Jonas White jun. of Watertown, dated April 3d, 1790, for the sum of fourteen pounds fifteen shillings, lawful money, payable to the subscriber on demand, without any mention of Interest. Whoever shall find said Note and send the same to the Printer hereof shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELIHU CLAP.

Northampton, June 17th, 1790.

The effuſion of a gentleman, juſt before his going to Priſon, ſeeing his child aſleep.

SOFT Babe! ſweet image of a harmleſs mind!
How calm that peace which innocence enjoys!
The ſmiling cheek thou in thy ſlumber wear'ſt,
Is nature's language for a gentle heart;
It ſays all's peace within. It is thy right;
It is the bleſt privilege of thy tender age
To wake or ſleep in peace—to know no fears,
To dread no ill, to ſmile on friend and foe.
I—Could gazing catch that look of cordial peace,
My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence,
And plant it in my breaſt. In vain that thought:
Heaven this bliſs to ſinful man denies:
'Tis virtue's crown; and e'en an angel's wealth.
Sleep on, mild infant; ſleep, and never know
What thy fond parent feels; now feels for thee,
Though thou feel'ſt naught. May kind Heaven grant
Thou never wake again. How ſweet to paſs
From earth to heaven on ſo ſoft a wing!
Thoſe looks would fix a ſmile on death's cheek.
—I muſt away; relentleſs law compels;
I'll take thee too; thou in a cell can't ſleep,
And play within the horrors of a goal.
Thy father ſleeps no more. What then? I'll watch
Thy ſleeping hours: and when thou ſmil'ſt, I'll ſmile;
Smile e'en in miſery; wipe my ſtreaming eye,
Then ſmile again.—Will law forbid me this?
—Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid;
Silent her griefs, which fretted life away;
At ſight of thee her tender heart would bleed;
It bled for others woes; for thine 'twou'd ſtream.
Thou know'ſt, my God, by thy great pattern taught,
I never turn'd my eye, nor ſhut my heart
From any wretch that walk'd this earth in pain,
When thy rich bleſſings on my head were pour'd,
Thou led'ſt my heart, ſince goodneſs comes from thee,
To ſeek out miſery in her baſhful path,
And did my utmoſt every wound to heal.
—Some virtuous mind thou'lt touch:
Then guide him to my cell! my chains he'll break,
And light to me, and to this Babe, reſtore.

A LOVE LETTER,

Sent by a LADY to her LOVER, upon ſome ſlight difference.

CURST be the Villain, whoſe preſumptious hand
Breaks ope' this letter,—or who dares demand
From whence it came—no matter rogue to thee;
But if you needs muſt know—*it came from me*—
And what of that? Say, does thy impious eye,
One thing amiſs, in any line diſcry?
Sure you can never doubt my *kindneſs* for you—
Read this, and be convinc'd that *I adore you*;—
O! that indulgent HELL, forever kind,
May *bleſs* you with a diſcontented mind;
May poverty and woe be e'en your lot,
And may you never want a tattered coat;
May this attend you, as your conſtant curſe,
An *hungry belly* and an *empty purſe*;
And may the downy God that ſooths our reſt,
Fly from your chambers, and your bed deteſt;
If e'er you marry—*(but what ſilly laſs,*
Would give her hand to ſuch a ſenſeleſs aſs;)
May ſhe *(thy wife)* thy countenance to diſgrace,
Ten thouſand HORNS around thy forehead place.
"I hope you're convinc'd that *I adore you*—
But ſtop you wretch I meant to ſay *abhor you*.

EXTRAORDINARY ACT of JUSTICE.

An Hiſtorical Fact.

A Grocer of the city of Smyrna had a ſon, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, roſe to the poſt of Naib or deputy to the Cadi, or Mayor of that city, and as ſuch viſited the markets, and inſpected the weights and meaſures of all retail dealers. One day as this officer was going his rounds, the neighbors, who knew enough of his father's character to ſuppoſe that he might ſtand in need of the caution, adviſed him to ſhift his weights for fear of the worſt; but the old cheat depending on the relation to the inſpector, and ſure as he thought, that his ſon would never expoſe him to a public affront, laughed at their advice, and ſtood very calmly at his ſhop door waiting for his coming. The Naib, however, was well aſſured of the diſhoneſty and unfair dealing of his father, and reſolved to detect his villainy and make an example of him. Accordingly he ſtopped at his door and ſaid coolly to him "Good man fetch out your weights, that we may examine them." Inſtead of obeying, the grocer would have put it off with a laugh, but was ſoon convinced his ſon was ſerious, by hearing him order the officers to ſearch the ſhop, and ſeeing them produce the inſtruments of his frauds, which after an impartial examination, were openly condemned and broken to pieces. His ſhame and confuſion however he hoped would plead with a ſon to remit him a further puniſhment of his crime; but even this, though entirely arbitrary, the Naib, made as ſevere as for the moſt obſtinate offender; for he ſentenced him to a fine of fifty-piaſters, and to receive a baſtinadoe of as many blows on the ſoles of his feet. All this was executed upon the ſpot, after which the Naib, leaping from his horſe, threw himſelf at his feet, and watering them with his tears addreſſed him thus: "Father I have diſcharged my duty to my God; my ſovereign, my country and my ſtation; permit me now by my reſpect and ſubmiſſion, to acquit the debt I owe a parent. Juſtice is blind; It is the power of God on earth; It has no regard to father or ſon. God and our neighbours rights are above the ties of nature. You deſerved this puniſhment; you in the end would have received it from ſome other: I am ſorry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conſcience would not ſuffer me to act otherwiſe. Behave better for the future; and, inſtead of blaming me, pity my being reduced to ſo cruel neceſſity." This done he mounted his horſe again, and continued his journey, amidſt the acclamations of the whole city, for ſo extraordinary a piece of juſtice; report of which being made to the Sublime Porte, the Sultan advanced him to the poſt of Cadi, from whence by degrees, he roſe to the dignity of Mufti, who is the head of both the religion and the law; among the Turks.

A FRAGMENT.

DOES nature refuſe to plead for me, (ſaid MIRANDA, kneeling before him) or does ſhe plead in vain? You broke the ſacred bond of nature, ſaid the old man, when you left a father's fond protection, and a mother's tender care, to purſue the fortune of the only man on earth whom they deteſted. An heavenly father, exclaimed Miranda, forgives the ſins of his children, and ſhall an earthly parent deny the charitable boon a repentant child demands of him? To that heavenly father then, replied he, I recommend you, my doors are no longer open to receive you; I have made a vow which ſhall never be broken. Let the friends of your huſband protect his darling—you are mine no more. But theſe children, ſir, Alas! what have they done? Leave me to the cruel fate that awaits me, but ſuffer them not to periſh.

They are none of mine, ſaid the ſtern parent, I will never preſs them in my arms, they will never ſit upon my knees, I will ſuffer no more ingratitude, let him who begot them take the ſpade and ax and get them bread.

No office is beneath the affection of a parent, when children have been ungrateful—I am yours no more.

This was the fatal dialogue between Miranda and her father, in the porch of his houſe, for ſhe was admitted no farther. He ſhut the door againſt her, and retired to his chamber. The wind blew, and the rain beat hard, and ſhe dared not encounter the tempeſt, ſhe remained in the porch—preſſed her ſhivering babes to her boſom, & hoped that morning's dawn would bring mercy along with it. But when the morning dawned ſhe was no more!—The ſervants found her a clay cold corpſe, and her two children weeping beſide it. When Molvolio was called to ſee the ſpectable he ſunk down on the floor; life indeed returned, but peace abandoned him for ever. He loves the children, but ſays Heaven, in all its ſtores of mercy, has not one for me.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

SUICIDE.

A FEW days ſince, a poor man, a native of Ireland, having had ſome words with his wife, threw himſelf into the river, and was drowned.

The following curious account of his death, written by himſelf, was found in his apartment, viz.

"AS I know the people that will find my carcaſs is curious about the cauſe of my death, which is ſomething out of the way, I'll give them all the ſatisfaction in my power about it, as I know the whole matter from beginning to end, the more my misfortune in marrying a bad wife, that was never pleaſed but when ſhe was angry with me, and ſcolded me out of my life.

"It may be reported, as the world is greatly given to lying, that I died by accident, but that is a miſtake, for I throwed myſelf into the water and ſo killed myſelf; and as the little that's left of my ſubſtance is not much, I hope there will be no quarreling about it. I give all the money that may be found in my breeches pocket to Betty M'Kenzie. My wife ſaid that I had unlawful doings with her, but that's a lie of her own inventing, and if I was alive I would ſay it to her face, as I don't know for certainty whether ſhe be man or woman.—As for my wife ſhe muſt provide for herſelf, as I mean in future to give her nothing—I had enough to do to maintain her during my life, and I am ſure I'll not trouble my head about her now I am dead. I forgive all the world except my wife; but I don't know rightly where I ſhall go, but I am very eaſy about it, as I got abſolution ſlyly to day, without the Prieſt knowing what I had in my head.

"I bore an indifferent good character while I was alive, and would have knocked the biggeſt man down that dared to ſay a word againſt it; but now I am dead they may ſay what they pleaſe, but the devil reward 'em for their pains. I die in charity with every body, and wiſh well to all who had a regard for me, and don't care a quid of tobacco where they bury me. I was divided betwixt hanging and drowning, but at laſt reſolved upon the way I have taken, as I thought it was not ſo vulgar as the other, for they hang thieves, hereticks and murderers, but never drown them. So I depart this life in the 38th year of my age, without wincing, grumbling or whining, but like a man, of my own free motion and choice, being at all times a good Chriſtian, with full aſſurance of going to heaven, where I ſhall laugh at my wife and the devil."

THE Creditors and Debtors to the Eſtate of *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, Eſq. are hereby notified that the ſettlement of their accounts is poſtponed to ſome future ſeaſon, as the adminiſtration of *Theodore Dwight* is at preſent ſuſpended, proper notice will be given at ſome future time when that buſineſs will be attended to.

Eraſtus Dwight.

Northampton, June 11, 1790.

Broke into the incloſure of the Subſcriber about the 10th of May laſt, a light bay mare COLT, two years old paſt, trots and paces. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

NOAH BARDWELL.

Whately, June 8, 1790.

TICKETS
In the third Claſs of the
STATE LOTTERY,
To be ſold by
Ebenezer Hunt.

Northampton, June 14, 1790.

Daniel Butler,
Has juſt received a ſupply of
GOODS,
Which he is determined to ſell for Caſh at a ſmall advance from the coſt, viz.

Elaſtick & Foreſt Cloths,	Royal Rib,
Callico and Chintz,	Janes,
Iriſh Linnen,	Fuſtians,
Florenteen & Laſtings,	Fine Cotton Hoſe.

—ALSO—
An Aſſortment of
HARD WARE,
Conſiſting of almoſt every article commonly called for.
A good aſſortment of
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,
China Cups and Saucers, &c.
STONE WARE—of all ſizes.

7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs.	Redwood,
Beſt Hyſon Tea.	Logwood,
Loaf Sugar,	Fuſtick,
Nutmegs,	Allum,
Cloves,	Copperas,
Cinnamon,	Roſin,
Pepper,	Snuff by the bladder or leſs quantity.
Allſpice,	

WANTED,
A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT,
ACquaints his cuſtomers and the public that he has juſt received a freſh ſupply of Goods, which he is determined to diſpoſe of for Caſh at as low a rate as can be purchaſed in the county. He ſtill continues his Wool Card Manufactory—returns his ſincere thanks to his former cuſtomers, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours.

Northampton, June 8, 1790.

APPREHENDED BY AUTHORITY.
AND committed to the Goal in this town, on the 29th ult. a tranſient perſon, who calls his name EBENEZER COOLE, alias COON, alias COHOON about thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and grey eyes—Had on a check'd woollen ſhirt, brown ſailor's jacket, with ſleeves, royal rib veſt and breeches, & an old round hat—Taken from him, a bright bay HORSE, 3 or 4 years old, riſing fifteen hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead which was deface'd with lampblack, full ſhed black main and tail, both ſhort, a defect in the near fore hoof, ſuppoſed to have been cork'd, trots all. The above perſon will give no account of himſelf, otherwiſe than that he is acquainted in Williamſtown, Bennington, Lanſinburgh, and Albany. The ſeveral Printers of the Worceſter, Hartford, Litchfield, Stockbridge, Albany, Hudſon, Lanſinburgh, and Bennington Papers are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement, for the detection of villainy and the benefit of the injured.

CORNELIUS LYMAN.

Northampton, (Maſſachuſetts) June 8, 1790.

WANTED,
A LIKELY active LAD, about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddling buſineſs. Enquire of

ELIEL GILBERT.

Greenfield, May 29th, 1790.

Broke into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, in Cheſter, about the 28th day of April laſt, a brown STEAR, with a ſmall matter of white under his belly, no artificial mark, is ſuppoſed to be 2 years old this ſpring. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH HENRY.

Cheſter, May 31, 1790.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of NATHANIEL MIGHELLS, late of Wilbraham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, ſix months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Thomas Warner, in Aſhfield, on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt, and September, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

THOMAS STOCKIN,
PHINEHAS BARTLETT.

☞ ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

DANIEL MIGHEELS, Adminiſtrator.

June 8, 1790.

LAND,
In the State of Vermont, for ſale.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 200.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 24.

THE bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins, was read the 3d time, and paſſed the houſe; as did likewiſe the bill for giving effect to an act for the eſtabliſhment of the judiciary of North-Carolina.

The petition of William Hardy and Joſeph Bedford, reſpecting arrears of pay for counting and deſtroying continental money, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the reſolutions, reſpecting arrears of pay due to the Virginia and North-Carolina troops, were taken into conſideration by the houſe, and concurred in.

The order of the day was then called for, in committee of the whole on the funding bill; Mr. Seney in the chair.

The 9th, 10th, and 11th clauſes being read, ſeveral amendments were propoſed; but none of them were agreed to.

The 12 ſection reſpecting the commiſſioners, to be appointed in each of the ſtates: Mr. Steel moved that the place of reſidence of ſuch of thoſe commiſſioners ſhould be inſerted in the bill. This motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Williamſon then moved, that ſo much of the laſt clauſe of the 12th ſection be ſtruck out, as reſpects the clerks to be appointed under the commiſſioners. This was agreed to, by a large majority.

Mr. Gerry ſubmitted the following as an amendment to the bill.

"AND whereas a proviſion for the debts, of the reſpective ſtates, by the United States, would be greatly conducive to an orderly, economical and efficient arrangement of the public finances; would tend to an equal diſtribution of burdens among the citizens of the ſeveral States; would promote more general juſtice to the different claſſes of public creditors; and would ſerve to give additional ſtability to public credit: And whereas the ſaid debts having been aſſentially contracted in the proſecution of the late war, it is jeſt that ſuch proviſion ſhould be made.

"*Be it therefore further enacted*, That a loan be alſo propoſed to the amount of the ſaid debts, and that ſubſcriptions to the ſaid loan be received at the ſame times and places, by the ſame perſons upon the ſame terms, and with the ſame options to the ſubſcribers, as in reſpect to the loan above propoſed, concerning the domeſtic debt of the United States, ſubject to the exceptions and qualifications hereafter declared.

"*And be it further enacted*, That the ſums which ſhall be ſubſcribed to the ſaid loan, ſhall be payable in the principal and intereſt of the certificates, which, prior, to the
day of   laſt, were iſſued by the reſpective States, as acknowledgments or evidences of debts, by them reſpectively owing; and which ſhall appear by oath, or in regard to a known Quaker, by affirmation, to have been the property of an individual, or individuals, or body politic, other than a State, on the ſaid   day of   laſt, Provided, That no greater ſum ſhall be received, in the certificates of any States, than as follows, that is to ſay;

[Here the States were mentioned, blanks, left for the ſums.]

"And provided, That no ſuch certificates ſhall be received, which, from the tenor thereof, or from any public record, act or document, ſhall appear, or can be aſcertained to have been iſſued for any purpoſe, other than compenſations and expenditures for ſervices or ſupplies, towards the proſecution of the late war, and the defence of the United States, or of ſome part thereof, during the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the intereſt upon the certificates which ſhall be received in payment of the ſums ſubſcribed towards the ſaid loan, ſhall be computed to the laſt day of the year one thouſand 700 and ninety-one, incluſively; and that the intereſt upon the ſtock which ſhall be created by virtue of the ſaid loan, ſhall commence or begin to accrue upon the firſt day of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ſhall be payable quarter yearly at the ſame time, and in like manner, as the intereſt on the ſtock to be created by virtue of the ſaid loan, in the domeſtic debt of the United States. *Provided always*, That the intereſt on one third of the reſpective ſums, which may be ſubſcribed according to the laſt of the three options or alternatives upon which ſubſcriptions may be made as aforeſaid, ſhall not commence or begin to accrue until the firſt day of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

"*And be it further enacted*, That if the whole of the ſum allowed to be ſubſcribed, in the debt or certificates of any ſtate as aforeſaid, ſhall not be ſubſcribed within the time for that purpoſe, limited, ſuch State ſhall be entitled to receive, and ſhall received from the United States, at the rate of four per centum per annum, upon ſo much of the ſaid ſum, as ſhall not have been ſo ſubſcribed, in truſt, for the non-ſubſcribing creditors of ſuch State, to be paid in like manner as the intereſt on the ſtock, which may be created by virtue of the ſaid loan, and to continue until there ſhall be a ſettlement of accounts between the United States; and in caſe a balance ſhall then appear in favor of ſuch State, until proviſion ſhall be made for the ſaid balance.

"But as certain States have reſpectively iſſued their own certificates, in exchange for thoſe of the United States, whereby it might happen, that intereſt might be twice payable on the ſame ſums.

Be it therefore further enacted, That the payment of intereſt, whether to States or to individuals, in reſpect to the debts of any State, by which ſuch exchange ſhall have been made, ſhall be ſuſpended, until it ſhall appear to the ſatisfaction of the
that certificates iſſued for that purpoſe, by ſuch State, have been re-exchanged or redeemed, or until thoſe which ſhall not have been re-exchanged or redeemed, he ſhall ſurrender to the United States.

"*And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the United States be, and the ſame is hereby pledged to make proviſion, before the third of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, for payment of intereſt on the amount of ſtock ariſing from ſubſcriptions to the ſaid loan, upon the like principles with the proviſion herein before expreſſed, touching the loan, to be made in the ſaid domeſtic debt of the United States; and alſo for the payment of the ſaid debts of the reſpective States, as ſhall remain unſubſcribed to ſaid loan.

"*And be it further enacted*, That ſo much of the debt of each State as ſhall be ſubſcribed to the ſaid loan, ſhall be a charge againſt ſuch State in account with the United States.

"*And be it further enacted*, That the commiſſioners to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall have the like powers and authorities, and ſhall perform the like ſervices and duties in reſpect to the ſaid laſt mentioned loan, as in reſpect to the one firſt above propoſed, relatively to the ſaid domeſtic debt of the United States."

A ſtrong oppoſiton was made to the motion, which was not decided upon this day.

TUESDAY, May 25.

In committee of the whole houſe on the funding bill. Mr. Seney in the chair.

Mr. Gerry's propoſition for the aſſumption of the State debts was read—This propoſition was advocated by Mr. Sherman Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Ames—who ſeverally entered into a full diſcuſſion of the ſubject of aſſumption, and replied particularly to the obſervations of Mr. Maddiſon.

No member riſing immediately after Mr. Ames, and the chairman being about to put the queſtion, Mr. Sedgwick after premiſing a few obſervations reſpecting the probability that ſome other gentlemen would wiſh to expreſs their minds on the ſubject—in order to allow them an opportunity to do it, moved that the committee ſhould riſe. Mr. Gale moved an ammendment to this motion, by adding that the chairman ſhould report, "that the committee have gone through the diſcuſſion of the 12 firſt ſections of the bill, and that they be diſcharged from any further conſideration thereof."—This amendment occaſioned conſiderable debate—an appeal was made to the chair whether it was in order; the chairman gave it his opinion that it was; an appeal from the judgment of the chairman was made to the committee, who confirmed the declaration—32 members riſing in favor of the affirmative; ſome further debate enſued on the idea which had been ſuggeſted of taking up the buſineſs of aſſumption in a ſeperate bill—Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved an amendment to the amendment propoſed by Mr. Gale—which was to ſtrike out what relates to diſcharging the committee—this motion the chairman declared was not in order.—The queſtion being put on Mr. Gale's amendment, it was carried in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe, and the chariman reported "that they had gone through the diſcuſſion of the twelve firſt ſections of the bill making proviſion for the public debt of the United States." The queſtion whether the committee ſhould be diſcharged was prevented from being taken, by an adjournment being called for—Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

A petition of ſundry merchants of the town of Wilmington in the ſtate of North Carolina was read, praying "relief againſt the payment of certain duties which they conceive were unjuſtly exacted from them under the operation of a law of the ſaid ſtate." The petition was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. Several other petitions were then read.

The ſeveral reports of the Secretary at War on the petitions of invalid penſioners were referred to a ſelect committee.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, notifying the houſe that he approved of the following acts, and had affixed his ſignature to the ſame, viz. An act to preſcribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings in each ſtate ſhall be authenticated ſo as to take effect in every other ſtate.

An act to provide for mitigating the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain caſes.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the funding bill.—The firſt queſtion to diſcharge the report of the committee from further proceeding on the ſaid bill—This was agreed to.

The amendments propoſed by the committee to the ſaid bill were next taken into conſideration, and agreed to—The clauſe for funding the continental money being firſt amended, by altering the rate of receiving the ſame from 100 dollars of the ſaid money for one dollar in ſpecie, to 75 for 1.—This propoſition produced ſome debate and was decided by yeas and nays

Ayes—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Hoger, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Renſallaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith (M.) Silveſter, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Wynkoop.—31.

Noes—Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Carrol, Coles, Contee, Hanley, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lawrance, Lee, Maddiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Mulenberg, Page, Scot, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith (S. C.) Steel, Stone, Trumbull, White, Williamſon.—25.

A further proviſion was then moved for, that intereſt ſhould be computed on the   day of

This alſo cauſed ſome debate and was decided by yeas and nays.

Ayes—Meſſrs. Ames, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Hoger, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Sedgwick, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker.—15

Noes—Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Huntington, Heiſter, Jackſon, Lawrence, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Renſellaer, Sinnickſon, Shureman, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith, (S. C.) Smith, (M.) Steel, Stone, Sturges, Trumbull, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop.—41.

THURSDAY, May 27.

A motion was made by Mr. Carrol, that the ſeveral reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury, the Secretary at War, and the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, ſhould be printed. This motion gave riſe to much debate; and on the queſtion to agree to the ſame it was negatived—ayes 27—noes 29.

The houſe then proceeded in the further conſideration of the bill for funding the debt of the United States.

A motion was made and contended for to ſtrike out that part of the bill which places indents iſſued for intereſt now due on the ſame footing as the principal—was negatived.

The houſe then ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved for a reſolution to this effect—that Congreſs ſhould meet and hold their next ſeſſion at the city of Philadelphia—This motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot moved for reſolutions for the aſſumption of the ſtate debt, in terms nearly ſimilar to the propoſition of Mr. Gerry—His motion was laid on the table.

The houſe took into conſideration the motion made ſome days ſince by Mr. Steele, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Contee a committee for that purpoſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing, that they had paſſed the bill for providing the means of intercourſe with foreign nations, with amendments the houſe taking the ſaid amendments into conſideration, agreed to the ſame.

Another meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had paſſed Baron Steuben's bill, with a amendments—The ſaid amendments were laid on the table. The Senate propoſed to increaſe the annuity from 2000 to 2500 dollars—and to diſallow the immediate payment of 7000 dollars.

FRIDAY, May 18.

Mr. Gilman informed the House, that yesterday the joint committee of both houses presented to the President of the United States; an act for the encouragement of leaning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

Also several resolution respecting arrears of pay due to officers and soldiers of the Virginia and N. Carolina lines of the late army.

The following motion of Mr. Gerry, in substance, was adopted. That whenever the ayes and noes are called on a particular question, the subject matter of such question shall be entered on the journals of the House.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the resolutions respecting the assumption of the state debts, which he laid on the table yesterday should now be taken into consideration by the house.

This motion was negatived—25 to 19.

Mr. Gerry then moved that they should be taken up on Monday next in the committee of the whole; Mr. Parker opposed this motion, after several observations in opposition to the assumption, moved that the subject should be referred to a committee of the whole on the first Monday in December next; a long debate ensued, Mr. Lee moved next Monday week, and Mr. Livermore next Monday fortnight.

The first Monday in December, and next Monday fortnight, were put and negatived. Next Monday week was finally agreed upon, when the resolutions are to be taken up by the committee of the whole House.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for adjusting, and satisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben, were read. Mr. Goodhue moved that the consideration thereof should be postponed to the next session. This motion was opposed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Vining, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Page, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Livermore, and being put was negatived.

The several amendments were agreed to. That which proposes, after striking out the 7000 dollars, to add 500 dollars, to the annuity, was on motion of Mr. Thatcher, determined by ayes and noes.

Ayes.—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Livermore, Moore, Muhlenbergh, Page, Parker, Scott, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, White Wynkoop.—32.

Noes.—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brwone, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorne, Jackson, Leonard, Partridge, Ransellear, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Williamson.—25.

BRUSSELS, April 7.

Declaration of the Sovereign Congress of the United Provinces.

The Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States, having been informed that a public rumour is in circulation, of the Congress having entered into certain treaties and negociations with foreign powers, contrary to the rights and liberties of the Republic, and Confederated Provinces, do hereby make this public declaration: That they have entered into no treaty or engagements of any sort with any foreign power, and that they neither have taken, nor intend to take, any steps with any foreign power tending in the most distant degree to affect the independance, the commerce, the finances, or the rights of the republic at large, or of any one province in particular. They therefore earnest intreat all citizens to be on their guard against any insinuations of that kind, which can only be made by ill-minded persons, whose aim it is to diminish the patriotism of the citizens, to foment divisions, and to alter the affections of the nation towards its Representatives.

Done in Congress, April 6, 1790.
(Signed)
Le B. de HAVESKERKE, President.
H. C. N. VANDER NOOT.
P. S. VAN EUPEN, Secretary.

April 9.

Yesterday the states of Brabant made public a plan of more equal representation of the people and professed an intention of redressing many grievances which have hitherto existed, and they lamented that reports should ever have gone abroad attributing to them any other sentiments.

The Clergy and Nobles have hitherto been exempted from paying duties upon wine, provisions of divers sorts, and other articles due to the city; but yesterday the Assembly of Chief Doyens, whose department those affairs belong to, signified that in future all ranks of people should be subject to the same impositions; happy would it have been for many who have proved the victims of the distractions of the times, had these dawnings of justice and patriotism been manifested a little earlier: But since the grievious accusations prefered against General Vander Mersch arrived here last night with his Adjutant Mesemacket. Innumerable reports of a dreadful contest having taken place between him and the army dispatched to his pursuit at Namur under General Schoenfeldt, have been circulated, but the truth appears to be, that M. Vander Mersch being apprized of the coming of about 4000 men in order of battle, towards Namur, put himself at the head of his men, amounting to near the same number, and marched out of the town in the same order; the two armies advanced in sight of each other, and M. Vander Mersch then advanced and met General Schoenfeldt accompanied by deputies from the Sovereign Congress, a parley ensued, and the event was, that both armies marched amicably into Namur together; the horrors of civil war were thus upon the point of breaking out with the greatest ferocity; but happily they were averted; some people affirm that Vander Mersch was put under civil arrest upon his return to Namur, and obliged to give his parole to surrender himself here to the War-Office department, to which they attribute his arrival last night at eight o'clock.

The Count de Rozieres, Governour of Namur has been in custody here since Wednesday, and it is said that the Comte de la Mark is guarded in view by 50 men at Namur. The moment is very precarious, and to add to the distress of the time, some facticious spirits to the very great prejudice of the town, have frightened away almost all the refuged Patriot Hollanders who had taken their residence here and whose annual expenditures always amounted to near two millions of florins; they struck up a handbill denouncing in thundering terms the vengence which ought to pursue those Hollanders, whom they accused of being traitors and fomenters of division in the country, and of fabricating base calumnies against the immortal Vander Noot, adding, "it is time my countrymen to prescribe them three days to quit the city, and six days to leave the Belgic Provinces." Several of them alarmed at these threats, waited upon Mr. Vander Noot to know whether the hand bill was done with his privity; he answered that it was not; they then requested that he would take them under his protection and answer for their safety in a public placard; this, he said, he was unable to do; however a placard was published by the states yesterday, intimating that they had seen with indignation the abuse made of the press, in the hand bill above alluded to, and declared that it met with their hearty and severe disapprobation; the Hollanders were however mentioned, and this ambiguity was not favourable to their alarms, so that they are all departing with great precipitation, they take the road to Lisle, and some men to establish themselves at Geneva.

The advanced posts of the army, at Nattoye, are reinforced by 300 men of M. Loche's Legion, 250 from Mons, and 250 other troops; the enemy are only at an hour's distance; they are said to increase in numbers very fast, and it is to be apprehended that an expedition into this country is resolved upon, for a Courier arrived here two days ago with a manifesto from Leopold, and further propositions, in which he gives Congress only ten days to debate upon them. He has recalled Count Cobenzel and Trautsmandorff to Vienna, so that his measures seem decided upon.

P. S. A letter from General Vander Mersch is this moment come from the press, addressed to the states; "my lords," says he, "I am come here in pursuance of your command; crimes of the blackest nature are imputed to me; if I am guilty my head ought to fall, if I am innocent, as my conscience testifies, I ought to be exculpated—death or reparation is then what I demand."—This does not seem the language or conduct of guilt.

LONDON, April 10.

The revolution threatened in New Spain will make the court of Madrid reflect on their impolitic ingratitude to Great Britain, in abetting colonies to revolt. About the year 1760, the Mexicans tired of slavery, and groaning under the galling yoke of ecclesiastical hierarchy, empowering the Marquis de Auberade to offer Lord Shelburne, then minister of state, a large territory; and subsidy of three hundred thousand pounds a year, for the assistance of two English frigates, and a regiment of infantry; and the expense of this secret armament was to be paid by the colonists; but this proposal, though very advantageous, was refused by the cabinet, as it tended to promote rebellion.

The Prince de Conti, having returned to Paris, will probably, induce several others of the French fugitive Princes to follow his example. The absence of many of the French nobility from their own country, is one cause of the great scarcity of ready money.

The disunion of the family compact will be one of the advantages arising to Spain, from the revolution in France. The government of Madrid has already began to shew its disposition towards the French revolutionists, by having laid a new additional duty of five per cent. on all French goods imported into Spain, and it is even said this regulation is to have a retrospect effect.

That Spain was long ago weary of the family compact, can be little doubted. It involved Spain in wars, from which she reaped nothing but loss and disgrace. Yet, until now, Spain had no pretence to break off the alliance.

When the last letters left Vienna, all the field officers were preparing to leave the place on their rout to their respective armies.

Marshal Laudohn will meet the King of Prussia bravely in the field, should the latter commence hostilities. The flower of the Austrian army has been drafted off towards Bohemia and Gallicia, which provinces will become the theatre of war in case of a rupture.

It is the opinion of the best informed people, that Great-Britain cannot be involved unless by her own precipitation, either as an auxiliary or principal in the approaching contest.

MAY 6.

WAR between England and Spain.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 5.

The Duke of Leeds informed the House that he had a Message from his Majesty to deliver to their Lordships, which Message was as follows:

THE KING's MESSAGE.

"His Majesty having received information that two ships under the British flag, and navigated by British sailors, and also that two other ships that have not as yet been sufficiently ascertained, were captured in the Nootka Sound, on the Western coast of North-America, by two ships commanded by Spanish Officers, the cargoes of which were seized, and the sailors taken prisoners, and sent into a Spanish Port.

"That before this official information was received it was known that one ship belonging to this country had been captured; an application for which had been made to the Court of Spain by the British Ambassador at Madrid, to have her and her cargo restored—That orders were accordingly given by that Court for this purpose, but that before this, the Vice-Roy of Mexico had restored this ship, under the idea that the officers were ignorant of the rights of Spain, and because he had received orders from his Court to shew every regard to the British nation—That the Spaniards claimed an exclusive privilege to the trade, navigation, and fisheries of those coasts—That the capture of these British ships which had not been restored had been mentioned to the Spanish Ambassadour to state to his Court—That the same business had been laid before the Court of Spain by our Ambassador of Madrid, but that no satisfaction or restitution had been made by that Court—That his Britannick Majesty was extremely anxious that the same harmony and friendship should subsist between the two Courts as on former occasions; at the same time being informed that several armaments were now equipping in the ports of Spain—he recommended it to his faithful Commons to take into consideration the increase of the armaments of this country, so as to enable him to support and maintain the honour and dignity of his crown, and the real interest of his people."

GENERAL PRESS.

The consequences naturally resulting from this behaviour of the Court of Spain, have been, a message from his Majesty, and an exertion on the part of the Members of Administration, to make proper preparations for resenting the insult offered to the British flag by the capture of those vessels. Accordingly Press-Warrants were issued on Tuesday at two o'clock, and at one o'clock yesterday morning, a very smart and general press took place on the River, and in the course of four hours, almost every merchant ship between London and Gravesend was stripped of its crews.

By the returns made to the Admiralty yesterday, the number of men secured in the River on Tuesday night amounts to near 2000. No doubt this number is considerably increased by a general press troughout every seaport in the kingdom.

NAVAL ARMAMENT.

On Tuesday morning, an express arrived at Admiral Rodnam's, at Portsmouth, ordering the Southampton, Pegasus, Nautilus, Termagant, Flirt, and Drake ships to sail on that night, on special services. The captains of the Guardships were likewise ordered to sleep on board, and the Hebe was directed to follow the Pegasus, &c. the next morning.

Besides these orders, the Admiralty Board thought proper yesterday, to order the following ships to be immediately put in commission:

Royal Sovereign 100. *Vittory* 100. *Formidable* 98. *Princess Royal* 98. *Gibraltar* 80. *Egmont* 74. *Valiant* 74. *Warriour* 74. *Robust* 74. *Alexander* 74.—*Alfred* 74. *Courageux* 74. *Canada* 74. *Arethusa* 38. *Minerva* 38. *La Nymphe* 36 *La Prudente* 36. *Melampus* 36 *Iphigenia* 32. *Winchelsea* 32. *Hind* 28. *Hussar* 28. *Cyclops* 28. *Boreas* 28. *Daphne* 20. *Tysiphone*, fire-ship 12.

A frigate has already been dispatched to Gibraltar—and it is supposed that a squadron will immediately follow it.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

APPOINTMENTS—*By Authority.*

Edward Church, *of Georgia formerly of Massachusetts; Consul of the United States of America, for the port of Bilboa.*

Thomas Auldjo, *Vice Consul for the port of Cowes.*

The Sieur Etienna Cathalan, *Vice Consul for the port of Marseilles.*

John Parish, *Vice Consul for the port of Hamburgh.*

A letter from Paris of April 25 says, that all was peace in that kingdom—and all fears of a counter revolution at an end.

Dublin newspapers mention, that "the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, in that kingdom, have elected JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. late Governor of Massachusetts, to be an honorary member of that society.

DISCOVERIES IN FORT GEORGE.

*During the course of the operations in levelling the works at Fort George, several articles have been discovered, that probably had been deposited, and have lain there ever since the first settlement in this city. Among other antique curiosities, are a number of old Dutch tobacco pipes, somewhat different from those in use at the present day, and more clumsily made; also the remains of a brass hilted sword of the fashion of the last century, which in its better days might possibly have made a part of the warlike furniture of some honest Batavian, or might even had the honour to have graced the side of the Commandant of New Amsterdam**—*Besides the above, a few pieces of coin have been found—the most curious is a silver piece about the size and value of a pistareen, coined in Groningen in the year 1605.*

In removing the earth where the Chapel† *formerly stood, a number of bones have been dug up, but the coffins were totally decayed. Three vaults have also been discovered. On opening the first which was within the walls of the Chapel, only the remains of a single coffin were to be seen, which by the plate appears to have been the body of the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Hays, wife of Gov. Hunter, who died the 8th of August 1716. The coffin was almost totally decayed.*

The second vault contained the remains of four or five coffins, two of which were of lead. One of them contained the remains of the Earl of Bellamont, who died in 1701 Governor of this then Province, as appears from a [illegible] escutcheon chased with the arms of the Coote family of Ireland, being three cootes with wolves as supporters.—The other coffin probably contains the remains of his Lady. In the third vault nothing remained but a few bones, the coffins being entirely decayed into dust.

* *This fort so called when in possession of the Dutch.*
† *The Chapel was accidentally burnt down in the spring of 1741, owing to some carelessness in soldiering a leaden gutter.*

BOSTON, June 24.

Sketch of Proceedings in the General Court.

IN SENATE—FRIDAY JUNE 18.

A Motion for reconsidering a late vote not to suspend the Excise Law, was made and debated; on the question being put it passed in the affirmative. Yeas 17, Nays 13. The time proposed by the Senate to which the Excise Law shall be suspended, is the Third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1790.

The report of the joint committee on the subject of the choice of Federal Representatives, came down from the Hon. Senate with various amendments. In districting the State. Nantucket and Dukes' County were *added* to Suffolk District.—Plymouth, Bristol and and Barnstable were made a district; and the County of Hampshire was made a District; and the County of Berkshire a district. A motion was made to concur with the Senate in this new arrangement; when the question being put, it passed in the negative.

For concuring, 51;
Against 77.

Mr. Bacon moved for a reconsideration of the vote; which occasioned a lengthy debate; when the question for a reconsideration being put, it passed in the negative—the House adhering to their former resolution, by which the State is to be districted as at the first choice.

EXCISE LAW.

Agreeably to assignment, the House took up the resolution of the Senate for suspending the Excise Law of this State. A lengthy debate succeded on the subject. A concurrence was advocated with much force of elegant reasoning, by Mr. Jones, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Breck, Dr. Eustis, Dr. Jarvis, and others, who pointed out the pernicious consequences which resulted from the Law—by its partial operation—its tendency to injure the fair trader—promote the interest of the fraudulent—and the general complaint against it.

Mr. Bacon, Mr. Holmes Mr. Bowers, and others, spake on the subject with much candour, in opposition to a concurrence; until such funds should be appointed out as a substitute for the deficiency, the suspension or repeal would occasion in the revenue. The debate was closely continued until the usual time of adjournment, when the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of Senate of yesterday, for appointing a committee to bring in a Bill for the purpose of suspending the operation of an Act to raise a public Revenue by Excise, &c. and the question being taken, Whether the House would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said order, it passed in the negative, 138 members being present, 46 only voting in the affirmative.—A motion was made and seconded, that the said vote be reconsidered so far as that the subject lie open to debate on Tuesday next, and that the order of Senate be committed in the mean time; and the question being put, passed in the negative also, 126 members being present—Yeas, 59 only.

A motion was then made and seconded, that a Committee be raised to bring in a Bill to repeal the Excise law when Congress shall assume the debt of the Commonwealth—and the question being put, it was determined in the affirmative, 125 members being present—Yeas 72. Mr. Gardner, Mr. Breck, Mr. Wedgery, Mr. Bowdoin and Mr. Shurtliff were then appointed that Committee. And ordered to report on Monday next.

MONDAY, JUNE 21,
FEDERAL SENATOR.

After a lengthy discussion it was finally agreed, in the choice of a Federal Senator, to adopt the mode used in the first election, the two branches having a negative on each other; and to-morrow 11 o'clock assigned for coming to the choice on the part of the House.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

At eleven o'clock, agreeably to assignment, the house chose a committee to collect, sort, and count the votes for one Senator, to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States; who after attending that service, reported, that the whole number of votes was 122—62 making a choice, that the Honourable Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. had 45.—Hon. George Cabot, Esq. had 33.—Charles Jarvis, Esq. had 32.—Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. had 6.—Hon. Nathan Dane, Esq. had 2—and the Hon. Samuel Holton, Esq. 2.—The Speaker declared there was not a choice.

The Committee proceeded a third time, and having collected the votes, &c. reported the whole number of votes to be 123—62 making a choice; that the Hon. George Cabot, Esq. had 45.—Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. 43.—Charles Jarvis, Esq. 22.—and no choice being made.

The Committee proceeded a third time, and having collected the votes, &c. Reported the whole number to be 125—62 making a choice.

That the Hon. GEORGE CABBOT, Esq. had 63 votes, and was chosen, by the House. The other gentlemen voted for the last time, were, Mr. Gorham, who had 36. Dr. Jarvis, 20, and Dr. Holden, 4 votes.

Messrs Bacon, Gardner and Jarvis were chosen a committee, on the part of the House, to consider the expediency of instructing the Senators from this State in Congress, to use their utmost influence and endeavours, to obtain a reduction of the compensations, salaries and pensions, in general, which have been granted by that Hon. Body, and report.

A Bill for the conditional repeal of the Excise Law, was read a second time and committed. [*This bill is to take effect when Congress assume the State Debts.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

A bill for the Manufacture of Nails, was read and referred to the next session of the General Court.

A resolve passed the House empowering the Supreme Executive to appoint a Physician and Surgeon for the Castle, and establishing his pay at £. 50 per annum.

A bill to repeal in cases of the Assumption of the State debts, by the Congress of the United States, an Act, "entitled an Act to raise a public Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the collection thereof," passed the 3d of March, 1790, read the third time; whereupon a motion was made and seconded, that the same be committed to be amended, so as to suspend the operation of part of the Excise Law, till Congress assume the State Debts; and the question being put, passed in the negative.—The said bill then past to be engrossed.

SENATE, June 22.

The Hon. House having made choice of the Hon. GEORGE CABOT, Esq. to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, the same was sent up for concurrence.—A committee was chosen to collect, sort and count the votes for a Federal Senator, who reported, that the whole number of voters, was 31, That the Hon. GEORGE CABOT, Esq. had 24 votes, and was chosen a Senator of the United States, to commence when the time of the Hon. TRISTRAM DOLTON, Esq. expires.

The Hon Senate have concurred; in appointing a Committee, to consider the expediency of instructing our Senators in Congress, on the Reduction of Compensations, Salaries, &c. Mr. Austin, [illegible] and Mr. Fowler, are appointed.

Yesterday afternoon a melancholy catastrophe happened in this town—a man by the name of Henry Trescott, in the 84th year of his age, put an end to his existence in a very shocking manner.

It appeared by the evidence produced before the Coroner's Inquest, that he was a man of violent passions and extravagant ideas—having put a very large charge in an old pistol, he placed the muzzle to his mouth, and set fire to the powder with a lighted pipe of tobacco.—The explosion blew off the front part of his face and his brains to a considerable distance—his scull was in small pieces, near ten feet from the place where he was found, which was on Fort Hill. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict—*That he was guilty of Suicide.*

Last Tuesday evening two young women, who lived in Mr. Frederick W. Geyer's family, in Cambridge, having occasion to bathe themselves in the river, and venturing too far, were both unfortunately drowned.—The body of one of them was found yesterday morning drifted a considerable distance down the river—of the body of the other we have not heard.

A melancholy accident happened at New-York, on the evening of the 15th inst.—A promising boy, 19 years of age, nephew of Sir John Temple, fell overboard from a sloop in the North River, and was drowned—his body was found the next day.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 30.

A letter received at Winchester, [Virg.] the 1st inst. dated at Lexington, Kentucky, May 29th says; "Yesterday a body of Indians came into this neighbourhood, killed several white people, took several children prisoners, and carried off a number of horses. Two companies march to-morrow in pursuit of them. Much trouble is expected in this quarter this summer, as the savages appear to be determined on every barbarity and mischief in their power."

Since the last of April, 600 emigrants have arrived in the Potowmack from Europe, destined to the lands of the Ohio Company. Some of them are persons of fortune, and proprietors in the lands—others are mechanics, from Paris and other cities of France; and husbandmen from the Provinces of France, from Germany, &c.

The Hon. JOSEPH STANTON, and the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, are chosen, by the Legislature of Rhode-Island, Senators to represent that state in Congress.

DIED]—Of a Paralytic stroke, on Friday morning last, at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in this town, Mr. JACOB McDANIELL, of Amherst, in this county, Merchant, in the 46th year of his age. The corpse was the same day removed by his friends to Amherst, and on Saturday decently interred, attended by a numerous and respectable collection of friends and acquaintance from the vicinity, as also a procession of the fraternity of Free Masons, (of which society he was a member) clothed with their insignia—to whom a most pathetic and finely adapted Sermon was preached by the Rev. *David Parsons* of Amherst from Psalm xxxix, 4—*Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am.*—The philanthropy and suavity of Mr. *McDaniell's* temper, embellished by an engaging sincerity and affability of manners, must embalm his memory in the breasts of those who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the first inst. a two year old brindle Steer, with a white face and tail, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

BARZILLAI BANNISTER.
Goshen, June 29, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following Non-resident proprietors of Lands, lying in the town of Wendell, and County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed in the following manner, viz.

John Almy; 120 acres, 60*l.* value, state tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* School tax, 10*d.* Minister's tax, 2/6.

Jonathan Bowker, No. 26, 90 acres, 64*l.* value, state tax 8*d.* 1*q.* Town and County tax, 1/6. School tax, 10*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 2/8.

Mrs. Chickley, No. 1, 200 acres, 70*l.* value, State tax, 9*d.* 2*q.* Town and County tax, 1/7 2*q.* School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.* No. 10. School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.*

Thomas Fairweather, Esq. 200 acres, 100*l.* value, State tax, 1/1 2*q.* Town and County tax, 2/4.

Mr. Turner, No. 60, 100 acres, 60*l.* value, State tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* Minister's tax 2/6.

Mary-Ann Townsend, 200 acres, 160*l.* value, State tax, 1/2 Town and County tax, 2/4.

Ephraim Hapgood, No. 54, 76 acres, 26*l.* value, State tax, 3*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 7*d.* 3*q.*—School tax, 4*d.* 1*q.* Minister's tax, 1/1.

Isaiah Dow, School tax, 8/1 2*q.*

Ebenezer Johnson, for Jabez Merrill's Lot, 84 acres, 50*l.* value, School tax, 8*d.* 1*q.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder in said Wendell, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

HANNANIAH RAND, Constable for 1789.
Wendell, June 7, 1790.

JOSEPH CLAP, jun.

Has just received at his Store directly opposite the Meeting House in Easthampton, an assortment of

English & West-India Goods,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

Broadcloths,
Velvets
Corduroys
Thicksetts
Jeans and Fustians
Lambskins
Baizes
Florentines
Sattinets
Lastings
Black and Pink Moreens
Shalloons
Durants
Callimancoes
Cambleteens
Irish Linnens
Vest Patterns
Bucram
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose
Men's Worsted do.
Men's Fancy Hose
Men's & Women's Leather Gloves,
Women's Worsted do.
Black & White Silk Mitts
Shawls
Callicoes, Chintzes
Blue, Red, & White Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common Stick Fans
Quality & Shoe Binding
Cotton and Silk Flagg'd Handkerchiefs
Bandanno do.
Romal do.
Barcelona do.
Muslin
Muslin Handkerchiefs
Plain Lawn
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Lawn Aprons
Cambrick
Black & White Millinet
Black and White Gauze,
Tiffany Handkerchiefs
Mode of different widths
Lutestrings
Red, Blue, White and Green Sarsenet
Blue & Green Persians
Sewing Silk and Twist
A Variety of Ribbons
Black and White Edgings
Dutch Lace
Tapes
Holland & Cambric Thread
Pins & Needles
Tafts
Wire Ribbon
Stick Wire
Bibles
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass
Brass Kettles
Powder and Shot
Sickles
German Steel
Pewter Platters
Quart and Pint Basons

Porringers
Plates
Case Knives and Forks
Cuttoes
Penknives
Shoe knives
Spurrs
Snuff Boxes
Wood Screws
Chest & Cupboard Locks
Till & Pad Locks
Table Locks
Tea Spoons
Table do.
Horn Combs
Shoe & Knee Buckles
Sleeve Buttons
Carpenter's Rules
Brass Handles & Escutcheons
Brass & Paper Ink Pots
Mill and Handsaw Files
Brass Stand-Table Ketches
Iron do.
Brass Hinges for Tables
Iron do.
Brass Rules
Brass Nobbs
Shears and Scissors
Spectacles
Snuffers
Snaffle and Curb Bitts
Marking Irons
Tacks
Awl Blades & Hafts
Raisins
Buckle Brushes
Brass Cocks
Curricombs
Stirrup-Irons
Door Handles and Ketches
H & HL Hinges
Warming Pans
Pewter Quart and Pint Cups
Block-tin Teapots
Writing Paper
4d and 10d Nails
Flints
Steel Plated Handsaws
Fishhooks
Plain Candlesticks
Brass nubb'd do.
Jappan do.
A variety of Coat & Vest Buttons
A number of articles of Crockery
Padlocks
Bellows
W. I. and New-England Rum
Molasses
Sugar
Tea
Chocolate
Rock Salt
Indigo.

N. B. Most kinds of Country Produce will be received in payment.
June 28, 1790.

[The following did not, we conceive, originate in disrespect for the late illustrious Philosopher of America, but was intended merely as a satire on the effusions of some poetical writers in the southern papers.]

VERSES

From the other World.

By Dr. Franklin.

DEAR Poets, why so full of pain,
Why so much grief for DR. BEN?
Love for your tribe I never had;
Nor wrote three stanzas, good or bad.

At funerals sometimes grief appears,
Where legacies have purchased tears—
'Tis nonsense to be sad for nought,
From me you never gain'd a groat.

To better trades I turn'd my views,
And never meddled with the Muse:
Great things I did for rising states,
And kept the lightning from some pates:

This grand discovery, you adore it,
But ne'er will be the better for it;
But still are subject to those fires,
For Poet's houses have no spires.

Philosopher's are fam'd for pride,
But pray be modest—when I died
No sighs disturb'd old ocean's bed,
Nor Nature wept—for FRANKLIN's dead.

That day on which I left the coast,
A beggar man was also lost;
If Nature wept—you must agree
She wept for him—as well as me.

There's reason ev'n in telling lies—
In such profusion of her sighs
She was too sparing of a tear—
In Carolina—all was clear.

And if there fell some snow and sleet
Why must it be her winding sheet?
Snows long have cloath'd the vernal plain;
Have melted—and will melt again.

Poets, I pray you go to school—
Dame Nature is not quite a fool:
When to the dust great men she brings,
Make her do some—uncommon things.

New-York, May 22, 1790.

From the Gazette *of the* United States.

'Tis from high life, high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape, is twice a saint in lawn.

PROVIDENCE, which has placed one thing over against another, in the moral as well as physical world, has surprisingly accommodated the qualities of men, to answer one another. There is a remarkable disposition in mankind to congratulate with others in their joys and prosperity, more than to sympathise with them in their sorrows and adversity. We may appeal to experience. There is less disposition to congratulation with genius, talents or virtues, than there is with beauty, strength and elegance of person—and less with these, than with the gifts of fortune and birth, wealth and fame. The homage of the world is devoted to these last in a remarkable manner. Experience concurs with religion in pronouncing, most decisively, that this world is not the region of virtue or happiness—both are here at school, and their struggles with ambition, avarice, and the desire of fame, appear to be their discipline and exercise. The gifts of fortune are more level to the capacities, and more obvious to the notice of mankind in general: and congratulation with the happiness or fancied happiness of others, is agreeable—sympathy with their misery is disagreeable—from the former source we derive pleasure, from the latter pain. The sorrow of a company at a funeral, may be more profitable to moral purposes, by suggesting useful reflections, than the mirth at a wedding—but it is not so vivid nor so sincere. The acclamations of the populace at an oblation or triumph, at a coronation or installation, are from the heart and their joy is unfeigned. Their grief at a public execution is less violent at least—if their feelings at such spectacles were very distressing they would be less eager to attend them. What is the motive of that ardent curiosity to see fights and shows of exultation? the processions of princes? the ostentation of wealth? the magnificence of equippage, retinue, furniture, buildings and entertainment? There is no other answer to be given to these questions, than the gaiety of heart, the joyous feelings of congratulation with such appearances of felicity.—And for the vindication of the ways of God to man, & the perpetual consolation of the many who are spectators, it is certainly true, that their pleasure is always as great, and commonly much greater, than that of the few who are the actors.

National passions and habits are unweildy, unmanageable and formidable things. The number of persons in any country, who are known even by name or reputation to all the inhabitants, is, and ever must be very small. Those, whose characters have attracted the affections, as well as the attention of an whole people, acquire an influence and ascendancy that it is difficult to resist. In proportion as men rise higher in the world, whether by election, descent or appointment, & are exposed to the observation of greater numbers of people, the effects of their own passions, and of the affections of others for them become more serious, interesting and dangerous. In elective governments, where first magistrates and senators are at stated intervals to be chosen, these, if there are no parties, become at every fresh election, more known, considered and beloved, by the whole nation. But, if the nation is divided into parties, those who vote for a man, become the more attached to him for the opposition that is made by his enemies. This national attachment to an elective first magistrate, where there is no competition, is very great—but where there is a competition, the passions of his party are inflamed by it, into a more ardent enthusiasm. If there are two candidates, each at the head of a party, the nation becomes divided into two nations, each of which is, in fact, a moral person, as much as any community can be so, and are soon bitterly enraged against each other.

It has been already said, that in proportion as men rise higher in the world, and are exposed to the observation of greater numbers, the effects of these passions are more serious and alarming. Impressions on the feelings of the individual, are deeper; and larger portions of mankind become interested in them. When you rise to the first ranks, and consider the first men; a nobility who are known and respected at least, perhaps habitually esteemed and beloved by a nation; princes and kings, on whom the eyes of all men are fixed, and whose every motion is regarded, the consequences of wounding their feelings are dreadful, because the feelings of an whole nation, and sometimes of many nations, are wounded at the same time. If the smallest variation is made in their situation, relatively to each other; if one who was inferiour is raised to be superiour, unless it be by fixed laws, whose evident policy and necessity may take away disgrace, nothing but war, carnage and vengeance, has ever been the usual consequence of it. In the examples of the houses of Valois and Bourbon, Guise and Montmorency, Guise and Bourbon, and Guise and Valois, we have already seen very grave effects of these feelings and the history of an hundred years which followed, is nothing but a detail of other, and more tragical effects of similar causes.

GENOA, March 13.

CONSIDERABLE magazines have been for some time forming in the estates of his Sardinian Majesty—the fortifications are repairing, and the troops augmenting—every district, how small soever it may be, is to furnish 11 men, and the towns double that number, besides which a corps of 15,000 men are assembling to serve wherever occasion may require.

VIENNA, March 24.

Yesterday we received the important news from Constantinople, by way of Venice and Trieste, that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and the Porte had been signed by the English Ambassador, and that other christian powers, namely, Sweden and Poland, would also enter into it.

PARIS, March 21.

M. Necker's health seems to decline daily. His hepatical cholics denote that the liver is touched, and he is altogether in a very critical state.

LONDON, April 10.

An action was brought at Leeds by a young lady against a gentleman for a breach of promise of marriage—The contract that had been previously signed by the parties was something singular, and was as follows:—"As love is the sublimest of all passions, and has been the universal conqueror of mankind, we are not ashamed to own its influence, and do hereby agree to unite our hands and hearts in the silken bands of matrimony, as witness our hands, &c." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 200l. damages.

The council of Madrid has imposed a duty of five per cent. in addition to the existing duties, upon French goods imported into Spain. Other accounts say, that this duty is not restricted to French goods, but extends to those of every nation in Europe.

A deputation from Bourdeaux has arrived at Paris, and offered on the part of their constituents to aid the views of the National Assembly to the best of their power, and have prayed that their municipality may be directed to form itself on the model of that of Paris.

The dispositions making by Field Marshal Laudohn to oppose the King of Prussia in Bohemia, should he dare to attack the Austrian dominions, are so well directed, and the people seem so unanimous in approving the choice of the Marshal to direct all military matters, that it is probable the King of Prussia will think it most prudent to remain quiet for the present.

The states of Flanders and Hannau have both declared themselves strongly in favour of returning to the allegiance of the new King of Hungary, on the terms proposed by his Majesty. Every prudent citizen would wish to do the same, for it is impossible now to mistake the motives and actions of the Clergy of Brabant, whose sole view is to aggrandize themselves at the sacrifice of the country at large.

Can it be wondered that the capital of France should be a scene of tumult, fear and distress when we consider for a moment how considerable a body of men have suffered by the revolution. The abolition of the Noblesse, Clergy, Parliament, Pensions, &c. have reduced so many persons to absolute distress on the one hand, and the total stagnation of commerce, and the consequent want of money on the other, cannot fail to keep the citizens in continual alarm of some great and disastrous event. The Palais Royale, in Paris is every evening filled with Politicians, who freely and loudly discuss the present situation of affairs. The democratic party, assisted by the national guard, keep the Aristocraties a little in awe, and they even go so far as to shut up the Coffee houses where they are supposed to meet.

An evening paper says, "we have often heard of the Lord's prayer being written in the compass of a shilling, but have lately seen a piece of paper of that dimension, which contains in manuscript, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, Psalms 117, 120, 127, 131, 132, 134, and 150—9th chapter of Proverbs, Prayer of St. Chrysostom, two Collects, Prayer for the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c. &c. the blessing and Junior, 1702, the name of the writer. This curiosity is in the possession of Mr. John Reeder, of Brighton, who being an auctioneer at a sale where it was lately sold, purchased it on very easy terms. It is not legible without a good glass."

ANECDOTE.

A COUPLE of sailors, some years ago, went ashore at Charleston, in South-Carolina. They naturally advanced towards a croud which had gathered together round the celebrated Whitefield, who was preaching with great vehemence against the sins of his audience. They arrived just time enough to hear him say, with his utmost exertion of voice and gesture, "and I your pastor, your teacher, shall be forced to bear witness against you, at the awful day of judgment." "Hollo, Jack, cried one of the Tars, whom the crowd divided from his comrade, "damn my eyes, if that is not just as it goes at the Old Bailey—the greatest rogue always turns King's evidence."

TICKETS
In the third Class of the
STATE LOTTERY,
To be sold by
Ebenezer Hunt.
Northampton, June 14, 1790.

FOR SALE—BY
Daniel Butler,
At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton,*
Large and small Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
Webster's Grammar,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Blistered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

LOST,
IN some part of either the town of Northampton or Hatfield, some time in the month of April last, a Note of Hand against Mr. Jonas White, jun. of Watertown, dated April 3d, 1790, for the sum of fourteen pounds fifteen shillings, lawful money, payable to the subscriber on demand, without any mention of Interest. Whoever shall find said Note and send the same to the Printer hereof shall be handsomely rewarded, by
ELIHU CLAP.
Westampton, June 17th, 1790.

THE Creditors and Debtors to the Estate of *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, Esq. are hereby notified that the settlement of their accounts is postponed to some future season, as the administration of *Timothy Dwight* is at present suspended, proper notice will be given at some future time when that business will be attended to.
Erastus Dwight.
Northampton, June 11, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 10th of May last, a light bay mare COLT, two years old past, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
NOAH BARDWELL.
Whately, June 8, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, in Chester, about the 28th day of April last, a brown STEAR, with a small matter of white under his belly; no artificial mark, is supposed to be 2 years old this spring. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.
JOSEPH HENRY.
Chester, May 31, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL MIGHELLS, late of Wilbraham, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Warner, in Ashfield, on the first Mondays of July, August, and September, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
THOMAS STOCKIN,
PHINEHAS BARTLETT.
☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to
DANIEL MIGHLELS, Administrator.
June 8, 1790.

LAND,
In the State of Vermont, for sale.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 201.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 31.

MR. Fitzsimons moved, that when Congress adjourn, they may adjourn to meet at Philadelphia, this occasioned a debate which lasted a whole day; it was at length agreed to leave the name of the place blank.

The question being called for, it was first put to fill up the blank with New-York; which was negatived.

Ayes—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Groot, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Livermore, Partridge, Rensselear, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S.C) Sylvester, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumboll, Tucker. 25.

Noes—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley Heister, Jackson, Lee, Leonard, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Stone, Steele, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wyncoop. 35.

The question was then put with an amendment of Mr. Seney, to insert "Philadelphia or New-York," which was also negatived. Noes 38. Ayes 22.

Ayes.—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Groot, Harthorn, Huger, Huntingdon, Livermore, Lawrence, Rensselear, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker. 22.

Noes—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Leonard, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Parker, Patridge, Scott, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamson, Wyncop. 38.

TUESDAY, June 1.

On motion of Mr. Williamson the house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual states.

Mr. Seney in the chair.

Some progress was made in the discussion; the committee then rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house, that he had received official information of the ratification and adoption of the constitution of the United States, by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, on which event he congratulated the house.—A letter from the President of the Convention, to the President of the United States accompanied the message, which was read.

Mr. Smith, (S. C) Then moved that a committee of the whole house, should be discharged from considering the bill to prevent a commercial intercourse with the state of Rhode-Island, &c. which was immediately put and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee was appointed to report a bill or bills for giving effect to the laws of the United States—in respect to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Information having been received of the death of the honorable Theodorick Bland—one of the members of the house—Mr. Jackson moved that a committee should be appointed to superintend his funeral.

This business was specially referred to the delegation from the state of Virginia.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee had examined the following enrolled bills, and found them correct—to which the speaker affixed his signature, viz.

An act for giving effect to an act entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, within the state of North-Carolina."

An act supplemental to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed a bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Co.

Mr. Gerry's motion for printing the treaties between the United States and foreign nations, and annexing them to the code of laws, taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Mr. Carrol brought in the report of the committee on the petition of ——, respecting a glass manufactory in Maryland, proposing a resolution to the consideration of the house, for the purpose of giving power to the Secretary of the Treasury to make a loan of 80,000l. upon the security of the said ——.

The engrossed bill for making a provision for the debt of the union, or funding bill, was read the last time, and passed the house, after filling the blanks.

The clause appointing commissioners was filled up as follows:

The commissioner for the state of

New-Hampshire	650 dollars
Massachusetts	1500
Connecticut	1000
New-York	1500
New-Jersey	700
Pennsylvania	1500
Delaware	600
Maryland	1000
Virginia	1500
N. Carolina	1000
S. Carolina	1000
Georgia	700

The bill respecting John M'Cord, passed the house.

The bill for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Seney in the chair.

Mr. Vining's motion of yesterday, for striking out the first clause and inserting an amendment, was debated, and sundry amendments proposed thereto.

But, on motion, the committee rose and reported progress; and the speaker resumed the chair.

THURSDAY, June 3.

The bill for giving effect to the Laws of the United States in respect to the state of Rhode-Island was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gilman informed the House that the Committee of enrolment had examined the bill for granting relief to Thomas Jenkins and Co. the Speaker signed the same.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining in certain cases, was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Carroll the report of the select Committee on the petition of J. F. Amelung was taken into consideration and after some debate, was rejected—the report was advocated by Messrs. Carroll, Seney, Stone, Boudinot, Vining, Ames, and Gerry, and opposed by Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Sherman, Sedgwick, Jackson and Livermore.

In Committee of the whole—on the bill providing for the settlement of the Accounts between the United States and individual States—further progress was made in the discussion of this bill—sundry amendments agreed to, and several clauses expunged——the Committee rose and reported progress.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 4.

The engrossed bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States as therein mentioned, in respect to the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, in the Sate of Rhode-Island—read the first time.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had given his assent to an act for giving effect to an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, in the state of North-Carolina.

An act supplemental to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, their assistants and clerks.

An act for finally adjusting and satisfying the claims of Frederick William de Stuben.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the setlement of the accounts between the United States and individual states.

The committee nearly finished the discussion when they rose and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. Maddison moved that the committee of the whole, should be discharged from any further proceeding on this bill, this motion being adopted the bill will be taken up in the house.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, June 7.

A bill for extending the judiciary system of the United States to the state of Rhode-Island, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and agreed to the same. Several amendments were then proposed to the bill, some of which were agreed to; and on motion of Mr. Scott, a clause was added to increase the salaries of the clerks of the commissioners from 400 dollars per annum, the present allowance, to 500 the salaries given in all other offices.

Mr. Maddison then moved for another amendment, the consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Livermore from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the regulation of the Post Offices and Post roads.

Mr. Sedgwick from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for extending the enumeration law of the United States, to the state of Rhode-Island.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing that he had approved of, and signed the resolutions respecting the arrears of pay due to the troops of Virginia and North-Carolina, lately serving in the army of the United States.

TUESDAY, June 8.

The bill for giving effect to the law for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, in respect to the State of Rhode-Island, having been engrossed, was read the third time; The salary of the District Judge was fixed at One Thousand Dollars: The blanks being filled up, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The bill for extending the law of the United States, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants, to the State of Rhode-Island, was read the second time and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, a committee was appointed to enquire, and report to the House, the business necessary to be transacted previous to an adjournment.

The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, was taken into consideration.

Several amendments were proposed and debated.—Some were agreed to, and others rejected.

The bill being finished, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining, reported several amendments to the bill. Laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for repealing, after the last day of the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their stead. The bill being read, some progress was made in the discussion—the committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE,

TUESDAY, June 8.

On motion, the Senate agreed to postpone the bill for establishing the seat of government of the United States, and the report of the committee thereon—and to take up the Resolution of the House passed the 31st of May.

This Resolution was non-concurred—13 to 11.

The opinion of the Senate was taken, "Whether it is expedient at this time to determine the permanent seat of government of the United States," and the question determined in the negative.

On motion to fill up the blank in the bill for fixing the permanent residence, with the words, "The easterly banks of the Potowmack," it passed in the negative.

Baltimore and Wilmington were then proposed, and were also negatived.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

The bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, having been engrossed, and amended by sundry additions, was recommitted to a select committee.

Mr. Parker moved the following Resolution, viz.—That when the two houses adjourn to close the present session, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses to meet and hold their next session at the city of Philadelphia.

The introduction of this motion occasioned some conversation about order. It was asked if it had been laid on the table, or the House had been in possession of it agreeable to the rules of the House? The Speaker observed that the gentleman gave notice of his intention to bring forward such a motion yesterday; but that he had not observed it on the table. He said he would read the rules and leave the house to determine whether the motion thus circumstanced is in order or not.

Mr. Gerry thought the motion was not in order.

Mr. Vining contended that it was; and enlarged on the subject.

Mr. Livermore appealed to the chair for a decision.

The Speaker declined giving his opinion, and observed, that circumstanced as he was, he supposed, by leave of the house, he might be excused; numbers cried out—by all means.

Mr. White observed that as it would be attended with very pernicious consequences for the two Houses to disagree respecting the place of their meeting, he

would propose that there should be a conference with the Senate.

Mr. Lawrence observed that he had always aimed to act upon national principles; agreeable to this idea he thought the permanent residence of Congress should be the subject of consideration in preference to the temporary residence.

Mr. Jackson, after observing that on the idea of accommodating his constituents, by having the seat of government nearer the centre of the Union, he had before voted in favour of adjourning to Philadelphia, said as the subject had now assumed a different aspect, and he saw no hopes of the resolution's being carried in the Senate—in order to prevent the delay of publick business of the greatest importance, he should vote against bringing the temporary residence forward again.

Mr. Vining observed, that with respect to the permanent residence, it was not in his opinion the proper time to bring the question forward—It would require perhaps 20 years to come to a decision. He enlarged on this subject, and said the motion would not be in order—and if it was, there is no prospect of its being carried in the Senate, as they have already decided against the measure.

The question on the temporary residence he was anxiously solicitous to have determined, as he conceived the publick mind was much agitated—the house is agitated by it, and the business before them is embarrassed for want of this decision.

The speaker finally determined that it was not in order to take up the motion at the present time—It was therefore ordered that it should lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman of the committee appointed for the purpose reported sundry additional rules to be observed in conducting business between the two houses.

Mr. Gerry gave notice that he should to-morrow bring forward a resolution to fix the permanent residence of Congress somewhere on the eastern banks of the Delaware.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for repealing after the last day of next the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, &c.

Mr. Goodhue moved to strike out the twelfth section which provides for an excise on spirits distilled in the United States. This motion occasioned considerable debate—The excise was opposed, as interfering with those funds of the particular States on which they depend for paying the interest of their State debts, which would be a most glaring act of injustice, unless those debts are assumed by the United States—others objected to the principle of excises altogether—the motion was however negatived by a majority of 3—25 rising in the affirmative, and 28 in the negative—the committee proceeded to the 26th section of this bill before they rose.

THURSDAY, June 10.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Stephen Moore, was read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Vining moved that the House should take up for consideration the motion made yesterday by Mr. Parker, to remove Congress from New-York to Philadelphia.

Messrs. Smith, (S.C.) Sedgwick, Boudinot, Lawrance, Gerry, Jackson, Burke, Bloodworth, Ames and Livermore, opposed the motion.—It was supported by Messrs. Hartley, Vining, Parker, Page, and White.—After much debate on the question for taking up the proposition it was decided by calling the ayes and nays.—Ayes 32—Noes 29.

The Motion being before the House for a decision—a motion was made that the same should be committed to a committee of the whole, and that the proposition moved yesterday by Mr. Gerry, should at the same time be referred to the committee, with instructions that they examine into the question relative to a place for fixing the permanent seat of government.

The motion for commitment, also, gave rise to considerable debate about the usual time of adjournment.

A motion was made to adjourn—On this motion the house divided—ayes 29—noes 28. The Speaker declared himself in favour of the minority. The house was then equally divided and the motion in consequence lost.

The question being at length put for commitment, it was negatived—ayes 29—noes 33.

Mr. Bloodworth then moved, that Philadelphia should be struck out of the resolution, and Baltimore inserted.

After some debate on this motion, another motion was made to adjourn—and carried.

This debate was supported by arguments and observations similar to those stated in a former paper; but greatly enlarged on this occasion. Those in favour of determining on the temporary residence, or an adjournment to Philadelphia, urged its greater centrality than New-York—the injustice done to the Southern States in holding the sessions in so eccentrick a situation—the uneasiness of the people on this account—the present temper of the house—the tendency of the question to irritate and inflame—the interruption of the publick business, and the influence the subject might be supposed to have in determining great national questions—that the determination of a very great majority of the house had been overruled in an unprecedented and extraordinary manner by the Senate, the House ought in justice to themselves, and to their constituents, who were greatly interested in the issue of the question, to insist on their former vote, &c.—from these considerations the advocates for Mr. Parker's motion urged an ultimate decision on the question.

In reply it was observed, that the question is of a mere local nature, which ought not to be brought forward at the present moment, to interrupt the great and important national business before the house—that the people were anxiously waiting for a completion of this business—that they would view with concern and disgust the men whom they had appointed to transact affairs of the greatest moment, agitated, irritated, and wasting time in discussing a question of, confessedly, a local nature—that though the resolution had been once carried by a large majority in the house, it was negatived in the Senate—and there was no prospect of a different decision—that if Philadelphia was agreed upon as the place to which Congess should adjourn, it must appear, from a most cursory view, of the state of Representation, that it would be extremely difficult ever to effect a removal to a more central situation, and no one pretended that it was the most eligible place for a permanent residence. It was further said, that in order to remove all cause of further uneasiness on this subject, was it become necessary to determine the permanent seat of government. On this last idea, many observations were made, & the eligiblity of the measure urg'd with great zeal.—The motion to take up Mr. Parker's resolution being carried,

Mr. Sedgwick, after a number of observations, moved that the Resolution now before the house should be referred to a committee of the whole, and that that committee be instructed to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Gerry laid on the table yesterday, for fixing the permanent seat of government on the banks of the Deleware.

Mr. Carroll observed, that when the subject was originally brought before the house, it was moved to take up the permanent residence—that motion was then rejected—why then should we waste time on this subject which has already been determined? If gentlemen are sincere who profess to be concerned about the other publick business, they certainly will not go into a committee of the whole, as now proposed.

Mr. Ames rose and declared, that he as well as those with whom he acted, were sincere in their professions when they wish to bring forward the permanent residence—he thought it of the utmost importance that the subject should receive a final determination. This motion as before said was negatived.

LONDON, May 7.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 29.

"The compaign has opened at sea, by an attack on the Russian fortress at Rederwick, in the entrance of the Gulph of Finland, which was carried by a storm in a few minutes, the garrison retiring as they entered, though they were nearly treble their number. Before our troops re-embarked, they spiked 49 pieces of cannon, and set fire to the magazines, containing upwards of sixty thousand tons of flour and malt, together with timber and other materials for the construction of gunboats and bomb-ketches.

The Pacha of Bender has fled from Turkey, and is gone over to the Russians. He took with him 18,000 ducats. A secret correspondence is suspected to be carried on between the grand Vizier and Prince Potemkin.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Spain has laid an additional duty of five per cent, on all foreign commodities imported.

By the same edict, all factors and merchants are required to give an account of the quantities of foreign manfacture in their possession, and to pay the five per cent. duty on the same, as well as on all future imports.

The reports of the death of the Empuror of Morocco is premature—but it confirms what his Tawney Majesty said of the English a few years ago, "that of all European nations they were the most damnably given to lying."

The number of the National Guards of France wearing the uniform, are reckoned to be 1,886,000 men, and of those who are not in uniform 3,018,000 men, the whole making 4,934,000. The enumeration cannot be relished by those who are rash enough to hope for a counter revolution.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 5.

"This morning, soon after midnight, there was a very hot press in Portsmouth, Common, and Gosport, as well as the different ports in the Isle of Wight, Southampton, Lymington, &c. and about 500 seamen have already been brought on board the ships in the harbour.

"The guardships are bending their sails, in order to rendezvous at Spithead immediately.

"Orders are received from the Navy Office, to exert the whole strength of the yard, in preparing those ships lying at Portsmouth, which are ordered to be put in commission.

"The Royal William, of 80 guns, is to lie at Spithead, as a receiving ship for impressed men, together with a sloop and hospital ship.

"The Hebe sailed at four o'clock this morning, from Spithead to join the Southampton, Carysfort, and Flirt, in the Channel."

Reports were yesterday in circulation that Gibraltar was besieged, but it was the mere fabrication of Change Alley.

The funds advanced yesterday half per cent. in their price, and we have no doubt but they will gradually rise a little. If Spain has no other object in view, than the mere contention of the right to trade on the North-West Coast of America, that Court will surely not persist in such an imprudent demand, after it is acquainted with the unanimous resolution of both Houses of Parliament in regard to the war—The three per cent. consols, are now reduced to 74⅞th having in a few days fallen to that price, from 80½.

It appears to be a prevalent idea among the best informed people, that the Court of Spain, dreading an insurrection on the principles which have stirred up the rebellion in France, has thought it prudent to divert the attention of her people from that purpose by a war with Great-Britain—the only generous enemy on whom she could rely, when peace was proclaimed, for a just restitution of what might be taken from her.

We are free to state our opinion—That a misunderstanding with Spain can scarcely prove eventually productive of *hostilities*. The Spanish minister has avowed the scarcity of that which is confessed to be the sinew of war, and he will be slow to engage his country singly in a war with a nation whose power and resources; it has been so often made to understand.

Of all others a Spanish war is most acceptable to British seamen, who not only *hate the Pope*, but love gold, of which they suppose the *Dons* have at all times great plenty. At the present period, however, that does not *appear* to be the case—for at the moment of a premedicated quarrel, they plead insolvency.

Yesterday in the House of Commons the order of the day being read for taking his Majesty's message into consideration,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recapitulated the particulars of the insult received from Spain, and said that when to these circumstances was added the consideration that armaments were carrying on in the Spanish ports, there could be no difference of opinion respecting the propriety of supporting his Majesty in such measures as might be necessary to obtain adequate satisfaction, and such an explanation as might prevent future disputes; and moved an address to that effect.

Mr. Fox was of the same opinion; but blamed the Chancellor of the Exchequer for holding out assurances of peace on opening the budget, when he was in possession of facts that he knew might eventually lead to war.

The address was voted *nemine contradicente*.

The following unfortunate affair happened very lately in Scotland—Sir George Ramsay's servant attending his mistress, who was big with child, to a publick entertainment, pressed hard upon an Irish gentleman in the protection of his lady. This was resented on the spot by the Irishman, who caned the servant in a most unmerciful manner. Not contented with this, he waited upon Sir George, and peremptorily insisted on his being discharged. Sir George hearing the story, said he thought the punishment equal to the offence, but as the gentleman had thought proper to inflict it without any previous application to him, he could not see the propriety of his present requisition. A challenge was the consequence, and a duel ensued, in which Sir George Ramsay was shot through the heart, leaving a beautiful young wife, to whom he had lately been married, big with child, to deplore his fate. The servant as soon as he heard of his master's death, fell into strong convulsions and died in the course of a few hours.

SAVANNAH, June 10.

We learn from Augustine, that Colonel M'Gillivray and several of the Creek Headmen set out from the Nation about 15 days ago for New-York, on business with Congress.

In the afternoon of Wednesday the 2d instant, while people were assembling in the church at Sundbury, to hear the examination of the scholars of the Academy, the builing was struck by lightning, which entering the church killed two young men, named Cubbage and Cole, and a valuable negro man belonging to Captain Peacock, named Peter.

By a schooner which arrived yesterday from Tobago we learn, that the troops stationed at the town of Port Louis, formerly called Scarborough (having been dissatisfied with their Commanding Officer, had him apprehended, and were on the point of executing him, but were prevented by the entreaties and exertions of some of the officers and inhabitants. They however insisted on his being immediately sent to Martinico, which was accordingly done. After this the troops became outragious, and suspecting the inhabitants were about to rise against them, set fire to the town in different places, and soon reduced the whole (supposed to contain 150 houses or upwards) to ashes. They a few hours after chartered two American brigs, and sailed for France. The inhabitants are in the utmost distress, many of them having lost their all, as the soldiers would not suffer a single article of merchandise or furniture to be removed during the fire. They left behind them one company of artillery to guard the fort.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Maryland) June 12.

The District Court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, was opened on Tuesday the 1st inst. at the Court-house in Baltimore, by the hon. WILLIAM PACA, Esq. who delivered an excellent charge to the grand jury, of which the following are the concluding sentences:

Having thus, gentlemen, briefly stated the derivation of the authority of the court and your duty—the superiority of one general government, formed by the people, and solemnly confirmed by them—the necessity of instituting courts of admiralty and courts with exclusive criminal jurisdiction, to take cognizance of crimes and offences against the United States—and having laid before you a general state of the subjects for your enquiry, I cannot part with you without expressing my ardent wish, that in your respective counties and neighbourhoods, you would impress upon your fellow citizens the important duties of economy, sobriety and industry. The Supreme Being did not place man upon earth to be a sauntring, unemployed, unaccountable creature. Your own reason and observation, and the sacred scriptures declare the contrary, and unite in assurances, that idleness is the root of all evil, and the bane of public and private happiness. The welfare & prosperity, the grandeur and glory of these United States, depend upon enlightened manners and habits, a manly and vigorous exertion, and animated industry.

With these sentiments, gentlemen, I dismiss you to your deliberations—having a confidence in the wisdom and justice with which you will discharge your office.

In addition to the Emigrants from France to the Western Territory, the Brig Mary, Captain Dunlap, arrived yesterday in this port, with passengers for that settlement.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April, to a Gentleman in this city.

"On the first week in March last, there was a dreadful shock of an earthquake, in the county of Westmoreland, by which the earth opened and swallowed up six houses and a horse."

Last Friday arrived in this port the brig Havannah, Capt. Thomas Suter, in 38 days from Newry, in Ireland, with 175 passengers, and a number of Women & children; all of whom are manufacturers and farmers and who have emigrated from the oppression of Europe to settle in this free country. Captain Suter was bound to Philadelphia, the wind not serving obliged him to put in here first, where he has landed about 100 of his passengers. The passengers express the utmost satisfaction at their treatment by the Captain, &c.

We are also informed that Capt. Nail, in the brig Mary, was to have sailed from Newry on the 20th May with passengers—and that the number of persons preparing for this world of freedom were innumerable.

BOSTON, July 1.

Friday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased, at the desire of the two branches of the Legislature, to adjourn them to the second Wednesday in January next.

The following are the heads of the Acts passed at the late session of the General Court, viz.

An Act altering the time of holding the Supreme Judicial Court at Salem, within and for the county of Essex.

An act to empower the town of Fryeburgh to exchange part of the parsonage land for other land in said town.

An act for incorporating the southerly part of the town of Plympton, in the county of Plymouth, into a town by the name of Carver.

An act to incorporate a society, by the name of the episcopal protestant society in Marshfield.

An act for granting to the United States of America the several public light houses within this Commonwealth.

An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in the several places therein mentioned.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, "An act to set off to the patentees, and other purchasers, certain lands in the island of Chippequiddick, in the county of Dukes county, and finally to adjust and determine all disputes between the said patentees and other purchasers and the Indians on the said island, and to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine from going at large on the said island at certain seasons of the year.

An act for the preservation and increase of the fish, called Alewives, in Aquetnat river, in the town of New-Bedford, in the county of Bristol, and for regulating the taking the said fish in the said river.

An act to set off John Tippet from the second, to the first parish in Methuen.

An act for determining at what times and places the several courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be holden within and for the several counties within this Commonwealth—and for repealing all the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of the towns of New-Gloucester and Gray, in the county of Cumberland, into a distinct and separate religious society.

An act in addition to an act made and passed February 14th, 1789, entitled, "An act for rendering processes in law less expensive."

An act for the relief of the town of Charleston.

An act to repeal, in case of the assumption of the State debts, by the Congress of the United States, an act entitled, "An act to raise a publick revenue by excise, and to regulate the collection thereof," passed the third day of March, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and ninety.

Saturday last arrived here, Capt. Tucker, in the brig Diamond, from Martinique and St. Eustatius. He left Martinique the 4th day of June, at which time a report prevailed, that news had just arrived from France, and that all ports in the French West-Indies were ordered to be shut against the Americans.

On Capt. Tucker's arrival at St. Eustatia, he saw the Ordinance of France, published in the Gazette of that Island, which forbid the admission of our Flag in the French ports.

On the third of June, an insurrection took place at Martinique, amongst the Mulattoes, and other people of colour—they attacked the fort in the town of St. Pierre, and killed the Captain of the Gaurds: In consequence of which all the inhabitants flew to arms, overpowered the Mulattoes, and immediately hung up between 40 & 50, and confined in goal between 70 and 100 others, who were to be executed the next day. Capt. Tucker set sail at 12 o'clock, when preparations were making for their execution.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, June 3.

"This day, according to the custom of the French is a high holiday, and great preparation was making accordingly, when a plot was discovered that turned all their mirth. The mulattoes had combined to murder every white person in the island, but by good fortune it was discovered by a Mulatto girl. I have just come from the shore: And Oh! my God!—Such a scene I never saw. Many hung up, and stabbed in fifty different places, others shot down dead in the streets, the same as wild beasts, and then stabbed & trambled upon. All this I have seen not ten minutes since—every man under arms—no sooner a mulatto is discovered, than he is shot or hung without any trial.

"The Mulattoes have confessed that they were to meet in two bodies at the north and south parts of the town, then *rush* in and kill every white inhabitant, and burn the shipping."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, [Martinique] to a gentleman in this town, dated June 4.

"I have only a moment to improve by Capt. Tucker, to give you a sketch of the occurrences here yesterday. It was holiday, *la fete de Dieu*. The morning was delightful—the streets decorated in the gayest manner—the ladies shewing themselves at their doors. I had just been viewing the procession, and enjoying the pleasure of so pleasing an appearance, and was returning home, when a sudden alarm run through the street, *to arms! to arms!*—The women, children, negroes, taking shelter in their houses—the firing of muskets—the whites chasing, killing and hanging the mulattoes.—It has been discovered that on Sunday next, (the next procession day) St. Pierre, and the shipping were to be devoted to the flames, and the white inhabitants to be massacred; but, as it generally happens in these insurrections, they were premature in the execution.—The armed mulattoes who were officered by whites, had got their officers to be parties in the plot. From some apprehensions of their Captain falling off by some of his actions, they immediately bayonetted him, and he fell dead on the spot.—Some whites under arms at the procession, fired on the mulatoes, they flew to the gates of the fort, which they guarded,—fired some shot on the whites, and fled: The whites pursued, killed, and took many; many saved themselves. I regret I cannot enter into particulars; but the result of yesterday was, two white men killed, one shot and one hung. Of the party of the mulatoes, ten shot and hung. Many whites wounded.

"This day many of the prisoners probably will be executed. To give some idea of the ferocity and temper of the people; a gentleman, one of the noblesse, said something against the Indendant,—the people would have hung him without any cause, had not the Intendant beg'd his life: This happened about half an hour since. It is not negroes striving to free themselves, but free mulatoes aspiring to be equal to the whites.

Capt Tucker informs, that the whites mentioned in the above letter, were put to death by the whites, in consequence of their interceding for the lives of the mulattoes.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 7.

ORDINATION.

On the 16th ult. Mr. EBENEZER VINING was ordained to the important work of the Ministry, and Pastor of the Baptist Church of Christ in Chesterfield, while mutual fellowship and gospel requirements subsist between them. The several parts performed on this occasion were as follows, viz. Elder *Ebenezer Smith*, made the introductory prayer—Elder *Peter Werden*, preached the ordination Sermon, from I. Tim. iii. 15.—Elder *Asa Todd* made the Ordaining Prayer—Elders *Stow, Warren, Hamilton*, and Mr. *Benjamin Bates* laid on hands—Elder *Obed Warren* gave the Charge—Elder *Adam Hamilton* gave the Right Hand of Fellowship—and Elder *Ebenezer Stow* made the concluding prayer.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 19.

"There is now in this country what was heretofore unknown, a strong party determined and united against administration; and among its members are men of the first dignity, fortune, integrity and ability. The Ministers's friends act solely on the defensive, and so desperate is their situation, so forlorn their hope, that they are purchasing up every borough they can come at, which has raised that corrupt and rotten commodity to the enormous price, of three thousand pounds."

*** All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of MOSES WARNER, 1st. late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent—*HEREBY GIVE NOTICE*—That six months are allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—they will attend that business at the house of Mr. Gideon Parsons, innholder in said Amherst, on the first Mondays in August, October, and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

EBENEZER BOLTWOOD.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE.
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES COOK, Jun. Adm'r.

Also, all Persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL ALLIS, late of Amherst, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or their accounts will be put in suit without further notice.

MOSES COOK, Jun. Adm'r.

Amherst, June 21, 1790.

PAINTER's COLOURS.

EBENEZER HUNT,

Has just Received from London, a large and general assortment of

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, as usual.

Northampton, July 6, 1790.

—TO BE SOLD—

A FARM,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, with a HOUSE, BARN, and JOINER's SHOP, with an elegant SAW-MILL and CORN-MILL, both under one roof. The whole will be sold together, or the MILLS and a building spot of LAND. Payment may be made in neat stock, and a reasonable time given for payment—the farm lies two miles and an half from the Meeting-House in Chester.

—ALSO—

Another FARM of Fifty Acres with a small HOUSE and BARN—to be sold cheap, and neat Cattle will be taken in payment.

REUBEN SLAYTON.

Chester, June 16, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of AARON WHITNEY, Esq. late of Northfield, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Captain Elisha Hunt, in Northfield, on the second Tuesdays & Wednesdays of August, September, October, November, December and January next.

JAMES LYMAN,
OBADIAH DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PRENTICE.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

STEPHEN BELDING, Adm'r.

Northfield, July 1, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the first inst. a two year old brindle Stear, with a white face and tail, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. BARZILLAI BANNISTER.

Goshen, June 29, 1790.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night following the 6th inst. WILLIAM BURK, about 17 years old. Whoever will bring said servant to me the subscriber shall have three bangtown coppers, and three half Coppers, George the II.

ISAAC GOULD.

All persons are forbid trusting him on my account.

Heath, June 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Barnardston, in the County of Hampshire, that they are taxed for the years 1786, 1788, and 1789, viz.

Joshua Fuller's land, State tax for 1786, 18s. Town and Minister's tax 5s. 5d. State tax for 1788, 2s. 4d. 3q. State tax for 1789, 2s. 7d. 2q. Town and Minister's tax, 14s. 3q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 2nd day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of John Burke, inholder in said Barnardston, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOHN BURKE, Collector for 1786.

STEPHEN WEBSTER, jun. for } 1788 & 1789

Bernardston, June 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following Non-resident proprietors of Lands, lying in the town of Wendell, and County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed in the following manner, viz.

John Almy, 120 acres, 60*l.* value, state tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* School tax, 10*d.* Minister's tax, 2/6.

Jonathan Bowker, No. 26, 90 acres, 64*l.* value, state tax 8*d.* 1*q.* Town and County tax, 1/6. School tax, 10*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 2/8.

Mrs. Chickley, No. 1, 200 acres, 70*l.* value, State tax, 9*d.* 2*q.* Town and County tax, 1/7 2*q.* School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.* No. 10. School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.*

Thomas Fairweather, Esq. 200 acres, 100*l.* value, State tax, 1/1 2*q.* Town and County tax, 2/4.

Mr. Turner, No. 60, 100 acres, 60*l.* value, State tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* Minister's tax 2/6.

Mary-Ann Townsend, 200 acres, 100*l.* value, State tax, 1/2 Town and County tax, 2/4.

Ephraim Hapgood, No. 54, 76 acres, 26*l.* value, State tax, 3*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 7*d.* 3*q.*—School tax, 4*d.* 1*q.* Minister's tax, 1/1.

Isaiah Dow, School tax, 8/1 2*q.*

Ebenezer Johnson, for Jabez Merrill's Lot, 84 acres, 50*l.* value, School tax, 8*d.* 1*q.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder in said Wendell, at one oclock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

HANNANIAH RAND, Constable for 1789.

Wendell, June 7, 1790.

*** The Subscribers for KNOX's MISCELLANY are desired to call for their Books.

On the SLEEP of PLANTS.

(A curious novel discovery.)

WHEN funs are fet and ftars in view,
Not only man to flumber yields;
But nature gives this bleffing too
To yonder plants, in yonder fields:

The fummer heats and lengthening days,
(To them the fame as toil and care)
Thrice welcome make the evening breeze,
That kindly does their ftrength repair.

At early dawn each plant furvey
And fee reviv'd by nature's hand,
With youthful vigour frefh and gay
Their bloffoms blow, their leaves expand.

Yon garden plant with weeds o'er run,
Not void of thought, perceives its hour,
And watchful of the parting fun,
Throughout the night conceals her flower.

Like us, the flave of cold and heat,
She too enjoys her little fpan,
A ftructure only lefs complete
Than that which makes the boaft of man.

Thus moulded from one common clay,
A varied life adorns the plain;
By nature fubject to decay,
By nature meant to bloom again.

BOSTON, June 25.

[The following Memorial was prefented to the Honourable Legiflature of this Commonwealth, on Monday laft, and was committed to a committee confifting of Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Manning.]

To the Hon. Legiflature of this State.

THE memorial of MOSES GUNN, Efq. *humbly fheweth*,—That with confiderable attention to the principles and practice of hufbandry and Mechanicks, he conceives he has made fome improvements which will not be unworthy the attention of the fathers of his country.

Improvements of every kind have generally arrived by flow degrees to a ftate of perfection. It is true, there have been feveral periods in the world when the progrefs of fcience has been more rapid—Witnefs the enlightened ages of Greece and Rome. The laft century hath probably made greater progrefs in philofophy and ufeful knowledge, than any other age of the world. But alas! our country and nation are much the fame with refpect to hufbandry, that they were a hundred years ago—particularly New-England. Other parts have been improved by the arrival and conjunction of foreigners—but as thefe have been in manner excluded, the four N. England governments remain in much the fame ftate of ignorance and unimprovement that our anceftors were. And hence it is, that although we are bleffed with a good country we are furrounded with poverty. The truth is, that nature hath done well for us, but we have done little for ourfelves. The way of the hufbandmen hath been to clear up the land at a great expence, and then follow it, with one exhaufting crop after another, until the land is worn out (as we fay)—very contrary to the practice in Europe, where two exhaufting crops never follow one another without fome rich manure.

Your memorialift having a mind turned to agriculture and mechanicks; and having read fome books on the art of hufbandry, finds that the grand *defideratum* hath been to find a plenty of rich manure for that purpofe.

Dung, afhes, marle, peat and clay have been ufed to confiderable advantage, but thefe have either not been to be had, or elfe to be procured at a very confiderable expence.

Your memorialift thinks that he hath found certain manures different from the above; richer, and within the power of almoft every man; to be attained at fmall expence, and by which he may improve his land, to the moft defirable degree of fertility.

Thefe, with the addition of clover, (at a fmall expence) will not only put the land into a condition to produce a crop, but into a ftate of melioration.

Your memorialift's next attention hath been to the inftruments of hufbandry. And here, iron in its moft improved ftate, viz. that of fteel, hath the preference to every other metal. The other fix fimples, viz. gold, filver, copper, mercury, tin and lead, make up the whole catalogue of fimple metals, which the Wife Creator hath provided for the ufe of man. All others are compounded or tranfmuted of thefe only—of thefe iron undoubtedly hath the preference as a metal and medicine.

As a proof of the goodnefs and omniprefent efficiency of the Great and Adorable Creator, this ufeful metal is diffeminated through the globe—mingles itfelf with vegetables—conftitutes a part of the human body, and vegetates itfelf. For it is well known that it not only grows in its natural ftate, but is even produced from the *caput mortuum* of iron, or its terreftrial cinders, by being expofed to the benign influences of the Heavens.

This ufeful metal, partaking of the mineral, vegetable and animal natures, and fo neceffary to the hufbandman, the furveyor, the mariner and naturalift—contributing fo effentially to the neceffities of life, is found in the mountains, plains and lakes. The artificial magnet, the magnetic needle, &c. &c. are made of this.—Our protection from the fhafts of lightning, and the rage of the angry heavens, depend on this. The clouds may be exhaufted of their magazines of deftruction, by the inftrumentality of this metal. The very caufe of magnetifm probably originates from the quantity of iron at the poles of the earth—and the earth itfelf may be conceived to turn on pivots of iron.

The ufefulnefs of this precious metal would be in a great meafure loft, had not the fkill of the manufacturer been exercifed in turning it into fteel.

Your memorialift thinks he hath found out a method of doing this, eafier, cheaper, & more expeditious, than hath heretofore been difcovered. Of this, however, he hath only made a fingle experiment, which indeed exceeded his moft fanguine expectations. Of this he would have made further trial, had not his avocations and difappointments by ficknefs and other means prevented. The fmall expenfe of ten dollars, or even lefs, will be fufficient to purchafe an apparatus for the purpofe.—Any man or woman of common fenfe and activity, may perform the operation.

Of what advantages this will be to agriculture and mechanics, may be eafily conceived—To have it in our power to turn our plow-irons, tire for wheels and fleighs, horfe fhoes, &c. &c. into fteel at our pleafure, & at the trifling expenfe of a penny or two on the pound, muft be a great benefit.

Your memorialift is fo fanguine in his expectations as to think that a proper and general ufe and application of thefe two improvements throughout the United States might in a few years even enable the inhabitants to pay up the national debt. If fuitably encouraged, he will (after fufficient experiments have been made) be ready to communicate them to the public; and is their humble fervant,

MOSES GUNN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

As every information from gentlemen of veracity relative to the Ohio Company is likely to be of publick utility, I fend you the following extracts of a letter from Col. *Robert Oliver*, who has lived there almoft two years, not doubting but it will be agreeably received by your cuftomers in general, and in particular thofe interefted in faid Country—the public fervice being my only motive.

I am yours, &c.

WILLIAM SIZER.

Weftfield, May 5, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

"I SHALL endeavour to anfwer your letter methodically—and in the firft place do affure you, the report that we were obliged to move to the city on account of the Indians, was every part thereof falfe, and without the leaft foundation. The Indians have killed one man, and ftole fome horfes, which is all the mifchief they have done on the purchafe fince my arrival—they appear to be very friendly and to bear a great regard for the Yankies, as they call us.

I lived at the city the firft winter, and in the fpring took up my land at this place, and undertook with three others to build mills, which we have compleated, and they are of the firft rate. I raifed laft feafon about 100 bufhels of corn, fome potatoes, turnips, &c. &c. I moved my family here laft September, and have lived here ever fince—have not been in the leaft difturbed. I have caught near two Barrels of fifh, fome fuckers, pearch, and pike; have taken pike here of 24lb. they appear to be of the fame kind of the pickerel in New-England—I like my fituation well, my land is exceeding good. You wifh to know the fummer feafon; it would not be worth while to give you a detail of every day; let it fuffice to fay, the fummer feafon appears to be well calculated to nourifh the growth of the fruits of the earth—the weather in the fummer is not warmer as I can perceive, than in New-England, but of longer duration. The bottom land is as heavy timbered in general, as the beach and maple land in Chefter; the hills are oak and hickory, the moft beautiful timber for building I ever faw. The face of the earth is not covered with ftones as in New-England, but they appear to be in Quarrys, and are difcovered upon the fides of hills, and at the fides and bottom of creeks; they are almoft, or entirely, either lime, or free-ftone; the free-ftone make as good grindftones as the Nova-Scotia ftone, and are excellent for building—we have plenty of good clay. The boards the Joiners ufe are yellow poplar, cherry and black walnut, of which there is great plenty.

The hills are about one mile from the Ohio, at the mouth of the Mufkingum, this is not all bottom land, part of it is what we call fecond bottom; & part an oak plain—The land at or near the point is flowed, I believe, once a year at leaft, occafioned by the water of the Ohio and Mufkingum overflowing their banks, they being fomewhat low; this is alfo the cafe with fome part of the bottoms up the Mufkingum; thefe bottoms will not bear wheat at prefent, for they are by far too rich, but the plains and hills appear to be excellent for wheat.

You requeft to know how many families there is at or near Marietta, but of this I am unable to inform you—there are 3 fettlements here, 1 at Marietta, 1 down the Ohio, and commences about 12 miles from Marietta, and continues for near 6 miles, there is another at this place of about 16 families, befides men who have not got their families, and a number of fingle men—this fettlement is about 14 miles by land, but 24 by water, from Marietta. Provifions the laft fummer were very plenty, flour fold at 2 dollars per cwt. bacon 7d. and 8d. per lb. whifkey 3s. 6. and 4s. per gallon, and almoft every other neceffary of life was fold at as low a rate—but provifions are now fcarce and high—a vaft quantity of flour is gone down to New-Orleans, (at the mouth of the Miffiffippi)—but although provifions are fcarce I believe we fhall make a rub of it, and with a common bleffing fhall raife this year double the quantity of grain neceffary for the fupport of the people on the ground. Muft clofe my letter by giving you my real judgment (and it is founded partly on reafon and partly on experience) on the difference between fupporting a family here and with you—Take farms of a midling quality and equal improvements, I can raife 3 pounds of pork, 2 of beef, 2 of wool, 2 yards of common coarfe cloth, 2lbs. of butter, 2½ of bread, and 2cf all forts of vegetables, as eafy as you can one in New England. Believe me, Sir, I do not exaggerate.

JOSEPH CLAP, jun.

Has juft received at his Store directly oppofite the Meeting Houfe in Eaftampton, an affortment of

English & Weft-India Goods,

Confifting of the following Articles, viz.

Broadcloths,	Porringers
Velvets	Plates
Corduroys	Cafe Knives and Forks
Thickfetts	Cuttoes
Jeans and Fuftians	Penknives
Lambfkins	Shoe-knives
Baizes	Spurrs
Florentines	Snuff Boxes
Sattinet	Wood Screws
Laftings	Cheft & Cupboard Locks
Black and Pink Moreens	Till & Fall Locks
Shalloons	Table Locks
Durants	Tea Spoons
Callimancoes	Table do.
Cambleteens	Horn Combs
Irifh Linnens	Shoe & Knee Buckles
Veft Patterns	Sleeve Buttons
Bucram	Carpenter's Rules
Men's and Women's Cotton Hofe	Brafs Handles & Efcutcheons
Men's Worfted do.	Brafs & Paper Ink Pots
Men's Fancy Hofe	Mill and Handfaw Files
Men's & Women's Leather Gloves,	Brafs Stand-Table Ketches
	Iron do.
Women's Worfted do.	Brafs Hinges for Tables
Black & White Silk Mitts	Iron do.
Shawls	Brafs Rules
Callicoes, Chintzes	Brafs Nobbs
Blue, Red, & White Pocket Handkerchiefs	Shears and Sciffors
	Spectacles
Common Stick Fans	Snuffers
Quality & Shoe Binding	Snaffle and Curb Bitts
Cotton and Silk Flagg'd Handkerchiefs	Marking Irons
	Tacks
Bandanno do.	Awl Blades & Hafts
Romal do.	Raifors
Barcelona do.	Buckle Brufhes
Muflin	Brafs Cocks
Muflin Handkerchiefs	Curricombs
Plain Lawn	Stirrup-Irons
Lawn Handkerchiefs,	Door Handles and Ketches
Lawn Aprons	
Cambrick	H & HL Hinges
Black & White Millinet	Warming Pans
Black and White Gauze,	Pewter Quart and Pint Cups
Tiffany Handkerchiefs	
Mode of different widths	Block-tin Teapots
Luteftrings	Writing Paper
Red, Blue, White and Green Sarfenet	4d and 10d Nails
	Flints
Blue & Green Perfians	Steel Plated Handfaws
Sewing Silk and Twift	Fifhhooks
A Variety of Ribbons	Plain Candlefticks
Black and White Edgings	Brafs nubb'd do.
Dutch Lace	Jappan do.
Tapes	A variety of Coat & Veft Buttons
Holland & Cambric Thread	
Pins & Needles	A number of articles of Crockery
Taftes	
Wire Ribbon	Padlocks
Stick Wire	Bellows
Bibles	W. I. and New-England Rum
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glafs	Molaffes
Brafs Kettles	Sugar
Powder and Shot	Tea
Seickles	Chocolate
German Steel	Rock Salt
Pewter Platters	Indigo.
Quart and Pint Bafons	

N. B. Moft kinds of Country Produce will be received in payment.

June 28, 1790.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton,*

Large and fmall Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
Webfter's Grammar,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Bliftered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

LOST,

IN fome part of either the town of Northampton or Hatfield, fome time in the month of April laft, a Note of Hand againft Mr. Jonas White, jun. of Watertown, dated April 3d, 1790, for the fum of fourteen pounds fifteen fhillings, lawful money, payable to the fubfcriber on demand, without any mention of Intereft. Whoever fhall find faid Note and fend the fame to the Printer hereof fhall be handfomely rewarded, by

ELIHU CLAP.

Weftampton, June 17th, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 202.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publifhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

BOSTON, *July* 1.

ADDRESS,

Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
To His EXCELLENCY
JOHN HANCOCK, Efquire,
GOVERNOR of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

May it pleafe your Excellency,

THE Houfe of Reprefentatives congratulate you, that the free fuffrages of a grateful people have again conferred upon you the Office and Dignity of their CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

Your interview with the Legiflature, and the addrefs from your Excellency, have afforded this Houfe peculiar pleafure.

We moft earneftly wifh the entire reftoration of your health, and a long continuance of your life and fervices.

The union of fo many feparate republicks in one great fyftem of National Government, promifes to the people who compofe them, an increafe of power and profperity, which we flatter ourfelves will command the refpect and admiration of other nations.

Under the favour of divine providence, we truft, that difference of climate will not prevent harmony of fentiment; and that various habits and opinions will be affimilated in the intercourfe of a generous people, endeared to each other by their common exertions, and enlightened by that wifdom which has hitherto directed, and which we hope will continue to preferve and direct this Union.

The fyftems of government refpectively adopted in each ftate for their local affairs, are indeed effential to the National Government, as well as to the civil liberty and happinefs of the citizens of thefe well-ordered republicks. And as all of them have originated in the fame defire of political fecurity and general happinefs, their circumftances feem to remove the dangers, & will, we hope, prevent the evils which have proved deftructive to other confederacies.

The conftitutional independence and ftability of the Judicial Departments, with the occafional aids of the people themfelves, fecures to them the free exercife of the conftitution and laws for the prefervation of their perfons and rights, and will contribute to protect them againft the pride of office, and the hand of lawlefs power.

Under thefe confiderations, we indulge the moft pleafing expectations of continued Union—of the moft partial diftribution of political bleffings to every State—and an increafe of the national profperity.

Thofe expectations we believe to be rationally founded—but time and experience only can yield to the people of the great republic all the advantages which can be derived from the wifeft and beft adminiftration of a good frame of government.

In this profpect of our political happinefs we cannot regret the toil and expence which have been the price of our freedom: and though, for many fucceeding years we fhould feel the weight of it, there is an ample compenfation in reflecting, that we fhall have the happinefs of tranfmitting to our pofterity the effential and invaluable rights of men.

To devife ways and means of anfwering the juft demands of the public creditors has been found a very difficult tafk, often undertaken, and often difcontinued by fucceeding Legiflatures.

The people of this Commonwealth muft ever retain a grateful fenfe of the virtue of their fellow citizens who loaned their property—and a yet ftronger obligation to thofe who have hazarded their lives for the public fafety. Compaffion to the fufferings of many of our creditors, exercifes our moft anxious attention—the folemn affurances of repayment, which bind us and our pofterity together with the juftice and urgency of their claims, will prompt us to exert the powers of government for their relief. Nor may we hefitate to perform this duty, from confidering the fituation of the public obligations, when a failure of complying with governmental promifes, from the neceffities of the people, have been the real caufe of their depreciated value.

With your Excellency we are fully in fentiment, that the debt contracted by this State for the defence of the Union, ought to be adopted by the United States, as well from confiderations of juftice, as true policy.

Poffeffing the powers of revenue, it is but juft that they fhould affume the public debt; and we entertain the ftrongeft hope from the declaration of the Legiflature, with the inftructions which have been given to our Senators, that this defirable meafure may be adopted.

Should we, however, be difappointed in this expectation for the prefent, although we are fatisfied of our inability at this time to difcharge the principal of the debt, we fhall conceive it to be our indifpenfable duty from the beft refources of the State to provide for the intereft.

To encourage the fettlement of an extenfive and uncultivated territory within this Commonwealth, we confider as an object of great importance—The appreciation of thefe lands, and an encreafe of population & wealth will be the fure confequence of fuch encouragement—and we are of opinion with your Excellency, that provifion for early education and religious inftruction will alleviate the difficulties to be encountered by the fettlers of a new foil, & infpire them with a knowledge of, and refpect for, their focial rights.

The fpeedy and regular adminiftration of juftice being among the great ends of civil government, requires at all times the attentive care of the legiflature, that the rights to the citizens may be conftantly protected and a remedy provided for every wrong. The citizens of this Commonwealth have long enjoyed a fyftem of jurifprudence happily adapted to their fituation, and in a great degree habitual to them.

But in a community, daily increafing in numbers and opulence, new caufes will arife for Legiflative interpofition.

We confider with great pleafure the fpirit of induftry, and the national and fuccefsful enterprifes in Hufbandry, Manufactures and Commerce, which appear to prevail among the citizens of this Commonwealth.—And as it is at all times the duty of the legiflature to afford every encouragement to thefe laudable efforts, we fhall chearfully make every provifion in our power for their fuccefs—and to difcountenance idlenefs, diffipation and vice, equally injurious to individuals, and deftructive to that peace harmony and profperity which we pray GOD may ever diftinguifh this Commonwealth.

In the *Houfe of Reprefentatives*, June 25, 1790.

ORDERED, That Dr. *Jarvis*, Mr. *Bacon*, Mr. *Gardiner*, Mr. *Blifs*, Mr. *Flagg*, Mr. *Sewall*; and Mr. *Ely*, be a committee to wait on His EXCELLENCY, the GOVERNOR with the foregoing addrefs.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 11.

MR. Lawrence moved that the Houfe fhould go into a committee on the bill providing ways and means for the fupport of the publick credit. On this motion the Ayes were 26—Noes 31.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the Houfe took up the refolution for holding the next feffion of Congrefs at Philadelphia.

Mr. Bloodworth withdrew his motion for ftriking out Philadelphia, and inferting Baltimore.

Mr. Burke renewed the motion for Baltimore.

The queftion for ftriking out Philadelphia and inferting Baltimore after fome debate was determined by Ayes and Noes—Ayes 31—Noes 28.

On the refolution as amended by the infertion of Baltimore, the Ayes and Noes were called for, and were Ayes 53—Noes 6.

A meffage was received from the Senate, informing the Houfe that they have agreed to adopt the report of the joint committee on the enquiry, "Whether any & what further rules may be neceffary for conducting bufinefs between the two houfes."

In committee of the whole on the bill for repealing after the laft day of   the duties heretofore laid on diftilled fpirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their ftead.

The Committee proceeded as far as the 47th fection of the bill—they then rofe, and the Chairman reported progrefs. Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 14.

In committee of the whole on the bill for repealing after the laft day of   the duties heretofore laid on fpirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their ftead. Mr. Seney in the chair.

The Committee proceeded in the difcuffion of the bill, and finifhed it. They then rofe, and the Chairman reported the fame to the Houfe, with fundry amendments.

Mr. Sedwick made fome objections to entering into a confideration of the amendments propofed to this bill—He wifhed that the queftion of affumption fhould be firft decided upon.

Mr. Sherman was in favour of finifhing the bill at this time—He wifhed and expected that the affumption would be taken up, before the clofe of the feffion—and faid, it may be made the fubject of a feparate bill.

Mr. Bloodworth offered feveral objections to the bill.

Mr. Maddifon was in favour of finifhing it.

Mr. Fitzfimons obferved, that the gentlemen who are for delaying the paffage of this bill, do not explicitly object to the mode pointed out for raifing the additional revenue—They do not fay, that if this plan is rejected they will agree to fubftituting other objects of revenue—fo that thofe who are in favour of providing the Ways and Means to carry into effect the funding fyftem are embarraffed how to proceed. If the gentlemen will be explicit, and declare that if the propofed duties are not taken by the general government, they will point out, and agree to others, we fhall know what to do—but at prefent, it is utterly impoffible to determine, from their mode of procedure, what their object is.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to Mr. Fitzfimons. He faid for his own part, he had always aimed to be open and explicit on this fubject—and that he was now ready to declare, that on the principle of not affuming the State Debts, the duties contemplated by the bill would be impolitick and unjuft—they will operate in a moft inaufpicious manner, both with refpect to the creditors of the States, the tranquillity of the State Governments, and the peace and honour of the general government—This had been he faid the invariable tenour of his obfervations on this fubject, from the firft to the laft.

Mr. Stone read a ftatement which he had prepared, containing feveral duties on Impofts and Tonnage, in addition to thofe already laid—and fome new ones—which he fuppofed might be fubftituted; in lieu of the Excife propofed in the bill, to which he was oppofed.

Mr. Gerry was oppofed to proceeding in the confideration of the bill—he wifhed it might lie for a few days, until the Houfe could poffefs themfelves of the opinion of the Senate—whom, he had been informed, now had the fubject of affumption under confideration.

Mr. Fitzfimons replied to Mr. Gerry. He thought it a very extraordinary propofition, that the houfe fhould wait for the determination of the Senate upon any fubject, more efpecially a queftion of this kind—befides he very much doubted the right of the Senate to originate any thing on the bufinefs of the affumption—but we are not to decide haftily faid he, becaufe a majority may determine differently from what fome gentlemen appear to wifh fhould take place!

I would afk, faid he, how this legiflature is ever to go on with the important bufinefs before them, except they are to abide by the decifion of the majority? Some gentlemen appeared to be oppofed to all duties except the State debts are affumed. Let us reflect on our fituation, provided no provifion is to be made for the domeftick debt of the United States. He hoped the confideration of the bill would be delayed no longer.

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Fitzfimons; he contended that the Senate had a right to originate the bufinefs of the affumption, and that it had been cuftomary for that houfe to wait for the decifion of the Senate, when they had been informed that they were on a fubject which the houfe had contemplated taking up—he declared that no man realized more than he did, the importance of funding the public debts—but then he wifhed the fyftem to be commenfurate to the object—to be impartial, liberal and juft.

On the queftion to take up the report of the committee, Mr. Vining moved for the Ayes and Noes, which being called were, Ayes 30—Noes 24.

The Houfe then took up the amendments propofed; and agreed to the fame—other amendments were made.

The claufe which impofes a duty on ftills was objected to by feveral gentlemen, and after fome converfation on the fubject, it was agreed that the bill fhould lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzfimons laid the following refolution on the table, viz. "Refolved that from and after the laft day of   next, the duties heretofore laid on Teas and Coffee, fhall ceafe, and that the following fhall be laid in their ftead, viz.

On Bohea Tea, 12 Cents per lb.
Souchong and other Black Teas, 20 Cents.
Hyfon Tea, 40 Cents,
Other Green Teas, 24 Cents.
Coffee, 5 Cents.

In committee of the whole on the bill for eftablifhing the Poft-Office and Poft Roads.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee made fome progrefs in the difcuffion of this bill—but not having time to finifh it, afked leave to fit again.

A meffage was received from the Senate informing the houfe that they have paffed the act for extending the Judicial Law of the United States to the State of Rhode-Ifland, with one amendment, which was to reduce the falary of the Diftrict Judge from 1000 to 800 dollars. This amendment was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, informing that he had approved and signed an Act for extending sundry acts therein mentioned, to the State of Rhode-Island—an act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and company—and also a resolution for annexing to the code of laws, the several treaties now made between the United States and foreign nations.

TUESDAY, June 15.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish the post office and post roads in the United States,—Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee proceeded as far as the 21st section and then rose.

Mr. Lawrence of the committee appointed for the purpose brought in a bill authorising and empowering the President of the United States, to purchase such a part of the tract of land at Westpoint, as the publick service may render necessary—read the first time. adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Hon. *John Sevier*, member from the State of North-Carolina, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat in the House.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the state of Rhode-Island.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Post-Office bill. Sundry amendments were made and the discussion of the whole finished.—The committee then rose and reported the same.

The House took the amendments into consideration—but had not time to go through with the bill before they adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 17.

The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Rhode-Island, with the amendments annexed, were read.

The bill to authorise the purchasing of West Point was read the second and third time—and passed.

Mr. Gilman of the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchants' service reported that the committee had agreed to sundry amendments to said bill, which he laid on the table.

Mr. Vining presented the memorial of William Piercy, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, as amended, was read, and on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons (who observed that the bill as it now stands, was materially altered from the original report) was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The petition of Adam Caldwell, on motion of Mr. Vining, was taken up and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Gerry moved the following resolution—That a committee be appointed to consider & report whether any and what fees, perquisites, or emoluments, shall be annexed to the office of Consul or Vice-Consul.—This was referred to a committee of three members.

The House took up the amendments of the committee of the whole to the Post-Office bill—some of which were agreed to—others rejected—and several new ones made. The bill being finished it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRIDAY, June 18.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons the House resumed the consideration of the bill for repealing, after the last day of   next, the duties heretofore laid on spirits, &c.

The question on the bill was, whether it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Stone moved for a recommitment to a select committee, who were to be instructed to report a plan of ways and means, agreeable to a resolution laid on the table a few days since.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed a clause enabling the proprietor, importer, or consignee, to make a deposit of part of the dutied articles, as a security for the duties in lieu of additional bonds. This was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved that the bill should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to report a system of ways and means, exclusive of an excise. Mr. Parker observed, that he should think himself obliged to vote against the bill in its present form—but if the excise is disposed of, he would give a bill providing the ways & means all the support in his power—this motion was seconded by Mr. Bloodworth, but after some debate was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Gerry for striking out the two sections which provide for laying an excise, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally determined in the negative by a large majority.

Sundry other amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted, others negatived. It being late, the question for engrossing was not put when the House adjourned.

MONDAY, June 21.

The Post Office bill was read the third time and passed.

Reports from the Secretary at War on sundry petitions were read.

Mr. Vining moved that the bill providing the ways and means for funding the publick debt should be ordered to be engrossed.

Mess. Stone, Bloodworth, Jackson, Steele, Page, and Gerry opposed the motion. They could not, they said, agree to the bill—it would be better therefore to reject it in its present stage.

Mess. Carroll, White, Sherman, and Fitzsimons, supported Mr. Vining in his motion. After a short debate the motion was negatived—35 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, a committee was appointed to prepare and bring forward a system of ways and means to provide for the payment of the interest on the publick debt.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had passed the bill for satisfying the demand of John M'Cord, to which they had made several amendments.

The house went into a committee on the amendatory bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States. Several amendments being made, and the bill gone through with, the committee rose and reported. The House accepted of the report, and after several additional amendments had been made, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 22.

The amendatory bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, having been engrossed—the house filled up the blanks, and passed the bill.

Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill laying an additional duty on tonnage, pursuant to resolutions of the House—the bill was read and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes. Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee agreed to sundry amendments to this bill, which were reported to the House and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Steele, a clause was added limiting the duration of the bill to two years.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed—Adjourned.

From the American Museum.

MOST of the evils, which are matters of complaint at the present day, are such as are in our own power to remedy. If we would be as virtuous as a people may be, we should be as happy as a people need be. Virtue would remove many of our grievances, and enable us to bear the rest. It will be replied, 'virtue generally prevailing, might do great things:' but this is not to be expected.—Will you then look for happiness some other way? You cannot succeed, unless the course of nature and the plan of supreme government should be reversed. 'But will it avail for me singly to be virtuous, when I cannot expect the generality will be so?'—Make the experiment—perhaps others will be as wise as you—your example may possibly have some influence—at least, you may relieve your own mind, and lighten your own burdens. If general virtue help society, private virtue will help the individual—and is there not another world, where your virtue will turn to your account, though it should do you but little good here?—'But what are the virtues of immediate use to society, and of chief importance at the present day?' Industry is undoubtedly one. This is a country, which affords all the means not only of subsistence, but of wealth.—But means must be applied or the end is not attained.—Greater industry may be necessary here, than in some other climes—but this is no unhappiness. A people that grow rich suddenly, and without much labour, soon become luxurious and effeminate. They presently sink again into poverty—or their wealth is confined to a few. They lose their strength and vigour, and the spirit of liberty, and fall an easy prey to the first powerful invader, or ambitious usurper. A habit of industry is first acquired by necessity—and, once acquired, it may continue for a while after the necessity abates, unless circumstances alter too suddenly. It strengthens the body, braces the mind, and aids other virtues. It gives patience in adversity, courage in danger, and perseverance in difficulty. No people ever maintained their liberty long, after they ceased to be industrious, and became dissolute and luxurious. Agriculture ought to be one main object of industry, in such a country, and at such a time, as this. Our lands are our chief source of wealth—but lands uncultivated are like gold sleeping in the mines. It is culture only that makes them useful. Too great attention to commerce will soon introduce idleness and luxury—and though it may enrich a few particular persons, it will impoverish the country.

Our husbandry ought to be directed into such a channel, that, after supplying our own necessary consumption, the surplus may bring us not merely luxurious, but such foreign articles as will be really useful, and a sufficiency of silver and gold for a medium. Grain of various kinds, flax, sheep, pork, beef, butter, and cheese, are commodities that may be turned to much better advantage, than those cargoes of horses and lumber which are shipped from the West-Indies, only to bring in upon us a flood of ardent spirits, to drown our vitals and our morals.

To agriculture we must join the necessary arts of life, and the more useful, and important branches of manufacture. We may purchase many articles cheaper than we can manufacture them; but if we purchase them they must be paid for; if we make them they are our own. Manufactures will promote industry, and industry contributes to health, virtue riches and population. If we purchase our clothing, one half of our women must be idle, or only trifling—how, then, will those young women, who depend on their labour, procure the next suit when they have worn out the present? If we manufacture, our men will be employed in procuring and preparing the materials, and our women will not be under a necessity of spending five afternoons in a week in giving and receiving visits, and chatting round the tea-table. What they do is so much added to the wealth of the country. When industry becomes reputable among ladies in higher life, it will of course take place among all ranks. And the rosy cheek, the ruby lip, and the sparkling eye, will then be deemed more beautiful, than the pale, sickly countenance. Vivacity, strength, and activity will not then be thought too indelicate, coarse, and masculine for a fine lady—nor will affected timidity, artificial faintings, and laboured shrieks and starting be supposed to have charms.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A curious anecdote of two Negroes in France.

IN the most flourishing period of the reign of Louis XIV. two Negro youths, the sons of a Prince, being brought to the Court of France, the King appointed a Jesuit to instruct them in letters, and in the Christian Religion, and gave to each of them a commission in his guards. The eldest, who was remarkable for his candour and ingenuity, made great improvements, more particularly in the doctrines of Religion. A brutal officer, upon some dispute, insulted him with a blow. The gallant youth never so much as offered to resent it. A person who was his friend, took an opportunity to talk with him that evening alone upon the behaviour, which he told him was too tame, especially in a soldier. Is there then, said the young African, one revelation for soldiers, and another for merchants and gownmen? The good father, to whom I owe all my knowledge, has earnestly inculcated forgiveness of injuries to me, assuring me, that a christian was by no means to retaliate abuses of any kind. The good father, replied his friend, may fit you for a monastery by his lessons, but never for the army and the rules of Court. In a word, continued he, if you do not call the Colonel to an account, you will be branded with the infamy of cowardice, and have your commission taken from you. I would fain, answered the young man, act consistently in every thing—but since you press me with that regard to my honour which you have always shewn, I will wipe off so foul a stain, though I must own I gloried in it before. Immediately upon this, he desired his friend to go from him, and appoint the aggressor to meet him early in the morning. Accordingly they met and fought, and the African youth disarmed his adversary, and forced him to ask his pardon publickly.—This done, the next day he threw up his commission, & desired the King's leave to return to his father. At parting he embraced his brother and his friend, with tears in his eyes, saying, "He did not imagine that Christians were such unaccountable people, and that he could not apprehend their faith was of any use to them, if it did not influence their practices. In my country, we think it no dishonour to act according to the principles of our Religion."

FOR the information of all concerned, the following resolve is made public, and all persons connected therewith are hereby requested to settle their respective accounts accordingly, and thereby prevent the necessity of putting them in suit, which will be the case with all those that are not settled on or before the third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court.

Alexander Hodgdon, *Treasurer & Receiver-General.*
Richard Devens, *Commissary-General.*
John Deming, *Committee for methodizing Public Accounts.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, *June 24, 1790.*

WHEREAS sundry unliquidated accounts and charges of money, cannon, arms and military stores, as well against towns and other corporations, as individuals, remain in the books of this Commonwealth, in the hands of the Treasurer, Commissary-General, and the Committee for methodizing the Public Accounts, respectively—And whereas also certain Committees appointed for the sale of the estates of Conspirators and Absentees, have failed to settle their accounts of such sales:

Resolved, That the said Treasurer, Commissary-General, and the said committee on Public Accounts, respectively, do immediately take the most effectual measures to notify and call to account, all such Corporations, Committees and Individuals, as remain accountable and charged in said books respectively, giving notice that unless such accounts are settled on or before the third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, the same will be put in suit. And whereas the Corporations, Committees and Individuals, chargeable as aforesaid, may have sundry demands against this Commonwealth, which have not been duly liquidated and allowed.

Therefore *Resolved,* That with respect to the accounts and demands against this Commonwealth, of all Corporations, Committees and Individuals, remaining accountable for monies, military stores or other articles as aforesaid, or otherwise, a certain act of this Commonwealth, passed on the 9th of Feb. 1785, entitled, "An Act limiting the times within which accounts or demands against this Commonwealth shall be exhibited for liquidation and allowance," shall be, and hereby is suspended until the end of the said next Session of the General Court.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In Senate, June 25, 1790.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

A FEW COPIES OF
Buchan's Family Physician,
may be had of the Printer hereof.—Subscribers for the above work are requested to call for their books.

LONDON, April 7.

Clementi Paoli, brother to the general of that name, is returned to his native Island of Corsica, after 20 years absence, during which time he was proscribed, and a price set upon his head.

He was received at Bastia with the greatest honors; the whole city was illuminated, and repeated discharges of artillery announcing his entry. He was almost immediately elected and proclaimed president for life of the patriotic committee established for maintaining peace and order through the island.

The city of Dublin has lately received a beautiful addition to its numerous decorations, in the structure of another fountain; this elegant construction is erected opposite the Church, in James's street. It exhibits a pyramid of an altitude exceeding forty-feet, and near its summit on the south-east and west sides, are tablets with sun dials; it forms, on the whole, a very grand object.

APRIL 16.

The prospect of this country affords a pleasing contrast; our national debt in a train of liquidation, money is plenty, our political interest in the scale of Europe high, our commerce rapidly extending, and our population increasing.

As some proofs, out of the many which may be adduced, in favor of the above description, the shipping of this country has been increased since the American war, above three hundred thousand tons; and in the bare article of cotton, the increase has been in the proportion of seven millions to twenty one.

Blanchard, to please the diet at Warsaw, is going to make another aerial voyage, in a balloon eight times larger than the one he ascended with before—the gondola weighs 600 pounds, and is to contain a second person—the first gondola weighed only fifteen.

The love of study, carried to excess, absorbs, like all other passions, a part of our natural affections.

Frederick Morel was busily employd in translating Libanius, when he was informed that his wife, who had been some time sick, was very ill, and wished to speak with him. "I have only," said he, "two periods of this chapter to translate, after which I will call and see her."

A second message came to tell him that she was at the point of death. "I have but two words to write" said Morel, "run back to her—I shall be there as soon as you." A moment after, he was told she was dead. "I am sorry for it," said he "she was a worthy woman"—and went on with his work.

MAY 6.

As many erroneous accounts of the particulars of the cause of his Majesty's Message to both Houses of Parliament yesterday, will probably be circulated, we have a particular satisfaction in being enabled to lay before the public, a statement of the whole transaction which has given rise to this Message, as far as prudence can permit it to be made public. In doing so, we must observe that we are warranted in what we say by the FIRST AUTHORITY.

THE CAUSE.

A plan of discovery and commerce on the North-West coast of America, having been meditated by a Company of Gentlemen in London and India, Mr. MEARS, a very able and intelligent officer belonging to his Majesty's service, was fixed on, together with another Gentleman to superintend this expedition.

In the year 1786, two vessels were fitted out from Bengal to make this voyage, one of which, after leaving China, has never been heard of to the present moment—the other, in which was Mr. Mears, after having been for several months on the North-West coast of America, during part of which time the ship was blocked up by the ice, returned back to China, with a very valuable cargo of Furs. In the course of this expedition, Mr. Mears had seen sufficient to convince him that a very lucrative branch of trade might be followed on this coast, the natives being friendly and willing to form an intercourse.

Towards the middle of last year this trade had become so flourishing and extensive, through the activity and prudent management of Mr. Mears, that factories & trading houses were began to be erected the same as at Hudson's-Bay, and several discoveries were made in different parts of that coast of America and the Streights of the Archipelago, where no Europeans had ever ventured. A Colony was nearly formed near Nootka Sound, when a small Squadron of Spanish ships of war, commanded by a naval officer, and a man of high rank, seized on two of the vessels, and in spite of every remonstrance, he has sent the crews of them to mexico in *Irons.*

Thus has this valuable trade been nipped in its infancy, though we trust that the means that have been taken to crush it, will be the forerunner of its future success and prosperity. At the time of this seizure, Mr. Mears was fortunately at China, superintending the extension of this interprising and beneficial commerce, for the principal articles of barter being Furs, which are so highly valuable in China, the trade was profitable beyond conception.—Being furnished with every particular circumstance of the transaction, he came home lately in the Ganges East-Indiaman, from China, and has since submitted a state of the case to Mr. Grenville, who communicated it to his Majesty.

MAY 7.

A Mr. Duncombe, to whose abilities the world is greatly indebted, and who is engineer to the intended canal forming a junction of the Severn and the Dee, has invented a method of raising boats of any tonnage to the highest summit whatever, and letting down the same without loss of water, with perfect safety, and more expedition than by the common water locks now in use. What is more remarkable, a loaded or unloaded boat may come up, while a loaded one goes down, and the same may be done while an empty one goes down. The whole is performed by an uniform unaccelerated motion; and is perhaps one of the greatest inventions that ever entered the mind of a man.

Among other curiosities belonging to the old College of Edinburgh, which is now to be pulled down, is an ancient gate, the top of which is heavy and bulges. There was a prophecy spoken many years since, that this gate would fall upon the most learned man of the University.—It is amazing with what caution the professors used to avoid going through it!

A malster in the country has lately taken a dancing master into partnership with him. A witty correspondent said on the occasion, the alliance was a very mutual one—"for what signifies *malt* without *hops*?

On the evening before a battle, an officer came to the Marshal de TURENNE, to ask permission to go see his father, who he said was at the point of death, in order that he might pay his last duty to him. "Go," replied the General, who readily guessed the cause, "honor thy father & thy mother *that thy days may be long in the land.*"

In the last list of pensions lately brought before the public in France, there is one of 1700 livres to a hair dresser to an infant Comtesse d'Artois, who died at 3 years of age, as if the few hairs that were to be found upon the head of a sickly child could afford such scope to the talents of an eminent hair dresser, as to entitle him to a pension.

A manifesto in justification of the King of Prussia's conduct, is expected from the Royal press at Berlin about the 25th inst. but it is hardly probable that we shall hear of any actual hostilities till towards the end of next month. The campaign, we are sorry to say, threatens to be one of the most bloody that has been known in the history of Germany. Each army is full 100,000 men strong. The Duke of Brunswick will take his two nephews with him.

The Austrians are forming a chain of troops from *Bordi* to *Kaminiec*, while Prince Potemkin is making great preparations to fortify the frontiers of Lithuania and White Russia, near where it is supposed the Poles will attack the Russians.

M. Dedon, Treasurer of the coffers of the late Emperor, having laid before the King of Hungary an account of the private pensions, asked his Majesty if he was to continue to pay them. The King would not see the whole of them. "Pay them" says he, "as usual, until the death of the pensioners; I will not inspect the list, lest I should be obliged to erase some of the names."

DANBURY, July 8.

On the 30th of last month, Mr. Seth Bradley of Greenfield, raised, covered, and completely finished a large Barn, and carted a load of Hay into it, between the rising and setting of the sun on said day. A large number of respectable citizens were invited in the afternoon, spectators—At evening an elegant supper was provided, of which they partook, when a number of patriotick toasts were drank.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 14.

It is said England has further views than asserting the dignity of her flag with Spain: wishing to be prepared for the events which may take place upon the continent, she makes this the ostensible pretext for arming. Two millions, and 16000 men are expected to be voted by Parliament on this occasion.

The sum demanded of Spain by England, as restitution for the ships taken by the former is 200,000 sterling.

Thomas Bird, convicted of murder, and piracy, was executed at Portland on the 24th of June.

A son of Mr. Peter Castle, of Danbury, aged 19, was killed by lightning on the 28th June.

Thursday the 25th day of November next is appointed to be observed as day of Public Thanksgiving throughout the state of New-Hampshire.

The legislature of New-Hampshire has directed, that on the last Monday of August next, the people of that State elect their Federal Representatives.

Accounts from Cadiz, via Baltimore, inform, that the Spaniards have 40 sail of the line, besides a large number of frigates equipt for sea, and that a declaration of war was hourly expected.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 5, 1790.

WHEREAS by a Resolve of the Legislature passed the tenth of March, A. D. 1787, it is required that the Selectmen and other town officers in said resolve mentioned, should, previous to their entering on the execution of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth,

And whereas the reasons which made the provision in said Resolve then necessary, do now cease to exist—Therefore

RESOLVED, That the said Resolve, together with all the Resolves in addition thereto, be, and they hereby are repealed & made null and void.

And be it further RESOLVED, That in all and every instance, where the said Selectmen, and other town officers, have neglected taking the oath required by said Resolve, their doings shall be, and they hereby are confirmed and established, as fully as if they had taken the said oath.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In SENATE, June 15, 1790.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
A true copy. Attest.
JOHN AVFRY, jun. Secretary.

PAINTER's COLOURS.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has just Received from London, a large and general assortment of

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, as usual.

Northampton, July 6, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire gives notice to those indebted for Excise, that have not settled their accounts with him up to the first day of May last, that they must render their accounts by the 10th of August next, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity to put their bonds in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, July 7, 1790.

—TO BE SOLD—

A FARM,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, with a HOUSE, BARN, and JOINER's SHOP, with an elegant SAW-MILL and CORN-MILL, both under one roof. The whole will be sold together, or the MILLS and a building spot of LAND. Payment may be made in neat stock, and a reasonable time given for payment—the farm lies two miles and an half from the Meeting-House in Chester.

—ALSO—

Another FARM of Fifty Acres with a small HOUSE and BARN—to be sold cheap, and neat Cattle will be taken in payment.

REUBEN SLAYTON.

Chester, June 16, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of AARON WHITNEY, Esq. late of Northfield, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Captain Elisha Hunt, in Northfield, on the second Tuesdays & Wednesdays of August, September, October, November, December and January next.

JAMES LYMAN,
OBADIAH DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PRENTICE.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

STEPHEN BELDING, Adm'r.

Northfield, July 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Bernardston, in the County of Hampshire, that they are taxed for the years 1786, 1788, and 1789, viz.

Joshua Fuller's land, State tax for 1786, 18s. Town and Minister's tax 5s. 5d. State tax for 1788, 2s. 4d. 3q. State tax for 1789, 2s. 7d. 2q. Town and Minister's tax, 14s. 3q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 2nd day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of John Burke, inholder in said Bernardston, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOHN BURKE, Collector for 1786.
STEPHEN WEBSTER, jun. for 1788 & 1789

Bernardston, June 23, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the first inst. a two year old brindle Stear, with a white face and tail, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. BARZILLAI BANNISTER.

Goshen, June 29, 1790.

TAKEN up by Joshua Shaw of Cummington, on the Twelfth of June last, and is now in the hands of *Rufus Hemenway*, at *Westhampton*, a dark bay coalt, two years old past, trots all. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 5, 1790.

⁂ All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

Knox's Misccellany,

are desired to call for their Books.

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.

YE Fair be advis'd by a Friend,
Whose Council proceeds from the heart:
On BEAUTY no longer depend,
Or fly to the efforts of art.

If a Shepherd you'd gain to your arms,
Let virtue each action approve;
Her charms the fond bosom alarms,
And softens the soul into LOVE.

To-day be not nice as a bride,
To-morrow untimely severe;
Let prudence and truth be your guide,
Nor caprice nor folly appear.

Unless you thus govern your mind,
And banish deceit from your breast;
Too soon by experience you'll find,
Inconstancy ne'er can be blest.

Neglected you'll wither and fade,
Till beauty, by age shall decay—
Then lonely retire to the shade,
And mourn the sad hours away.

How desperate will then be your fate!
How great your sad loss to deplore!
Repentance alas! is too late,
When the power to charm is no more.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for determining at what Times and Places the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be holden within and for the several Counties within this Commonwealth; and for repealing all Laws heretofore made for that Purpose.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the first day of August next, all the laws heretofore enacted, and now in force, determining the times and places for holding the several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for the several counties in this Commonwealth, so far as respects the time and places for holding said Courts, be, and they hereby are repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the times and places for holding the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for each county in this Commonwealth, annually, shall, from and after the first day of August next, be as follows, viz.

Within and for the county of *Suffolk*—at Boston, on the first Tuesday of July, the first Tuesday of January, on the first Tuesday in October, and on the third Tuesday in April.

Within and for the county of *Essex*—at Ipswich, on the first Tuesday of April; at Salem, on the second Tuesday in July; at Newbury-Port, the last Tuesday in September.

Within and for the county of *Middlesex*—at Cambridge, on the last Tuesday of November, and at Concord, on the third Tuesday of March, and the second Tuesday in September.

Within and for the county of *Hampshire*—at Springfield, on the third Tuesday of January; at Northampton, on the first Tuesday of September, and the third Tuesday of May,

Within and for the county of *Plymouth*—at Plymouth, on the second Tuesday in April, the last Tuesday of July, and the third Tuesday of November.

Within and for the county of *Barnstable*—at Barnstable, on the first Tuesday of November.

Within and for the county of *Bristol*—at Taunton, on the second Tuesday of March, and the second Tuesday of September.

Within and for the county of *York*—at York, on the third Tuesday of April; at Waterborough, on the fourth Tuesday in August, and at Biddeford, on the second Tuesday of November.

Within and for the county of *Dukes'-County*; at Edgarton, on the third Tuesday of April; and at Tisbury, on the last Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of *Nantucket*—at Sherburne, on the last Tuesday of March, and on first Tuesday of October.

Within and for the county of *Worcester*—at Worcester, on the Tuesday next preceding the last Tuesday of March, on the last Tuesday in August, and on the first Tuesday in December.

Within and for the county of *Cumberland*—at Portland, on the last Tuesday of May, the first Tuesday in January, and the third Tuesday in October.

Within and for the county of *Lincoln*—at Hollowell, on the second Tuesday in January; at Pownalborough, on the first Tuesday in June, and at Waldoborough, on the second Tuesday of September.

Within and for the county of *Berkshire*—at Lenox, on the second Tuesday in September and the first Tuesday of February.

Within and for the county of *Hancock*—at Penobscott, on the third Tuesdays of March and September.

Within and for the county of *Washington*; at Machias, on the fourth Tuesdays of March and September.

And be it further enacted, That all appeals already made, recognizances taken, or that may, before the aforesaid first day of August next, be made or taken, to any Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and all actions already commenced, or that may be commenced, and all processes returned, or that may be returnable before the aforesaid first day of August, and all appeals claimed or which may be claimed, and all actions, pending at any Court of Common Pleas, which before the operation of this act, should have been holden at any other time or place, than those in this act affixed for holding said Courts, shall be returnable to, entered, made, proceeded on, tried and determined at the Courts next to be holden in each county, after said first day of August, agreeably to the true intent of such writ, process, recognizance or appeal.

Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not begin to operate with respect to Courts to be holden in the county of York, until the first day of January next; any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, June 21, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, June 21, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following Non-resident proprietors of Lands, lying in the town of Wendell, and County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed in the following manner, viz.

John Almy, 120 acres, 60*l.* value, state tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* School tax, 10*d.* Minister's tax, 2/6.

Jonathan Bowker, No. 26, 90 acres, 64*l.* value, state tax 8*d.* 1*q.* Town and County tax, 1/5*q.* School tax, 10*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 2/8.

Mrs. Chickley, No. 1, 200 acres, 70*l.* value, State tax, 9*d.* 2*q.* Town and County tax, 1/7 2*q.* School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.* No. 10, School tax, 5*d.* 3*q.* Minister's tax, 1/5 2*q.*

Thomas Fairweather, Esq. 200 acres, 100*l.* value, State tax, 1/1 2*q.* Town and County tax, 2/4.

Mr. Turner, No. 60, 100 acres, 60*l.* value, State tax, 7*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 1/4 3*q.* Minister's tax 2/6.

Mary-Ann Townsend, 200 acres, 100*l.* value, State tax, 1/2 Town and County tax, 2/4.

Ephraim Hapgood, No. 54, 76 acres, 26*l.* value, State tax, 3*d.* 3*q.* Town and County tax, 7*d.* 3*q.*—School tax, 4*d.* 1*q.* Minister's tax, 1/1.

Isaiah Dow, School tax, 8/1 2*q.*

Ebenezer Johnson, for Jabez Merrill's Lot, 84 acres, 50*l.* value, School tax, 8*d.* 1*q.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of July next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Deacon Jonathan Osgood, innholder in said Wendell, at one oclock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

HANNANIAH RAND, Constable for 1789.

Wendell, June 7, 1790.

JOSEPH CLAP, jun.

Has just received at his Store directly opposite the Meeting House in Eastampton, an assortment of

English & West-India Goods,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

Broadcloths,
Velvets
Corduroys
Thicksetts
Jeans and Fustians
Lambskins
Baizes
Florentines
Sattinet
Lastings
Black and Pink Moreens
Shalloons
Durants
Callimancoes
Cambleteens
Irish Linnens
Vest Patterns
Bucram
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose
Men's Worsted do.
Men's Fancy Hose
Men's & Women's Leather Gloves,
Women's Worsted do.
Black & White Silk Mitts
Shawls
Callicoes, Chintzes
Blue, Red, & White Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common Stick Fans
Quality & Shoe Binding
Cotton and Silk Flagg'd Handkerchiefs
Bandanno do.
Romal do.
Barcelona do.
Muslin
Muslin Handkerchiefs
Plain Lawn
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Lawn Aprons
Cambrick
Black & White Millinet
Black and White Gauze,
Tiffany Handkerchiefs
Mode of different widths
Lutestrings
Red, Blue, White and Green Sarsenet
Blue & Green Persians
Sewing Silk and Twist
A Variety of Ribbons
Black and White Edgings
Dutch Lace
Tapes
Holland & Cambric Thread
Pins & Needles
Tastes
Wire Ribbon
Stick Wire
Bibles
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass
Brass Kettles
Powder and Shot
Scickles
German Steel
Pewter Platters
Quart and Pint Basons

Porringers
Plates
Case Knives and Forks
Cuttoes
Penknives
Shoe-knives
Spurrs
Snuff Boxes
Wood Screws
Chest & Cupboard Locks
Till & Fall Locks
Table Locks
Tea Spoons
Table do.
Horn Combs
Shoe & Knee Buckles
Sleeve Buttons
Carpenter's Rules
Brass Handles & Escutcheons
Brass & Paper Ink Pots
Mill and Handsaw Files
Brass Stand-Table Kettles
Iron do.
Brass Hinges for Tables
Iron do.
Brass Rules
Brass Nobbs
Shears and Scissors
Spectacles
Snuffers
Snaffle and Curb Bitts
Marking Irons
Tacks
Awl Blades & Hafts
Raisors
Buckle Brushes
Brass Cocks
Curricombs
Stirrup-Irons
Door Handles and Ketches
H & HL Hinges
Warming Pans
Pewter Quart and Pint Cups
Block-tin Teapots
Writing Paper
4d and 10d Nails
Flints
Steel Plated Handsaws
Fishhooks
Plain Candlesticks
Brass nubb'd do.
Jappan do.
A variety of Coat & Vest Buttons
A number of articles of Crockery
Padlocks
Bellows
W. I. and New-England Rum
Molasses
Sugar
Tea
Chocolate
Rock Salt
Indigo.

N. B. Most kinds of Country Produc will be received in payment.

June 28, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of MOSES WARNER, 1st. late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent—*HEREBY GIVE NOTICE*—That six months are allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—they will attend that business at the house of Mr. Gideon Parsons, innholder in said Amherst, on the first Mondays in August, October, and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

EBENEZER BOLTWOOD.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE.
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES COOK, Jun. Adm'r.

Also, all Persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL ALLIS, late of Amherst, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or their accounts will be put in suit without further notice.

MOSES COOK, Jun. Adm'r.

Amherst, June 21, 1790.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night following the 6th inst. WILLIAM BURK, about 17 years old. Whoever will bring said servant to me the subscriber shall have three hungtown coppers, and three half Coppers, George the II.

ISAAC GOULD.

All persons are forbid trusting him on my account.

Heath, June 10, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 203.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

THE bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes was brought in engrossed, the blanks were filled up. A motion was then made to recommit the bill for the purpose of striking out the 4th section.—After some debate the question was taken and negatived.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Seney reported a bill to satisfy the claims of the representatives of David Gold, deceased, against the United States.

Mr. Gerry, in behalf of the Committee appointed to report a catalogue of Books necessary for the use of Congress, together with the expense thereof, submitted the following report:

That as far as the nature of the case will admit, they have in the schedule annexed, complied with the order of the house, having due regard to the state of the Treasury.

That the committee had confined themselves, in a great measure to books necessary for the use of the legislative and executive departments, and not often to be found in private or in circulating libraries.

That, nevertheless, without farther provision of books on laws and government, to which reference is often necessary, members of the legislature and other officers of government may be either deprived of the use of such books when necessary, or be obliged at every session, to transport to the seat of general government a considerable part of their libraries—it seldom happening that they can otherwise command such books when requisite, without trespassing too much on the indulgencies of their friends.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that a sum not exceeding 1000 dollars, be appropriated in the present session, and that the sum of 500 dollars be hereafter annually appropriated to the purchase of books for a public library, and applied to the purpose by the Vice-President, Chief Justice and Secretary of State of the United States, without confining them to the catalogue reported until, in the opinion of Congress, the books provided shall be adequate to the purpose.

The books reported were of the following description, viz.

Laws of the several States.

Laws relating to the trade and navigation of the several nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties.

Laws of Ireland and Scotland.

Laws of Canada.

British Statutes at large.

Militia system of Switzerland.

The Russian and Frederican Codes.

Sundry authors on the laws of nature and nations.

Sundry authors on the privilege and duties of diplomatick bodies.

A collection of Treaties and Alliances from the earliest periods.

A collection of Parliamentary books.

Sundry books on the civil and common law, &c. &c.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing that he had approved of, and signed, 'an act for extending to Rhode-Island the judiciary system of the United States.'

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Tonnage Bill.

On motion of Mr. Vining the second section was amended, so as to exempt vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, from paying tonnage, in a port on the sea coast, or a navigable river, adjoining the state from whence they came. The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported the same. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the Senate informing that they had receded from their former amendments to the bill 'for providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,' and had proposed other amendments.'

A report from the Secretary at War on several petitions referred to him, was read.

The report of a committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Long-Island, praying to be paid for supporting Americans who were prisoners in the late War, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 24.

The engrossed bill imposing duties on ships or vessels was read and passed.

The engrossed bill for satisfying the claims of the Representatives of David Gould, deceased, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the report of the committee on the memorial of the officers of the navy was taken into consideration by the committee of the whole—the report is as follows.

The committee report that they do not find any reason sufficient to justify the difference that has been made in the compensation of the Officers of the Army and of of the Navy of the United States, and are therefore of opinion, that a law ought to pass for granting five years pay equal to the commutation of half pay, and also a bounty of land to the officers of the navy upon the same principles and in the same manner as has been granted to the officers of the army of the United States.

A motion to agree to this report occasioned a lengthy debate in the committee—the question being taken it passed in the negative—29 to 20—the committee then rose, and the chairman reported accordingly.

It was moved that the report should be recommitted—this motion was negatived, 31 to 22—a motion for the report's lying on the table was also negatived—and on the question whether the house would accept the report of the committee of the whole house, it passed in the affirmative, 31 to 22.

Mr. Steele presented the petition of John Bradlee, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gerry of the committee of conference on the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations presented a report, which was read—this report proposes certain amendments to the bill—some opposition being made to agreeing to them, & it being past the usual time of adjournment, the further consideration of the same was postponed till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, June 25.

The report of the committee of conference on the amendments to the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was taken into consideration. The first amendment was to strike out thirty thousand and insert forty thousand dollars.

It was moved that the house should agree to this amendment—this motion was opposed.

It was said that the committee had exceeded their commission in proposing this alteration in the bill, as both houses had agreed in the sum of 30,000 dollars—it was further said that more than one minister plenipotentiary was unnecessary—that the court of Great-Britain had sent only a Consul to this country—and that from the present appearances, no advantages could be expected to arise from sending a minister, equivalent to the expence—the necessity contended for is merely conjectural—and by that rule the ministers plenipotentiary may be encreased, and one sent to Spain and another to Portugal—if only one minister is sent to Europe, the first sum will be sufficient—with respect to the Court of London, a Chargé des affairs will probably answer every purpose.

In support of the motion it was urged that the President of the United States is by the Constitution vested with the power of appointing such foreign officers as he may think necessary, and it must devolve upon the Legislature to make provision for defraying the expence. The committee of conference did not rely on their own judgment—they consulted the Secretary of foreign affairs—his opinion was that in the present situation of this country with respect to foreign nations, two ministers and two Chargé des affairs were necessary—a minister at the Court of Versailles is generally conceded to be requisite—the peculiar situation of this country with respect to the posts, the Northern and Eastern frontiers and the state of our commerce in respect to Great-Britain, can scarcely leave a doubt of the necessity and importance of sending a minister to that country—this being the state of affairs a less sum than that proposed it is demonstrably evident, will not be found adequate.

The question on concurring in this amendment was carried in the affirmative.

The other amendments were agreed to, with amendments.

The House then took up the bill providing for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant's service. This bill had been committed to a select committee, who reported on the blanks, also sundry amendments to the bill. These were severally read and agreed to. Other amendments were added—and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

In Committee of the whole.

On the bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States.

This bill contains the discrimination in the duty on tonnage, between vessels belonging to nations in treaty with the United States, and those of nations with whom no treaty exists.

A motion to postpone the bill occasioned a lengthy debate, which was not determined at 3 o'clock, when a motion was made that the committee should rise and ask leave to sit again—this was carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have concurred in the amendments proposed to the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. - Also, that they have passed the bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

The Speaker communicated a letter from Samuel Meredith, Esq. Treasurer of the United States, which enclosed the Treasury accounts for the last quarter.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, June 28.

The bill to regulate seamen in the merchant's service was brought in, engrossed, read the third time, and passed.

Reports of the Secretary at War on sundry petitions were read; which together with a report of a committee on the petition of Col. Menges, were referred to a committee appointed to bring in a bill concerning disabled soldiers, &c.

Mr. Wadsworth from the joint committee who were to consider and report the business necessary to be finished previous to an adjournment, also to report when it would be proper to adjourn, reported, that in their opinion the business necessary to be acted upon, may be completed by the fifteenth day of July next, and that an adjournment of the present session should take place by that time. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from the inspectors of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, which was read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the amendment of the revenue laws.

The House went into a committee of the whole, on the report of a select committee, respecting the Virginia session, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill for securing the reservation made by that State in said session.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee of both Houses, reported that they had examined the following bills & found them duly enrolled, viz.

An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

An act for satisfying the claims of John McCord.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that they have passed an act authorising the purchase of a tract of land at West Point.

The report of the committee on the petition of E.H. Derby, was, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, taken into consideration—the substance of this report is in favour of extending the time allowed by law for payment of the duties on Teas, from six to twelve months—this report was accepted and referred to the committee appointed to prepare amendments to the collection law.

Mr. Jackson moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further proceedings on the bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States—this motion after a lengthy debate was negatived.

Mr. Jackson moved that the house should immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, which was carried after a short debate.

This bill contained the discrimination in the duty on foreign tonnage, the first clause being rejected, the substance of the following propositions moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, was adopted in lieu thereof, viz.

That from and after the day of next, there shall be paid and collected on all ships and vessels not built or registered in the United States, a duty of per ton.

That on all ships or vessels arriving in any port of the United States, from places at which the United States are not permitted to trade, the sum of per ton.

The remaining clauses of the bill being disagreed to, the committee rose and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

The bill concerning the trade and navigation of the United States, was proceeded on in committee of the whole.

Mr. Maddison rose and replied to the various arguments adduced yesterday against the bill, and in particular to those used in favour of the change proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons.

He said he believed there was an inclination in the people of the United States, to aid in supporting any measure which was founded in good policy, and had their domestic happiness and welfare in view. He was therefore not discouraged by any opposition which the

bill had received, as he thought it could be framed so as to establish principles advantageous to America.

He then recapitulated the hardships under which the navigation of the United States lay, with regard to Great-Britain, &c. and concluded by an introduction to the following motion, which he proposed as an amendment to the bill, viz.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of there be levied and collected upon all ships or vessels not built within the United States, or which shall not be registered therein, a duty of per ton.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the said day of there shall be paid upon all ships or vessels arriving from, or bound to any port or place to which the ships or vessels of the United States are not permitted to trade, at the rate of per ton.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where vessels belonging to citizens of the United States may be prohibited from bringing any articles from any foreign port or place, by laws or regulations of the sovereign thereof, into any port or place within the United States, the vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects of such sovereign, shall after the day of & during the continuance of such prohibition, be prohibited from bringing like articles into the United States, with any articles the growth, produce or manufacture thereof, shall give bond with sufficient security, that no part of the said articles shall be delivered at any port or place to which vessels belonging to citizens of the United States may not be permitted to transport like articles from the United States.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of any foreign country, from carrying thereto articles not the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, the vessels belonging wholly or in part to the subjects, citizens or inhabitants of such country, shall after the day of , and during the continuance of such prohibition, be prohibited in like manner from bringing any articles not the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, into the United States, on pain of being seized and forfeited to their use.

Some further debate followed, and, on motion, the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

ADVICE *to a* SISTER.

Dear MARIA,

YOU may remember, in a former letter of mine, I intimated to you my intention of giving you such salutary advice as my little commerce with the world, and a few speculative enquiries, may have furnished me with. It is the greatest proof of affection at present in my power to give you—and I have chosen this method of conveying it to you, in preference to a more private one. I may possibly by this means, do some small service to others, in circumstances similar to your's, which must have been excluded in a private letter—and though I should even fail of that, I flatter myself that you, for whose particular instruction I set down to write, will pay that attention to them they ought to merit in your eyes. A young girl like you, dependant and unprotected, has many disadvantages to encounter, and many impertinences to suffer, which those in more exalted stations are in some measure exempt from—though I believe it will not be disputed, that every young girl, in every place, in every situation of life, is exposed, in a greater or less degree, to the insolence of the assuming coxcomb, and the impudence of the abandoned profligate. But remember, Maria, and let it be your greatest consolation, that "though none can command the smiles of fortune, it is in the power of every one to be virtuous." In the keen discerning eye of reason, the gaudy trappings of affluence, and the soft allurements of beauty, unsupported by mental attractions, sink into their intrinsick nothingness, when opposed to the purer charms of virtue simple, and unadorned. Without virtue, life is too infamous to be respected, too shocking to be happy.

I would not have you imagine, Maria, from any thing I have here said, that I am in any wise doubtful of your conduct, or that I entertain a thought in the least prejudicial to your virtue or discretion. Far be it from me—I am, in this, only doing the duty of a brother who has the happiness of his sister at heart.—You are at a distance, and consequently out of the reach of any verbal counsel or admonition from me.—I therefore address you as a young woman, ignorant of the world, whose welfare is intimately connected with my own—I shall endeavour to prescribe wholesome rules for your conduct in common concerns, as well as to hold up to your view such pictures of vice as it is necessary you should know, in order to detest—and by representing to you virtue in its native amiableness, render it the first object of your attention, and the constant concomitant of every action of your life. This appears to me the more expedient, as writers in general have exercised their talents in the service of those whose advantageous situations in life preclude, in a great measure, the necessity of their labours—at the same time that the lower ranks, where instruction seems almost indispensable, are totally neglected, or very slightly touched on—as if the casual distribution of the favours of fortune were the real causes of moral distinctions—and that to be virtuous it were absolutely necessary to be rich.

The fallacy of such reasoning is, however, too obvious to escape the observation of the most common understanding. Pluck me a rose from off the bush that is the rustic's care, bring me another from the finely cultivated garden of a nobleman, and let the most curious naturalist determine, by their sweets, which owed its origin to the homely swain. He would tell you that it is not possible to decide so nice a point—that nature is alike beneficent to all—that she sheds her benign influence indiscriminately on princes and peasants—and scatters blessings with a liberal and equal hand, on royal demesnes and the cottager's inclosure, without distinction.

So, Maria, in whatever station virtue is found, it does not differ in any degree proportionable to that particular station, but is ever estimated according to its real worth—for though it is obvious that there are in virtue, as in every other thing, different degrees of perfections, yet those degrees receive no addition from the eminence, nor diminution from the obscurity of the possessor, but are valuable in themselves, independent of local or personal circumstances. Thus the monarch who glitters in all the splendor of regal pomp and magnificence, and the poor peasant, who earns a scanty subsistence by the sweat of his brow, and reposes his weary limbs on straw, differ in nothing, in a moral sense, and are only estimable in proportion as they are virtuous. For it is, indeed, the favourite doctrine of libertines, that a woman, in the lower walks of life, can receive no injury from the seduction of a man who makes her a pecuniary recompense. But let me ask any one of those conscientious gentlemen, if he had a sister in such circumstances, whether he would esteem any sum, however great, a sufficient reparation for the injured innocence and violated honour of that sister?—Certainly not. In the loss of her virtue, he would receive an indelible stain on his own honour, which no consideration could wipe off, no concessions mitigate. He would look upon her as lost, in the worst sense of the word, and stamp on the reputation of her seducer the just appellation of *villain*.

Here, Maria, you may percieve I speak of gold as the consequence—I think I need not warn you against the allurements of that tempting metal as the instrument of seduction. The woman that will even listen to the proposal of money, as the price of her honour, shews such a cool, deliberate propensity to vice, such a depravity of heart, as no admonitions can prevail with, no expostulations reclaim. It is the ordinary truck of prostitution, the wages of infamy, too gross for common sensibility to bear the mention of. In short, any thing that carries the appearance of flattering, whether it be present gifts, or promises of future favours, conveys with it such a shocking indelicacy (to call it by no worse a name) as every woman of prudence and virtue ought to spurn from her with the contempt it merits, & never hear it a second time. If she once hearkens to stipulations of so glaring a tendency, I pronounce her undone—for

" The woman that deliberates is ruin'd."

FRATER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Capt. Thompson, who is 49 days from Bilboa, mentions, that Spain is making the greatest preparations in the army and fleet for war; that 1500 troops were sent from St. Andero to Ferrol, to man the fleet; and that the people were in the highest spirits.

The anniversary of the independence of the United States of America was celebrated on Monday with every testimony of unfeigned joy. The companies of infantry and the artillery paraded and fired a salute in honour of the day. In the evening fireworks were exhibited at the state-house, and the front of the Theatre was elegantly ornamented with beautiful transparent paintings. We heard of no accident occurring, tho' thousands were engaged in celebrating the day.

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 30.

Last Friday the sloop of war, Galveztown, Don A. Francosos, commader, arrived at Newyork in 16 days from the Havanna. The immediate business of this sloop of war, fully armed, manned and victualled, seems (with the mission of the Rebo sloop, some time since, from the British Court) to be State Cabinet Secrets. If we may hazard a conjecture, two recent and momentous circumstances open an ample field, viz. The intended visit of Mr. M'Gillvray, with Indian Head Men, to Congress; & the probability of war between Spain and England. The former is known to have been a subject of jealousy at the Spanish Court—may not this constitute part of the business?—On the other hand, there may possibly be dispatches to the Supreme Executive of the U. S. requesting neutrality, in the latter case, and privilege of refitting, &c.

It is rumored, that the Spanish Court has ceded to the U. S. the free and unmolested navigation of the Missisippi.

We learn further, that 50,000 new Rix Dollars have been deposited in the bank of New-York, from on board this vessel—but for what purpose has not transpired.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

It is with sincere pleasure we inform the public that Major Doughty of the Federal troops, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians on the river Tenassee, safely arrived at Fort-Harmar, on the Ohio, the 15th last month. This valuable officer was charged with important public business to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. While ascending the Tenassee, on the 21st of March last, he met a party of 40 Indians, in three canoes, having a white flag hoisted. This party were a banditti of Cherokees & Shawaneese, with 3 Creeks.

The Major was in a barge with Ensign Sedam, and 15 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Indians appeared very friendly, and their Chief and several others even came on board of the barge. They received, with the greatest apparent thankfulness, presents of corn and tobacco. They endeavored, by every means in their power, to persuade the Major to land and pass the night with them, promising to hunt turkies and buffaloes for him; but he, being suspicious of their design, evaded their entreaties. After having thus passed upwards of an hour, they shook the Major by the hand, and left him: but the men had scarcely got to their oars before they received from the Indians a severe fire, which was instantly returned, and the boat put about. The barge then floated down the stream, an incessant fire ensued for 4 hours. During this time the Indians manifested an intention of boarding the barge; but the cool and well directed fire of the Major's party prevented the design. The Major lost 5 of his party killed, and 6 wounded, one of whom died afterwards.

Having his force thus reduced, he was unable to return up the Tenassee, against the stream: he therefore descended that river, and the Ohio, into the Missisippi, and arrived, on the 25th of March last, at L'Ance-a-la-Graise, a Spanish post about 45 miles below the Ohio.

The Major was received by Monsieur Fougher, Lieutenant Commandant of the post, with the greatest politeness and attention; and every tenderness and care were shewn to the wounded, three of whom were left at the post, being too badly injured to be removed.

JULY 8.

The following may be depended upon as a fact: In heaving down and reparing the ship Olive-Branch, lately arrived at New-York from Dublin, the Carpenters found the flue of an anchor, which it is supposed will weigh upwards of 70 pounds, sticking in her bottom between two timbers, and is supposed to have been struck upon in Dublin harbour. Very providentially for the ship's company it remained firm until now, had it been removed at sea, the ship must undoubtedly have foundered.

A dreadful fire broke out in Tobago, on the 10th of May last, which destroyed every good house in Port-Louis. The damage is computed at 100,000l. In consequence of the fire, the port is open for a twelve month for importation of all kinds of provisions, and the exportation of produce.

Complaint is very prolifick in all countries. In the United States we complain, that,

Tho' rich at home, to foreign lands we stray,
And trade for trinkets our best wealth away.

The same complaint prevails in almost every nation of Europe—and even in Nova-Scotia they complain that the States are continually gleaning them of their cash for luxuries. *Query*—Are beef, flour, corn, and vegetables luxuries in Nova-Scotia?

A ship of nine hundred tons burthen, is now building at Providence, designed for the East-India trade.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his friend in this city.

" Since I wrote you last, I have been in London, about the ——, which I informed you was detained here by the Collector—he alledging she was not navigated according to law. As you are much concerned in American vessels, I think it necessary to give you a particular account of this transaction, and also to inform you of some very alarming proceedings going forward on this side the Atlantic, against American shipping in general. You are acquainted that the British navigation act requires, that the master and three fourths of the mariners on board all foreign vessels trading to England be subjects of the country the ships belong to. Now it is necessary that the Captain and 3-4ths of the mariners of every American vessel coming to England, should be subjects of America at the time independence was granted by England. When the —— arrived she had 14 people on board, of whom the Captain and 10 of the people were really Americans—the remaining 3 were Englishmen, who had become citizens since the war—according to the present construction of the British navigation act, she had one more real American on board than the law requires, but 5 of the above number were apprentices, which the collector would not allow to be numbered as mariners, the vessel was in consequence detained till he had the opinion of the commissioners of the customs; but this being too *difficult a question* for them to resolve, it was referred to the Attorney-General, and after detaining the vessel 7 weeks, with her cargo on board, he gave his opinion that she was navigated according to law. I wish to remark, that apprentices on board English vessels are always allowed to be mariners by the collector, underwriters, and every other person. When an American vessel arrives here, the collector has all the crew up to the Custom-House, and makes them swear *where they were born, how old they are, how and where they have been imployed, &c.* in short, it is a species of inquisition which the collector has instituted against the Americans only, as he makes no such inquiry of vessels belonging to any other foreign nation, and I am sorry to add that this partial conduct of the Collector is approved of by people in power, for I saw a letter from Lord Hawkesbury, who particularly mentioned it; this latter was in answer to one wrote him by the merchants of this place desiring something might be done for the benefit of the British shipping, to counteract the 10 per cent. discount, on all goods imported into the United States in American vessels: He recommends that the merchants here should reduce the freight of their vessels, which he says would be only for a short time, and that by *their exerting themselves against American vessels, and by the collector's being particularly strict with them,* in a short time it must have a good effect, and that as soon as he had gained the necessary information in the business, he promised that something should be done.—I have also been informed, that the merchants here have wrote out to America, giving positive orders not to ship any goods on board American vessels; and without something is done in this business, the sooner you set them on fire the better.—You will also take notice, that a British subject becoming a citizen of America since the war, cannot hold any part of an American vessel."

St. EUSTATIA, June 12.

As this paper was going to press, we heard the following interesting intelligence, and we have taken in [illegible] from a printed hand bill now in circulation [illegible] St. Kitts's viz.

" *Basseterre, June 12.* By vessels this morning from Antigua, we are informed, that an express arrived there from England, with accounts of a war between England and Spain. The Spaniards were the aggressors, for the war was occasioned by their seizing and detaining four English vessels in the South sea trade.

" By the above express we hear that an English fleet [illegible] expected to act against the Spaniards in [illegible]."

BOSTON, July 14.

From New York—July 8.

The question on the bill which came down from the honorable Senate, for fixing the Permanent Residence of Congress, on the river Powtomack, at some place between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheque, after 10 years; and the Temporary Residence, at Philadelphia until the year 1800, was this day [illegible], and it passed in the affirmative.—

Yeas 36
Nays 29

The *FUNDING BILL* will be compleated and [illegible] in a few days; and there is a strong talk of an Assumption of the State Debts—I guess, at 3 per cent. Congress will assuredly rise by the last of this month.

By Capt. HARRIS from *Martinique* we are made acquainted with the particulars of the recent disturbances in that Island. They began on the 3d of June—and had rise from the Municipality denying the Mulatoes liberty to celebrate the day as the whites did. On which account a mulatto on sentry quarrelled with his Captain, and finally killed him. This creating an alarm—the mulattoes on duty, shut the gates of the fort, and fired from the loop holes on those who were out side. The report, that the mulattoes were rising called all the inhabitants to arms. A scene of savage hostility ensued—and about nineteen of the mulattoes and whites were *butchered*. The American vessels were boarded, and all the military weapons on board taken away—which the Viscount DE PONTEVES offered to pay for. There was not any firing from the navy, as was reported; and the Riot had subsided intirely when Capt. HARRIS left the Island.

Dispatches were sent by the Viscount DE PONTEVES to the Hon. CONSUL OF FRANCE, by a vessel which has arrived at Marblehead.

We are authorized to say, That the information some time since published in the papers, that the ports in the *French West-Indies*, were shut to the ships of the *United States*, is not authentick.

That the war in Europe will yet continue some time—the following extract of a letter from the Turkish Sultan, to one of the Pachas will evince.

"My intention, the vows I address to Heaven night and day, are not to lay my sabre in the scabbard, before, with the grace of God, I have avenged myself on my enemies. I hope that, for the glory of the Prophet our Lord, our Master, the Son of both worlds, Almighty God will help the execution of our projects."

SALEM, July 13.

By arrivals from the West-Indies since our last, the accounts of great disturbances in Martinique are corroborated. The accounts give no clear idea of the nature and object of the contention. It appears, however, that Conor Damas, the Governour of the island, is considered by the people as unfriendly to the revolution, and as having wantonly exerted his authority to discountenance and suppress any mark of acknowledgment of the present government—which has produced such violent animosities, that he has at length made some pretext for seizing on almost all the principal merchants, whom he has sent on board of a man of war, loaded with irons.

HARTFORD, July 12.

On Thursday last died, Mr. Ashbel Steel, of this town, in the 59th year of his age. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the evening before.—On opening him the surgeons found not only the air vessels, but the whole substance of his lungs filled with extravasated blood, tho the broken vessel could not easily be found.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 21.

The Schools in this town have been repeatedly visited as a late act of this State requires. The visitors observe and mention with particular pleasure the improvement which the children have made in writing, spelling, reading, and speaking, to their own honor, that of their faithful instructors, and the satisfaction of their friends. The motives to attend to the usefulness and happiness of the rising generation are so obvious, numerous and interesting, that an universal compliance with this salutary provision may be justly expected.

We find by papers from the various parts of the United States, that the glorious Anniversary of American Independence has been celebrated with usual ardour, by all the populous cities and towns.

Accounts from Antigua, via Montserat and Boston, say—That the British Declaration of War against Spain had arrived there.

The President of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint,

Henry Marchant, Judge—William Channing, Attorney, and William Peck, Marshal of the Judicial Court of the United States, for the District of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

SALE AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, at two o'clock, P. M, without reserve, for the benefit of the original owners, (the present holders having neglected to make good their arguments and thereby forfeited their title)

The Ship New Constitution.

Well built, and gilded on the head and stern, warranted sound in her timbers, except a *couple of plank* which sprung yesterday, supposed to be on account of the attraction of the South Pole, and during the time that the crew were hoisting anchor to sail for Philadelphia.

N.B. Ten years credit will be given to any Virginianite, Pennsylvanianite, or Boobyite, from Maryland or North-Carolina; and those who may be desirous of treating at private sale are requested to call at the *Necturnal Divan Room*, in Disunion-Street.

GENERAL ORDERS for the 4th DIVISION of the MILITIA, of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPRESSED with a sense of the great utility of regimental musters once a year, for the purposes of review, inspection and discipline—seeing and feeling the improvements made in this Division both by the officers and soldiers in the course of two or three years past, & being extremely pleased with the good humour and harmony which has prevailed among the troops, the Major-General directs that all the Regiments in this Division meet in the month of September next, in the following order:

Col. MURRAY will call his regiment together on the 13th.
Col. MATTOON on the 14th.
Col. MAYO on the 15th.
Col. STEBBINS on the 16th.
Col. TAYLOR on the 17th.
Col. SLOPER on the 21st.
The Regiment lately commanded by Col. BONNY, will meet on the 22nd.
Col. FLOWER's on the 23d.
Col. BURT's on the 24th.
Capt. DWIGHT's Cadet Company on the 29th.

The Artillery and Horse will parade as usual with the Regiments contiguous to them.

From the disposition and past conduct of the officers and soldiers, the General is persuaded that he need say nothing of the uniform of the troops, the neatness of their arms, and decency of their conduct.

At a division Court Martial held at Deerfield the 13th of March 1790, by order of Major-General SHEPHARD, whereof Col. Mattoon was President,—Capt. Abel Densmore, of the 5th Regiment, charged with disobedience of orders, in refusing to march his company on to the parade on the 11th of September last, agreeable to the Major-General's orders, was tried. The Court after mature consideration are of opinion, that Capt. Densmore is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and adjudge him to be removed from his office of Captain, and render him unfit to serve the Commonwealth in a military capacity, for three years. The General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately. The Court Martial whereof Col. Mattoon is President is dissolved.

At a division Court Martial held at Springfield, April 6, 1790, by order of the Major-General, whereof Col. Flowers was President—Capt. David Shaw, of the 1st. Regiment charged with un-gentleman-like behaviour at sundry times, particularly at William Scott, Esq'rs. on the 18th of August last, in saying it was none of the Field-Officers' business, or words to that effect, whether the several Captains made such returns to them on the day the Regment was ordered to meet, as was directed, likewise, on the 22nd of September last, when the Regiment was in review, by his inattention and disobedience of orders on the parade, was tried. The Court after hearing the evidences for and against the prisoner, and due consideration thereon, are of opinion that he is guilty, and adjudge him to be removed from his office of Captain, and incapable of serving the Commonwealth in a military capacity for one year. Though the proceedings of the Court Martial of which Col. Flowers is President, appear to the Major-General to be very regular, and that the Court did their duty agreeable to their oaths, yet on the application of several officers, and other concurring reasons, he thinks proper to defer a ratification of its decisions, and directs that Capt. Shaw be released from his arrest, and take the command of his company as a good officer ought to do, presuming that he will hereafter act with a proper and military attention and obedience to his superior officers. The Court Martial whereof Col. Flowers is President, is dissolved.

The General directs that all the Regiments meet & be formed for review and inspection by nine o'clock A. M. without fail. As much time has been fruitlessly expended heretofore at the publick dinners, the General recommends to the Field Officers not to leave the parade, or suffer the men to leave it till they are dismissed at night—necessary refreshments of any kind being easily had on the ground by a baggage waggon to each regiment—this [illegible] saving of time will be profitably employed in the various evolutions and manual exercise.

Brigadier-General PORTER will cause the troop of Horse lately commanded by Capt. DAVENPORT, to be organized with officers as soon as may be. The officers commanding Regiments will direct their Captains to make out an acurate return of their respective companies, noting those that are absent by sickness, by leave, and unavoidable business out of town—and likewise giving a particular statement of their arms, bayonets, & cartridge-boxes. The officers commanding Independent Companies of Artillery and Horse will give a particular statement of their men and equipments—these returns will be handed to the Deputy Adjutant General at the inspection.

By order of the Major-General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.
Springfield, July 7, 1790.

PAINTER's COLOURS.

Ebenezer Hunt,

Has just Received from London, a large and general assortment of

Painter's Colours,

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Drugs & Medicines

AS USUAL.

Northampton, July 6, 1790.

EXCISE.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire gives notice to those indebted for Excise, that have not settled their accounts with him up to the first day of May last, that they must render their accounts by the 10th of August next, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity to put their bonds in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, July 7, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of AARON WHITNEY, Esq. late of Northfield, deceased, represented insolvent, six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Captain Elisha Hunt, in Northfield, on the second Tuesdays & Wednesdays of August, September, October, November, December and January next.

JAMES LYMAN,
OBADIAH DICKINSON,
SAMUEL PRENTICE.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

STEPHEN BELDING, Adm'r.

Northfield, July 1, 1790.

TAKEN up by Joshua Shaw of Cumton, on the Twelfth of June last, and is now in the hands of *Rufus Hemenway*, at *Westhampton*, a dark bay coalt, two years old past, trots all. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 5, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of MOSES WARNER, 1st. late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent—*HEREBY GIVE NOTICE*—That six months are allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—they will attend that business at the house of Mr. Gideon Parsons, innholder in said Amherst, on the first Mondays in August, October, and December next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed after said term.

EBENEZER BOLTWOOD.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE.
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES COOK, Jun. Adm'r.

Also, all Persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL ALLIS, late of Amherst, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or their accounts will be put in suit without further notice.

MOSES COOK, Jun. Adm'r.

Amherst, June 21, 1790.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the night following the 6th inst. WILLIAM BURK, about 17 years old. Whoever will bring said servant to me the subscriber shall have three bungtown coppers, and three half Coppers, George the II.

ISAAC GOULD.

All persons are forbid trusting him on my account.
Heath, June 10, 1790.

BRoke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, 5 years old, with a Star in her forehead, shod before, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, July 20, 1790.

*** All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

Knox's Miscellany,

are desired to call for their Books.

The COUNTRYMAN'S WISH.

OF courtly grandeur let who will,
For me, climb up the slipp'ry hill;
Witness, ye Gods, I ne'er had yet
So mean a wish as to be great;
I only ask a small supply
For decent thrifty luxury,
In some obscure, tho' cleanly cell,
Where I, with leisure, bless'd may dwell,
And ne'er be ty'd by modish rules,
To worship knaves, or fawn on fools.
To great ones at the distant town,
I wou'd not be so much as known,
Nor should the rabble's praise or blame
E'er echo to and fro my name;
Calm and serene I'd steal away
From life be scarce-perceiv'd decay:
And when in this sweet privacy,
My noiseless days were all slipt by,
A good old countryman I'd die.
Death's grim approach sure needs must be
To him a huge perplexity,
Who dies too well to others known,
A stranger to himself alone.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT in addition to an act, made and passed February the fourteenth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "an act for rendering processes in law less expensive."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of October next, all original writs issuing out of the office of any Justice of the Peace, in this Commonwealth, under the authority of, and by virtue of the act aforesaid, shall before they are served, be endorsed on the back thereof by the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, or one of them, with his christian and surname, if he or they are inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or by his or their Agent or Attorney, being an inhabitant thereof—& when the Plaintiff is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, then his writ shall be indorsed in manner aforesaid, by some responsible person who is an inhabitant of this Common wealth—otherwise the said writ shall be abated—and the Court may upon motion, when it shall appear to their satisfaction, that the Plaintiff, Agent or Attorney, who endorsed the writ is not of sufficient ability to respond the cost which may arise in prosecuting his or their action, order, that the Plaintiff shall procure a new and responsible endorser; and such new endorser shall be held in the same manner, as if the endorsement had been made before the writ was served—and when the Plaintiff shall neglect to procure such new endorser, when directed thereto by the Court, he shall become nonsuit, but no costs shall be adjudged against him. And the Plaintiff, Agent, or Attorney who shall so endorse his name upon any original writ to be issued as aforesaid, shall be held, in case of the avoidance or inability of the Plaintiff, to pay the defendant all such costs as he shall recover, & to pay all prison charges that may happen when the Plaintiff shall fail to support his action.

And be it further enacted, That the records of the proceedings of Justices of the Peace, by virtue of the said law, shall be and hereby are made good and valid to all intents and purposes, without a seal, in the same manner as they would have been with a seal, any thing in the said law to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, June 24, 1790.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, June 24, 1790.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

A FEW COPIES OF

Buchan's Family Physician,

may be had of the Printer hereof.—Subscribers for the above work are requested to call for their books.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 5, 1790.

WHEREAS by a Resolve of the Legislature passed the tenth of March, A. D. 1787, it is required that the Select-men and other town officers in said resolve mentioned, should, previous to their entering on the execution of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth,

And whereas the reasons which made the provision in said Resolve then necessary, do now cease to exist—Therefore

RESOLVED, That the said Resolve, together with all the Resolves in addition thereto, be, and they hereby are repealed & made null and void.

And be it further RESOLVED, That in all and every instance, where the said Select-men, and other town officers, have neglected taking the oath required by said Resolve, their doings shall be, and they hereby are confirmed and established, as fully as if they had taken the said oath.

Sent up for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, June 15, 1790.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

A true copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE.

FOR the information of all concerned, the following resolve is made public, and all persons connected therewith are hereby requested to settle their respective accounts accordingly, and thereby prevent the necessity of putting them in suit, which will be the case with all those that are not settled on or before the third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court.

Alexander Hodgdon, *Treasurer & Receiver-General.*

Richard Devens, *Commissary-General.*

John Deming, *Committee for methodizing Public Accounts.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, *June 24, 1790.*

WHEREAS sundry unliquidated accounts and charges of money, cannon, arms and military stores, as well against towns and other corporations, as individuals, remain in the books of this Commonwealth, in the hands of the Treasurer, Commissary-General, & the Committee for methodizing the Public Accounts, respectively—And whereas also certain Committees appointed for the sale of the estates of Conspirators and Absentees, have failed to settle their accounts of such sales:

Resolved, That the said Treasurer, Commissary-General, and the said committee on Public Accounts, respectively, do immediately take the most effectual measures to notify and call to account, all such Corporations, Committees and Individuals, as remain accountable and charged in said books respectively, giving notice that unless such accounts are settled on or before the third Wednesday of the next session of the General Court, the same will be put in suit. And whereas the Corporations, Committees and Individuals, chargeable as aforesaid, may have sundry demands against this Commonwealth, which have not been duly liquidated and allowed.

Therefore *Resolved,* That with respect to the accounts and demands against this Commonwealth, of all Corporations, Committees and Individuals, remaining accountable for monies, military stores or other articles as aforesaid, or otherwise, a certain act of this Commonwealth, passed on the 9th of Feb. 1785, entitled, "An Act limiting the times within which accounts or demands against this Commonwealth shall be exhibited for liquidation and allowance," shall be, and hereby is suspended until the end of the said next Session of this General Court.

Sent up for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 25, 1790.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton,*

Large and small Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
Webster's Grammar,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Blistered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

JOSEPH CLAP, jun.

Has just received at his Store directly opposite the Meeting-House in Eastampton, an assortment of

English & West-India Goods,

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

Broadcloths,	Porringers
Velvets	Plates
Corduroys	Case Knives and Forks
Thicksetts	Cuttoes
Jeans and Fustians	Penknives
Lambskins	Shoe-knives
Baizes	Spurrs
Florentines	Snuff Boxes
Sattinet	Wood Screws
Lastings	Chest & Cupboard Locks
Black and Pink Moreens	Till & Fa l Locks
Shalloons	Table Locks
Durants	Tea Spoons
Callimancoes	Table do.
Camblereens	Horn Combs
Irish Linnens	Shoe & Knee Buckles
Vest Patterns	Sleeve Buttons
Bucram	Carpenter's Rules
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose	Brass Handles & Escutcheons
Men's Worsted do.	Brass & Paper Ink Pots
Men's Fancy Hose	Mill and Handsaw Files
Men's & Women's Leather Gloves,	Brass Stand-Table Ketches
Women's Worsted do.	Iron do.
Black & White Silk Mitts	Brass Hinges for Tables
Shawls	Iron do.
Callicoes, Chintzes	Brass Rules
Blue, Red, & White Pocket Handkerchiefs	Brass Nobbs
Common Stick Fans	Shears and Scissors
Quality & Shoe Binding	Spectacles
Cotton and Silk Flagg'd Handkerchiefs	Snuffers
Bandanno do.	Snaffle and Corb Bitts
Romal do.	Marking Irons
Barcelona do.	Tacks
Muslin	Awl Blades & Hafts
Muslin Handkerchiefs	Raisors
Plain Lawn	Buckle Brushes
Lawn Handkerchiefs,	Brass Cocks
Lawn Aprons	Curricombs
Cambrick	Stirrup-Irons
Black & White Millinet	Door Handles and Ketches
Black and White Gauze,	H & HL Hinges
Tiffany Handkerchiefs	Warming Pans
Mode of different widths	Pewter Quart and Pint Cups
Lutestrings	Block-tin Teapots
Red, Blue, White and Green Sarsenet	Writing Paper
Blue & Green Persians	4d and 10d Nails
Sewing Silk and Twist	Flints
A Variety of Ribbons	Steel Plated Handsaws
Black and White Edgings	Fishhooks
Dutch Lace	Plain Candlesticks
Tapes	Brass nubb'd do.
Holland & Cambric Threads	Jappan do.
Pins & Needles	A variety of Coat & Vest Buttons
Tastes	A number of articles of Crockery
Wire Ribbon	Padlocks
Stick Wire	Bellows
Bibles	W. I. and New-England Rum
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glass	Molasses
Brass Kettles	Sugar
Powder and Shot	Tea
Scickles	Chocolate
German Steel	Rock Salt
Pewter Platters	Indigo.
Quart and Pint Basons	

N. B. Most kinds of Country Produce will be received in payment.

June 28, 1790.

—*TO BE SOLD*—

A FARM,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, with a HOUSE, BARN, and JOINER'S SHOP, with an elegant SAW-MILL and CORN-MILL, both under one roof. The whole will be sold together, or the MILLS and a building spot of LAND. Payment may be made in neat stock, and a reasonable time given for payment—the farm lies two miles and an half from the Meeting-House in Chester.

—*ALSO*—

Another FARM of Fifty Acres with a small HOUSE and BARN—to be sold cheap, and neat Cattle will be taken in payment.

REUBEN SLAYTON.

Chester, June 16, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Barnardston, in the County of Hampshire, that they are taxed for the years 1786, 1788, and 1789, viz.

Joshua Fuller's land, State tax for 1785, 18s. Town and Minister's tax 5s. 5d. State tax for 1788, 2s. 4d. 3q. State tax for 1789, 2s. 7d. 2q. Town and Minister's tax, 14s. 3q.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 2nd day of August next, so much of said land will be then sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling-house of John Burke, innholder in said Barnardston, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOHN BURKE, Collector for 1786.

STEPHEN WEBSTER, jun. for 1788 & 1789

Bernardston, June 23, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 204.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

MR. Boudinot of the committee appointed for that purpose reported a bill to provide for the national defence.

The bill further to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States was read the 3d time and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing that he had given his assent to three acts, which originated in the House, viz.

An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

An act to satisfy the claims of John M'Cord against the United States.

A message from the Senate informed the House that they had passed the bill extending the enumeration law to the State of Rhode-Island.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Thomas Barclay was read—the substance of which is, that the sum of 3333⅓ dollars be allowed the memorialist in full for his services during the time he was employed by the United States, exclusive of necessary expences.

A motion for re-committing the report occasioned some debate, but was carried in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the ways and means to discharge the interest of the debt of the United States, the resolutions of the select committee were agreed to —these are 1st. to increase the impost one third—and the duties on the following enumerated articles to the sum annexed to each—

Distilled Spirits	15	Cents per gallon.
Madeira Wine	33	
Other Wines	18¼	
Molasses	3⅓	

Bohea Tea—10 Cents per lb.
Souchong and other black Teas, 18 1-6
Hyson—32
Other Green Teas—20⅔
Coffee—4
Brown Sugar—1½
Loaf do.—5
All other do.—2½
Pepper—7 4-100
Pimento—4½
Nutmegs—65
Mace—25
Cinnamon—50
Cloves—12½
Cassia—10

2. RESOLVED, That after the day of the discount of 10 per cent. of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States be discontinued, and that an addition of 10 per cent. be made to the duties on goods, wares and merchandize in any other ship or vessel.

ORDERED, that these Resolutions lie on the table till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, July 2.

The report of the committee of the whole House on the ways and means to discharge the interest on the debt of the United States was taken up, and agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Stone moved to insert the article salt, at an additional duty of two cents per bushel—this occasioned a lengthy debate—the motion was negatived.

A committee consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Tucker, was appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to the report.

A message was received from the Senate, with a bill determining the temporary and permanent residence of Congress—the substance of which is, that the temporary residence shall be at Philadelphia from the commencement of the next session in Dec. till the year 1800; & from that period the permanent residence to be on the Potowmack. This bill was read a first and second time—ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

The report of the committee on the fees, &c. to the Consuls of the United States, was taken into consideration. The first clause of the report authorised Consuls and Vice Consuls to receive fees similar to those established by law, in the places for which they are appointed—and where no such fees are established, they were to be allowed dollars on the entry and clearance of every American vessel of 100 tons and under—and dollars on every such vessel of 100 tons and upwards. This clause on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons was struck out. The other parts of the report, which allows them to receive dollars for copies of certificates and other documents, also to own American vessels, &c. were agreed to.—It was then voted that the bill be recommitted—and the committee instructed to consider and report what further provision should be made for Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

Mr. Benson had leave of absence for a fortnight.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, July 5.

This being the day on which the anniversary of Independence was to be celebrated, an early adjournment took place.

TUESDAY, July 6.

In Committee of the whole.

On the bill for determining the temporary and permanent seat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Sherman moved that the following words should be struck out of the first clause, viz. "On the river Potowmack at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and Conogocheque," and moved to insert a clause which should include the town of Baltimore in lieu thereof.

Mr. Stone said that the difference between gentlemen was, whether the Potowmack or Baltimore were most proper for the permanent residence. The dispute he said was become the most painful, the most disagreeable of any that could have happened to disturb the harmony of the United States. He wished the permanent residence could be finally settled. Baltimore is best for Maryland but the Potowmack for the United States. Upon the whole, Mr. Stone seemed to approve of the present bill.

Mr. Scott, in his usual forcible manner, insisted that there was no comparison between Baltimore and the Potowmack, the latter had so much the advantage of the former in point of convenience, and in almost every other respect, for a permanent residence.

Mr. Maddison defied gentlemen to prove any advantages which Baltimore possessed, that were not common to the Potowmack—besides, the latter had many superiour qualifications, as the centre of resources, territory and security of the United States. He replied to some arguments that had been used respecting the repeal of this bill. He observed, that if future legislatures did not pay respect to the acts of their predecessors, there would be an end of all government—he could entertain no such opinion. He concluded by declaring, that he thought the present bill the only means of uniting a majority.

Mr. Gerry. I rise, sir, with the greatest reluctance on the present occasion, because gentlemen, who have supported the bill, have declared, that they are predetermined against any amendments that can be offered, and the probability is, that they are already sure of a majority.

The consideration, sir, of this question, is imposed on Congress, contrary to the inclination and wishes of both Houses—that it was contrary to the inclination of this house is evident, from their having, not many days since, rejected a proposition for taking the permanent residence into consideration—that it was equally disagreeable to the Senate, has been manifested by their vote to refer the matter to the next session.

Should this be carried into effect, the probability, in my opinion, is, that it will disturb the tranquility of the union, and impede, the important business thereof. I believe every gentleman on the floor will join with me in opinion, that had not the questions of residence mingled with the other matters that have been under consideration, we should have compleated the funding system and other important business of the session to the satisfaction of our constituents, and have returned to our homes long before this time—and if there was a probability of terminating the disputes by a discussion of this bill it might be an inducement to go into the measure—but the bill itself, as I conceive, is calculated to continue and increase the embarrassments, for it is so partial, and so injurious to the interests of several states, that they can never rest satisfied under it.

We are told of the necessity, at this time, of establishing the permanent residence, but I have not yet been able to see that necessity. During the war, and until the adoption of this constitution, Congress have resided in many places, and their different adjournments have produced no uneasiness. Neither the legislatures of the states, or the citizens at large, attended to this circumstance, seeing the measures of Congress were calculated to promote the general welfare of the union. The measures of Congress, and not the places of their residence, are attended to by the people, and unless the former should in future be founded in wisdom, justice, and policy, whether Congress, hold their session on the Hudson, the Delaware, or the Potowmack, they cannot expect to escape the censure of their constituents. If the citizens of the union were unanimous in fixing the seat of government on the Potowmack, and the measures of Congress were inconsistent with the principles mentioned, would the place of their residence secure the approbation of the public? Or if, on the other hand, by a wise system of policy, Congress should promote the general interest of the states, would their temporary residence at any place expose them to censure? surely not, and the necessity alluded to, is imaginary; at least it is but an artificial necessity, arising from a mistaken principle, that because Congress formerly resided at Philadelphia, they must continue to reside there.

Mr. Gerry then stating, that, from the prevalence of this opinion, the members of Pennsylvania had been under the necessity of urging this matter last session, and mentioning the manner in which the bill, for fixing the residence, was then lost, observed, that he had a high respect for Philadelphia, it was an opulent and respectable city, and the state of Pennsylvania was very important to the union; so were the state and city of New-York; and it should be the policy of Congress to promote harmony, and not, by the line of conduct proposed in this bill, to excite jealousies and feuds between the two states. The proposition, in the bill for fixing the permanent residence, he considered as a manœuvre, to adjourn Congress to Philadelphia; and observe, that it would sow the seeds of discord between those states, that it would be communicated to other states, and that thus the heats and animosities of parties would extend to the measures of government, and continue to disturb the tranquility of the union. The expence of travel has been urged as a reason for immediately fixing the permanent residence; but is this a tax on the members of Congress or their respective states? Is it not paid out of the public treasury? surely it is, and the argument can have no weight. It is also said the inconvenience will extend to citizens who may have applications to the federal government, and when it is considered how small their number is, I can hardly conceive gentlemen are serious in their arguments; but is it not as convenient for the citizens, in general, to come to New-York, as it will be to go to the Potowmack? I would venture to affirm, if the sense of the citizens at large could be known, a majority would prefer the former. It is also urged, that the water communications are dangerous, and that members risk their lives in coming to this city; but, in my opinion, the risk will be greater in going by land to, and in residing on the Potowmack, than in coming by water and residing here: for do we not frequently see instances of gentlemen travelling from the south to repair and invigorate their broken constitutions? Surely the argument, as it relates to the risk of this life, is against gentlemen. If however the necessity exists of immediately fixing the permanent residence, why place it on the Potowmack? This indeed may afford the most immediate communication with the western territory, but the attachment thereof and of the atlantic states to the union will depend, as has been shewn, on the policy of the measures and not on the place of the residence of Congress. And whilst gentlemen, are attentive to the object of fixing the seat of government, they are endeavouring to attain it by measures which may disaffect the state of New-York, a state of more importance to the union than perhaps the whole of the western territory. I have personally no objection to residing on the Potowmack, but a majority of the states are opposed to the measure, for soon after the adjournment of Congress to Princeton, application was made, if my memory serves me, for their opinion respecting a proper situation for a federal city, and eight states from New-Hampshire to Delaware inclusively, were against placing it further south than the river Delaware; and those states contain a much greater proportion of wealth and population than the remaining states.

Nevertheless the centrality of the Potowmack is urged. If gentlemen will attend to the representation they will find 43 out of 65 members east of that river. Is there any reason then, under such circumstances, and when there are but 13 states, that the government should be carried to the southern boundary of the ninth state. Gentlemen tell us of the liberality of this measure; is this liberal, is this accommodating the union? or is it only accommodating the states in the neighbourhood and to the southward of the Potowmack? If we mean to be liberal in fixing the permanent residence, let me enquire of the gentlemen from the southern states, whether the consent of the eastern members to go to Baltimore is not a concession they ought to close with? I call on gentlemen, in any question, to shew a spirit of accommodation equal to this. Nevertheless it is proposed by this bill, that the members who may hereafter be appointed to Congress from the northern states shall be dragged to the Potowmack contrary to their own inclinations.

Sir, if the residence of Congress was to be fixed at Baltimore, there would be some prospect of our establishing a permanent residence. But what prospect does the bill afford of permanency, by placing it at Connogocheque? Enquiries will be made, where in the name of common sense is Connogocheque, and I do not believe that one person in a thousand in the United States knows that there is such a place on earth. If the second class of American nobility, the society of St. Tammany, if the worthy citizens of this order had passed a vote to celebrate the festival in their wigwam at Connogocheque, I should have thought that there was some sense in the measure; but for the grave council of the United States, to pass a bill that the seat of government should be removed to that place, is a measure too ridiculous to be credited; few will suppose that Congress are serious. It will be generally viewed, as has been stated, a mere political manoeuvre. You might as well induce a belief, that you are in earnest by inserting Mississippi, Detroit, or Winnipiseokee Pond, as Connogocheque. If however, the bill passes, and Congress are in earnest, I presume we must immediately employ persons to cut down the woods, to lay out streets, and if we can find moneys to erect buildings for the accommodation of Congress and their officers; and when this is accomplished, what are the members to do? Are they to carry their tents and marquees with them in summer, and to repair to their barracks in winter; or are the United States to erect houses for every member of Congress, and for the families of the officers of government? Do gentlemen suppose that this will be done, or do they expect that members will be accommodated as they ought to be? Will markets and all those conveniences be found there that are necessary for Congress, and that they have a right to expect?

What society will there be at Connogocheque? Will the citizens go there & erect buildings merely because Congress are to reside there a few months every year. Whoever expects this will probably be disappointed—there must be other inducements. Would not members of Congress find themselves in a very disagreeable situation at their permanent residence? Would they not sicken at their lonely seat? Would they not after a short residence adjourn to Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or some other place, and leave their superb edifices *at the seat of government*, a perpetual monument of congressional folly?

But, sir, I cannot persuade myself Congress will go to any part of the Potowmack proposed by the bill. Gentlemen who are in favor of it admit, that Pennsylvania is near the centre of the wealth and population of the union. Can it be conceived then, that after ten years residence Congress will remove from the city of Philadelphia? At the end of that period, few, if any, southern members would be found in favor of a removal from so agreeable a situation to Connogocheque; they appear to be now in favor of the bill, principally because it will remove Congress to that city, and this I consider as the ultimatum of their wishes.

There is a provision in this bill that has an extraordinary aspect: the buildings are to be erected on the east of the Potowmack: how has it happened that the members from Virginia, as respectable a state as any in the union, should consent to deprive her of the chance of having within her limits the seat of government? Perhaps the history of the proceeding may account for this circumstance; but the provisions in the bill have less appearance of parliamentary deliberations and discussion, than of negociation and intrigue;—and is it conceivable, that the union can be supported by such measures as these?

I think enough has been said to show, that it will be difficult to persuade the citizens of the United States, or even ourselves, that we have any intention of establishing the seat of government in the manner proposed; but if instead of Potowmack, Baltimore should be inserted, there will be a prospect, and I confess it will be a pleasing prospect of a permanent residence for Congress. Sir, at Baltimore, if our information is right, there are not less than 15000 citizens: it is a flourishing city, in which your treasury affairs may with ease and convenience be conducted; and in which you are sure of society. The city of Baltimore, and the wilderness to which gentlemen proposed to carry Congress, admit of no comparison.

Mr. Gerry then noticed the general expectation that Congress would remain at New-York, until they fixed their permanent residence—the expence which the citizens had incurred in consequence thereof, and the ill effects which a removal would have on the minds of the citizens. Sir, said he, the late expenditures of the citizens of New-York, have not been equalled by any other place, and no gentleman will deny that they were incurred for the accommodation of Congress.—Would the citizens have erected such an elegant building as this, which would do honour to any city, unless for the purpose mentioned? has not the state in addition to this provided for building a palace, which we have reason to suppose will be appropriated to the use of the President of the United States?—These expences have been incurred by citizens distressed, impoverished, and reduced to indigent circumstances by the war; is it just, is it generous, so suddenly to leave them?—Mr. Gerry then noticed the arguments of several gentlemen who had spoke on the subject, and made several other observations.

Mr. Vining replied to Mr. Gerry, and observed, that his arguments might tend to inflame the minds of the people of New-York. He mentioned the conduct of the house, in the last session, and the bill which had given four years temporary residence to New-York, and the permanent residence to Germantown, which was lost in the Senate. He also mentioned that Congress have already resided six years in New-York, and that the Potowmack is more central and more safe. He complained that it was not so much this dispute about residence which had put a stop so often to the publick business, but another subject (the assumption) and concluded with making some general remarks on the different probabilities of the causes from whence disunion might be produced.

Mr. Clymer, and some other members, added a few words, when, on motion, the committee rose and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Mr. Burke made some observations on what had fallen from the gentleman from Delaware, and in reply to what had been said respecting his sincerity. He declared that what he had said yesterday could not bear any such construction, as that he had been insincere—the contrary was the case. With respect to what Mr. Vining had hinted about inflaming the people, thereby insinuating that his friend's (Mr. Gerry) arguments had such a tendency, Mr. Burke said it was an unfair construction, and an improper suggestion with regard to the inhabitants of New-York, whose disposition had never led them to any act of violence against the Representatives of the union. Respecting the defence set up by Mr. Vining, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burke alledged that they did not stand in any need of Mr. Vining's assistance, for their own members were men of great abilities, and men who are highly respected.

Mr. Gerry made some observations on what Mr. Vining had said yesterday, and Mr. Vining explained. Mr. Gerry then proceeded to declare that he had no personal objections to the Potowmack, but he thought that members should pay some respect to the opinions of their constituents. It was formerly the opinion of the eastern people, that the seat of government should not be carried beyond the banks of the Delaware—and while the old Congress sat at Annapolis, there was danger of disunion. In fact, Mr. Gerry said, that if some of the eastern members were to vote for certain southerly positions, such conduct would amount to a disqualification. He further mentioned the proposition of impost and tonnage at the northward and eastward, which was 2-3ds of the southern states—and concluded by some general remarks upon the unhealthiness of the Potowmack to northern constitutions—all which considerations might occasion a repeal of this bill if it should be now passed into a law.

Mr. Sedgwick objected to the excentricity of the Potowmack—at the same time he did not approve of the amendment.

Mr. Sherman supported his motion with great ability and candour—and Mr. White opposed it.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) rose in favour of the amendment, because he thought it a reasonable and a prudent measure. He said that the successors of the present representatives of Pennsylvania, would not be confined by the acts of their predecessors. As the present representation of the union stood, there were northward of Maryland, including that state, 36 members, and 29 at the southward—but after the next enumeration takes place, the superiority of numbers will always be against the Potowmack—he supposed it might be as 48 and 35—What has given rise, said he, to this measure, and why shall we concur for ten years, when, as my colleague has observed, we may be in the kingdom come?

The year 1800 will be a new æra, and we are making laws for the next century—but the people of Pennsylvania will be as anxious in the next century to keep Congress, as they are now carry them there. The interests of the union, Mr. Smith thought, would be better combined at Baltimore—but the two states of Pennsylvania and Virginia seem determined to settle this matter without consulting the rest of the union—they are resolved to provide comfortable quarters for themselves for ten years, and then leave futurity to shift for itself.

Mr. Smith, among many other judicious remarks, observed, that many of the members would not like to go back into the wilderness and rusticate themselves. He was not for taking things theoretically, but agreeably to the customs of mankind as we find them.

This bill, we are told by its advocates, must not be altered or amended—it is a *noli me tangere* and the Senate will not pass it, if a single comma be changed, yet it is evident, there are exceptionable parts in the bill.

The insertion of the Potowmack is altogether a mere bait—and although it comes to this house in the shape of a bill, yet it is an absolute edict, which we are not allowed to touch, but only agree to and register.

Mr. Smith concluded by expressing a desire, that Baltimore might be inserted, and hoped the House would see the propriety of combining the interests of the union by embracing the proposition.

Mr. Maddison reverted to some of the gentleman's arguments on a former occasion, when they abhorred the idea of fixing the permanent residence at Baltimore. He was against any amendment whatever, and warned the house, that if any alternative should take place, the bill would certainly be lost in the Senate.

LONDON, May 15.

Government, is said, have received the following important advice from our Consul at the Court of Spain, viz. that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has just been solemnly ratified between the King of Spain and Sardinia, the Empress of Russia and the States of Venice, in order to resist by force the present politicks of the British and Prussian Cabinets.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is now done at 15l. per cent.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 2.

"On Friday last the noted Paul Jones, lately an Admiral in the Russian service, landed from a packet boat at this place. Being dressed in the Russian uniform, his person was not recognized till after his baggage was sent to the Custom-house for examination, when the outside directions of one or two parcels caused the discovery. The populace, having information of his arrival, surrounded the [illegible] was; and were not sparing in denouncing their resolution of exercising vengeance upon him, if they [illegible] hold of him, in consequence of which he privately [illegible]ed out of town the same day."

The dissolution of Parliament depends wholly on event of a Spanish war. If hostilities are found necessary, a new Parliament will be immediately called, as no Minister would choose to enter into a war with a Parliament near its expiration:—If things blow over, Parliament may probably sit some time longer.

The 24th being the earliest day on which it is calculated that the messenger from Spain, with his Catholick Majesty's answer to the remonstrances of the British ministry, can arrive, nothing certain relative to our present dispute with the Spaniards can be pronounced. Even the best informed members of the Cabinet scarce form a conjecture on the subject. And it is possible that from accident, or unavoidable delays, the arrival of the messenger may be two or three days later; we must wait with patience till he comes, when we shall take the first opportunity of laying the result of his message before our readers.

Monday last two transports sailed from Plymouth for Quebeck, with four companies of artillery, and a quantity of ordinance stores on board, which went without a convoy;—a proof, perhaps, that ministry do not expect war soon.

The confidence of the publick respecting peace or war, begins now to increase in favour of the former. Fifty guineas are at present given to receive one hundred, if we have a war with Spain. But though tranquility on the side of the Spaniards may be maintained, it does not seem perfectly secure in other parts. All the accounts brought over by the last mails from Germany, are filled with the military preparations making in that quarter; and should a war break out between Prussia and Austria, it will be hardly possible for England to go free.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 2.

"The face of things here has taken a very full change, and bears all the appearance of war. The workmen are busily employed in our dock-yards in getting a fleet ready for sea, and the same bustle pervades the military departments. These new appearances are in consequence of some recent dispatches from the Court of London, with whose [illegible]port is, we are shortly to unite in a war against Spain."

Another revolution, favourable to the liberties of human nature has taken place in Germany. The inhabitants of the country of Malmedy and Stavelo have not only driven away their Prince Abbe and his Councellors, but the Elector of Cologne's troops sent to keep the peace; all of whom have been obliged to take the rout to Cologne.

BRISTOL, May 17.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday evening, [illegible] clock, May 15.

"Without any apparent cause (for no fresh intelligence had been received this morning at any of the publick offices) the stocks have got up to two per cent since yesterday. The 3 per cents were yesterday done at 71½ up to 72, and this day they were done at [illegible] and 74¼. The report circulated this day se'nnight that Prince William Henry East-Indiaman was taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a 'Change Alley trick like the rumour of a man of war being captured, done for the purpose of sinking the value of stock, which being known now to be false reports, the funds will continue to get up again, unless any government intelligence of importance should arrive to depress them. All was peace this morning in 'Change Alley, and buying and selling went on more quietly than any day for this fortnight past.—Pressing on the river and in town goes on as briskly as ever."

GEORGE-TOWN, [*Potowmack*,] June 19.

A private letter from Ireland, received at this city, communicates a disgraceful account of the continued persecuting policy of their parliament. Though the legislature hath at length rescinded the code of penal laws, still liberty is shackled, and the Catholick is excluded from any share in the formation of laws, intimately connected with his property and his life, while he continues to worship the creator of the universe according to the suggestions of his conscience, and that form of divinity handed down from a long line of illustrious ancestors.

The writer alluded to, having expatiated with a degree of enthusiasm on the liberties of America, and the excellence of our federal constitution, pathetically laments the distance of that day which he has appointed for planting his family and removing a colony to a land of Freedom and Virtue—where, alone, the Tyrants of the Old World may learn lessons of magnanimity, moderation and wisdom! He seems not to entertain a shadow of doubt of introducing, into our Western Territory, a most respectable, useful and numerous class of emigrants, should the prayer of his memorial receive a favourable ear from the Congress of the United States.

WILMINGTON, July 10.

The following extraordinary circumstance lately happened in Harford county, Maryland:

Miss Sally Wilson, a young lady, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, being indisposed, had taken some medicine prescribed by the Doctor, but incautiously drinking some cold water, it immediately, to all appearance, deprived her of life, & her sorrowing friends were preparing to lay her out, when some present proposed putting sweet oil in her mouth, which was accordingly done, and in a few minutes returning life appeared, and she is now in a fair way of recovery.

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) June 14.

We had yesterday several severe shocks of lightning, attended with very heavy thunder. One of which was very uncommon to be felt in Bennington; it struck a large chery tree a few rods from maj. David Robinson's, (near the meeting house) and shivered it almost beyond description. The pieces of bark and splinters of the wood scattered in a circle round the stump of the tree, at the distance of twelve rods, look as though they were strewed by the hand of art. If every pore of the tree had been completely charged with the electric fluid, and all burst asunder at the same instant, the explosion could not have been greater, nor the tree more extensively distributed.

BOSTON, July 22.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of Commencement at the University in Cambridge, about 10 o'clock A.M. His Excellency the Governor, and suit, His Honor the Lt. Governor, several members of the hon. Council and Senate, and a number of other gentlemen of distinction, arrived at Harvard Hall, having been accompanied on their tour from this town, by the High sheriff of Suffolk County, and the Roxbury company of Light Horse, commanded by Col. Tyler. They were received by the Fellows of the Corporation, Professors and Tutors, and conducted to the Philosophy-Room, where the board of Overseers met. The business necessary to be done previous to the solemnities of the day was here transacted; and about 11 o'clock they went in the usual procession to the meeting house.

The degree of BATCHELOR of ARTS, was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz.

Thomas B. Adams	David Smith
Erasmus Babbit	Daniel Staniford
Jonathan Bowman	Micah Stone
John Callender	John Sullivan
Samuel Chandler	James Sullivan
Pitt Clark	George Sullivan
Samuel C. Crafts	John Tappan
Richard Cutts	Thomas C. Thatcher
Joseph Dennie	Thomas Thomas
Nahum Fay	Daniel Tilton
Thomas Gray	Paul Trapier
Jonathan Grout	Abijah Tufts
Benjamin Haley	Roger Vose
Peter Holt	Samuel Walker
John C. Howard	Jonathan Ware
Gilbert H. Hubbard	Joseph Warren
William Ingalls	Josiah Waters
Daniel Marrett	Samuel Welles
Stephen Moody	Benjamin Whitwell
Josiah Quincy	Francis Withers
Nathaniel Ruggles	Samuel Wragg

And the degree of MASTER of ARTS was conferred on the following gentlemen:

William L. Abbot	Walter Hunnewell
Abiel Abbot	Joseph Jackson
John Q. Adams	Ephraim Kendal
Jonathan Amory	Nathaniel Lawrance
Benjamin Beale	Ebenezer Learned
Gardner L. Chandler	James Lloyd
William Cranch	Samuel Mead
John Forbes	Hezekiah Packard
Oliver Fiske	Samuel Putnam
Bossenger Foster	Isaac Rand
Nathaniel Freeman	John Sever
Thomas Hammond	Francis Welch
Thadeus M. Harris	Samuel Willard.

Never did the face of the earth exhibit a more promising appearance than at the present season. Such burdens of grass have seldom been known, as are now cut. English grain is uncommonly filled out, and if no unforeseen accident happens, will yield a rich harvest. Indian Corn is very flourishing, and the fruit trees of all kinds are richly laden. How happy the situation of an American Farmer! Proprietor of the soil he cultivates, "he acknowledges no landlord but the Lord of all land;" and it may truly be said, that "God hath given him of the dew of Heaven and of the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine." [*Salem Gazette*."]

About 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Mansfield, of Lynnfield, was severely shocked by lightning; which struck the top of the chimney, and took off the south part to the roof, and shook the whole to such a degree, as to unite six smokes into one—tore up the hearth—then entered a large sleeper which led to another in the middle of the room, and tore the floor all up as it went—from thence took its course to another part of the house, and went out under a bed at the corner, in which were two persons, who received no injury, altho' the bed was much damaged, the cord broken into a number of pieces, & the bed clothes considerably burnt—as it went out of the house, it tore away the boards, and in that part much damaged the frame; thence proceeded to a chaise house, several rods from the dwelling house, and set some tow on fire, which must have consumed that, with all the adjacent buildings, had not the fire been immediately extinguished by one of the family, who in the alarm had run out of doors. The lightning, in its progress through the house entirely demolished two large windows, broke the sashes, and melted the glass, besides slightly damaging two or three other windows at the opposite part of the house—it overturned the furniture, unhinged the doors, and almost entirely destroyed all the brittle ware in the house. There were 15 persons lodged in different parts of the house; but, protected by a Divine Providence, not one of them received the least injury.

We are credibly informed, that on Monday last, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a violent storm of hail, rain and wind, did considerable damage to the wheat, and other grain, in the Nine Partners, (State of N. York) and that near Quaker-Hill the effects of it were very extraordinary, upon the farms of Jonathan Akins, Isaac Underhill, and others in that vicinity—Mr. Akins having near sixty acres of beautiful wheat levelled to the ground, his corn, oats and flax nearly all ruined. The hail was uncommon in sizes as well as quantity, some of them measuring at least two inches square. Thus we see blasted, as it were in a moment, the hopes of the honest husbandman, when anticipating the joys of a luxuriant approaching harvest.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, South-Carolina, dated July 6.

"The excessive quantities of rain that have lately fallen, not only injured the crops exceedingly, by overflowing the fields of rice, but was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, which did additional damage. In George-Town, several houses were struck, in one of which the lightning entered, and split the thumb of a taylor in a very extraordinary manner, without affecting any other part of him; and in adjacent plantations, several negroes have fallen a sacrifice to this elementary ire."

Last week at Pownalborough, in the County of Lincoln, before the Supreme Judicial Court, came on the trial of SAMUEL HADLOCK, of Mount Desert, for the Murder of ELIAB LITTLEFIELD GOTT, a young man of about 22 years of age; and after a trial which lasted the whole day, the Jury returned their Verdict, that the prisoner was *Guilty*.—In the course of the trial, it appeared that Hadlock previous to his committing the horrid murder, had worked himself up into a violent passion with his neighbours, on account, *as he said*, of their propagating some stories to his disadvantage; the first effect of which discovered itself at the house of one Manchester, where, after some abusive language he seized Mrs. Manchester by the hair of her head, pulled her out of doors, and threw her on the ground several times, in a great rage—he then left the house & in a short time after called to the deceased, who at this time was passing by, in a boat, requested to be set across the river in his boat. With this friendly design Gott went on shore—Hadlock enquired where he was going with his boat? Gott answered to an Island after land. Hadlock told him he had no right there, as he himself had a lease of the Island. Gott replied that he did not know it. Upon this, Hadlock fastened the boat and plunged Gott three times under the water holding him down some time—he then with a large club drove the young man & a boy that was with him up to Manchester's house, where he found one Richardson, who had been called to the aid of this distressed family—he immediately seized Richardson by the collar, thrust him out of doors with great violence, who taking the advantage of a fence, jumped over, pulled Hadlock against the fence, and held him—at this instant Mr. Gott came out, Hadlock caught hold of his hair and held his head down on his own breast, he was relieved by Mrs. Manchester—Richardson now permitted Hadlock to rise, on his *solemn promise* that he would behave decently, and not offer further abuse to the company; no sooner was he at liberty, than he snatched up an hedge-stake and pursued the young men, but not being able to come up with Richardson, he pursued Gott, whose clothes were wet, and boots filled with water, soon came up with him, and knocked him down; the young man then begged him to spare his life, and that God would have mercy on him! Hadlock *told him to pray quick, for it should be the last time*; repeating his blows which fractured his skull in several places.—The witness testified that they left them in this situation, not daring to return until the next morning, when they found Mr. Gott both senseless and speechless in Manchester's house, which had been deserted over night by the family.—Mr. Gott survived but a few hours.—Thus fell an innocent young man, a victim to the ungoverned passions of an unprovoked neighbour, probably too much inflamed with strong drink.—Let such as indulge this vice take warning by Hadlock's unhappy situation, especially when they are reminded that the law considers intoxication as aggravation, rather than excuse for a crime.

The prisoner appeared to be sensible of his situation when sentence of death was pronounced upon him, and joined in the concluding sentence of the Court, usual on such occasions, "*that God Almighty would have mercy on his soul.*"

NORTHAMPTON, July 28.

The Hon. Senate of the United States, on the 15th inst. accepted the report, and passed the Resolutions for ASSUMING that part of the State debts mentioned therein, by, we hear, a majority of TWO.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, a reward of *eight hundred dollars* is offered for the apprehending and securing Benjamin Walker, Henry Walker, Joseph Walker, and Samuel Doyle, or 200 dollars for each and every of them.

It appears by the depositions of William Moore, and Robert King, that the above men barbarously murdered two friendly Indians, who came to the settlement on Pine Creek, Northumberland County, to trade.—The above money will be paid on conviction of the said men.

Mr. BUTLER,

If you will publish the following extract of a letter respecting the duty on carriages, you will oblige at least one customer.

"*Northampton, July 26, 1790.*

"SIR,

"YOUR's of Friday last is received—You observe, "That the Collector of Excise for this County "is of opinion, that the duty on carriages must be "paid agreeably to the rates established in the old Ex"cise Act," and say "that you are of a different opin"ion, and ask for my sentiments on the subject."

I had no doubt when the last Excise Bill passed, nor do I believe there was a member in either House who had a doubt but that the duty on carriages for this year would be paid as set in that Bill. And now on examining the act, both as to the letter and spirit of it, I cannot see that there is room even for a decent quibble.

The first enacting clause declares, "That on and after the first day of May *next* there shall be paid on the following articles the excise duty to them respectively *herein* affixed." And the eleventh enacting clause says, "That the owner or possessor of carriages shall pay to the Collector *in the month of May yearly*, the duty affixed to them respectively *in this Act*." Now *last May* was undoubtedly the May *next after* the passing of *this Act*—and carriages are most certainly among the articles enumerated in the first clause. The fact is, that all duties *not grown due on the last day of April* are to be demanded and paid agreeably to the Act that began to operate on the first day of May last—The duty on carriages had not grown due on the last of April, and therefore is made payable according to the new act.—But you will observe that the excise that was to be collected in May, became due on the last day of April on those articles, and those only which were to be accounted for, and *sworn* to in May; and therefore to be paid agreeably to the old act. But it is not so with carriages—The duty on them was never due on the last day of April, either by the present, or any other act—neither were they ever to be included in Excise accounts, or sworn to by the possessor; and cannot in my opinion, come under the old act by any possible construction.

The return of the carriages, in April, under the old act, has no more to do with that act, respecting the rate of duty, than a hogshead of Rum and other articles have, that were receipted for under the old act, and on hand the first of May—And I believe it never yet entered the head of any person, that rum and other articles purchased in April, and on hand in May, must pay the excise that existed in April. Why? Because being on hand the first of May, the excise on them had not grown due on the last of April, and therefore, not made payable according to an act that then ceased to operate—ceased, at least, so far as respected duties and penalties not then incurred. But there is as much reason that rum and other articles should pay according to the date of the certificate, as there is that the carriages should according to the date of the return."

Levi Shephard,

Has just Imported from London, a large quantity of

Painter's Colours.

He has likewise a quantity of Dye Stuffs, such as

Logwood,	Copperas,
Fustick,	Oil of Vitriol,
Red-Wood,	Allum,
Madder,	&c. &c.

Which he will sell at a small profit for good pay. He has also for sale, European, East and West-India

GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES.

Northampton, July 26, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of EZEKIEL ROOT, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. John Howland, in Greenfield, on the first Mondays of September, and November, next.

WILLIAM SMALLEY,
ANDREW PUTNAM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES BASCOM, Adm'r.

Greenfield, July 12, 1790.

EXCISE.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire gives notice to those indebted for Excise, that have not settled their accounts with him up to the first day of May last, that they must render their accounts by the 10th of August next, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity to put their bonds in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, July 7, 1790.

BRoke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, 5 years old, with a Star in her forehead, shod before, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, July 20, 1790.

*** All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY.

are desired to call for their Books.

AN ODE,
TO PEACE OF MIND.
BY COWPER.

COME, Peace of Mind, delightful gueſt!
Return, and make thy downy neſt,
Once more in this ſad heart:
Nor riches I nor pow'r purſue,
Nor hold forbidden joys in view,
We therefore need not part.

Where wilt thou dwell, if not with me,
From avarice and ambition free,
And pleaſure's fatal wiles;
For whom, alas! doſt thou prepare
The ſweets that I was wont to ſhare,
The banquet of thy ſmiles?

The great, the gay, ſhall they partake
The heav'n that thou alone canſt make;
And wilt thou quit the ſtream,
That murmers through the dewy mead,
The grove and the ſequeſter'd ſhade,
To be a gueſt with them?

For thee I panted, thee I priz'd,
For thee I gladly ſacrific'd
Whate'er I lov'd before:
And ſhall I ſee thee ſtart away,
And helpleſs, hopeleſs, hear thee ſay—
Farewel! we meet no more?

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 14, 1790.

RESOLVED, That the Commonwealth be, and hereby is divided into eight diſtricts, for the purpoſe of electing eight perſons to repreſent the people thereof in the Congreſs of the United States, each diſtrict to elect one Repreſentative, who ſhall be an inhabitant of ſuch diſtrict, and that the diviſion of the Commonwealth into diſtricts, be as follows, viz.

The County of Suffolk, to be one diſtrict.

The County of Eſſex, to be one diſtrict.

The County of Middleſex to be one diſtrict.

The Counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, to be one diſtrict.

The Counties of Plymouth and Barnſtable to be one diſtrict.

The Counties of Briſtol, Duke's County and Nantucket, to be one diſtrict.

The County of Worceſter to be one diſtrict.

The Counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Waſhington and Hancock, to be one diſtrict.

And it is further Reſolved, That the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this Commonwealth, ſhall in manner as the law directs for calling town-meetings, cauſe the inhabitants of their reſpective towns and diſtricts, duly qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the General Court of this Commonwealth, to aſſemble on the firſt Monday of October next, to give in their votes for their reſpective Repreſentatives, to the Selectmen who ſhall preſide at ſaid meeting—And the Selectmen or major part of them ſhall in open town meeting ſort and count the votes, and ſhall form a liſt of the names of the perſons voted for, with the number of votes for each perſon ſet againſt his name—and the town clerk ſhall make a record thereof, and the Selectmen ſhall make publick declaration in open town-meeting of the names of the perſons voted for, and of the number of votes they reſpectively have, and ſhall in open town meeting, ſeal up ſaid liſt certified by the Selectmen, and tranſmit the ſame, within ten days next after ſuch meeting, to the Sheriff of the County in which ſuch town lies, who ſhall tranſmit the ſame to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on, or before the firſt Monday of November next—And the Secretary ſhall lay the ſame before his Excellency the Governor and the Council—and in caſe of an election for any diſtrict, by a majority of all the votes returned from ſuch diſtrict, his Excellency the Governor is hereby requeſted forthwith to tranſmit to the perſon ſo choſen, a certificate of ſuch choice, ſigned by the Governor, and counter ſigned by the Secretary.

Provided nevertheleſs, That ſuch Towns and diſtricts as lie within any county, in which there is no ſheriff, ſhall return ſuch liſt to the Secretary's office in the ſame term of time, as ſheriffs are required to do it.

And in caſe no perſon ſhall be choſen by a majority of all the votes in any diſtrict—His Excellency the Governor is hereby requeſted to cauſe precepts to iſſue to the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, in ſuch diſtrict, directing and requiring ſuch Selectmen to cauſe the inhabitants of their reſpective towns and diſtricts as aforeſaid, to aſſemble as aforeſaid, on a day in ſuch precept to be appointed, to give in their votes for a Repreſentative in Congreſs, as aforeſaid—and the ſame proceedings ſhall be had thereon, in all reſpects, as is before directed in this reſolve; and the Selectmen ſhall make return to the Sheriff in manner aforeſaid, within ten days next after ſuch meeting—and the Sheriff ſhall make return thereof, into the Secretary's office, on or before ſuch a day as his Excellency the Governour ſhall appoint in ſuch precept—and the Secretary ſhall lay the ſame before his Excellency the Governor and the Council—and his Excellency the Governour is hereby requeſted to cauſe the perſon who ſhall be choſen as aforeſaid, to be ſerved with a certificate thereof, as aforeſaid—and the ſame proceedings ſhall be had, ſo often as any diſtrict ſhall fail of making choice of a Repreſentative as aforeſaid—and his Excellency the Governor is requeſted to iſſue his precepts accordingly. And his Excellency the Governor is further requeſted to ſend with each precept to the Selectmen of thoſe towns and diſtricts, where no perſon ſhall have been choſen as aforeſaid, a liſt of four perſons who had the higheſt number of votes in ſuch diſtrict, (if ſo many were voted for) with the number of votes each perſon had affixed to his name.

And be it further Reſolved, That if the Selectmen of any town or diſtrict ſhall neglect to tranſmit to the Sheriff of the county to which they belong, the liſt of votes, as by this reſolve they are directed, in every ſuch caſe it ſhall be the duty of ſuch Sheriff, either by himſelf or his deputy, to repair to ſuch Selectmen, and receive of them ſuch liſt—and ſuch Selectmen ſhall jointly and ſeverally, be holden to pay to ſuch Sheriff, the ſame fees, as are by law allowed for travel, in caſes of civil proceſs; and ſuch Sheriff ſhall return ſuch liſt to the Secretary's office, as is before directed in this reſolve:—And it ſhall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the reſpective counties, on their receiving this reſolve, or any precept from his Excellency the Governour, for the purpoſes mentioned in this reſolve, to tranſmit the ſame ſeaſonably, to the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts, within their reſpective counties, to whom they are reſpectively directed; & the Sheriffs of the reſpective counties, ſhall be entitled to receive out of the treaſury of this Commonwealth, the ſame fees for tranſmitting this reſolve, and the precepts aforeſaid, as they are allowed by law, for diſperſing Proclamations, and the ſame fees for returning the votes as aforeſaid, as are allowed by law, for returning the votes for Governour, Lieutenant-Governour and Senators of this Commonwealth.

And be it further Reſolved, That each Sheriff, who neglects to do and perform the duties, which by this reſolve, he is directed to do and perform, ſhall for each, and every neglect, forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, a ſum not exceeding one hundred pounds, nor leſs than five pounds, to be recovered by bill, plaint or information in the Supreme Judicial Court in the County to which ſuch Sheriff belongs; and it ſhall be the duty of the Attorney-General to proſecute for all breaches of this Reſolve: And if any Selectmen ſhall neglect to do and perform the duties, which by this Reſolve they are directed or required to do, the Selectmen ſo neglecting ſhall ſeverally forfeit to the Commonwealth a ſum not exceeding thirty pounds, nor leſs than twenty ſhillings, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

And the Secretary is hereby directed to tranſmit ſeaſonably to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral counties in this Commonwealth, copies of this reſolve for the Selectmen of the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in ſuch Counties reſpectively, to be by ſaid Sheriff's tranſmitted to the ſaid Selectmen accordingly.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In SENATE, June 18, 1790.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.
A true copy. Atteſt.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From a late London Paper.

MR. HERSCHEL, the celebrated Engliſh aſtronomer, has already brought his new teleſcope to a perfection that could not be expected for centuries to come. He does not, however, ſtop here, but is ſtill going on making new improvements in his glaſſes, as well as new diſcoveries in the azure fields that ſurround us. His late diſcoveries in the moon (the greater part yet unpubliſhed) will, it is ſaid, make a moſt curious volume, not of ſpeculation only, but probable reality. The magnifying power of this new teleſcope is ſo prodigious, that a very ſmall mountain in the moon may now be moſt accurately ſurveyed, and its dimenſions taken almoſt with as much certainty as upon the earth. It is the opinion of Herſchel, that the moon has formerly been in ſomething like a chaotic ſtate, having ſuffered ſome great revolution, perhaps occaſioned by the central fire, which from cauſes ſimilar to thoſe in our earth may have been the cauſe of earthquakes, and other convulſions of nature. Contrary to the opinions of the philoſophers of the laſt age, he aſſerts there are oceans in the moon, interſperſed with continents and iſlands, but whether theſe oceans are of a rarer or denſer nature than the waters on this earth, he ſeems to think beyond the reach of human ſagacity to tell with certainty. That ſhe is ſurrounded by an atmoſphere is demonſtrable, and no doubt proportioned in a certain ratio to the denſity of the ocean. As this is an age of improvements, who knows, but that the eagle eye of man may yet, notwithſtanding our diſtance, catch a glimſe of the lunations, and by the aid of theſe glaſſes, gain ſome knowledge of their cities, their ſhipping and other particulars, equally new and curious! Mr. Herſchel's ſiſter, a ſprightly philoſophical lady, has declared that ſhe hopes one day, by means of her brother's improvements, *to have a fair view of the country ſeats of the lunar gentlemen.*

Profeſſional Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.

WHEN he came to Philadelphia, in 1723, he was firſt employed by one Keimer, an eccentric genius, as a preſſman, for he was then printing an elegy of his own compoſition on the death of Aquila Roſe—and as he had one ſmall font of types, and uſed no copy, but compoſed the elegy in the preſs, he could not employ him in the compoſition. Keimer was a viſionary genius, whoſe mind was frequently elevated above the little concerns of life, and conſequently very ſubject to make miſtakes, which he ſeldom took the pains to correct. Franklin had frequently reaſoned with him upon the importance of accuracy in his profeſſion, but in vain. His fertile head however ſoon furniſhed him with an opportunity to ſecond his argument by proof—They ſoon after undertook an impreſſion of a primer that had been lately publiſhed in New-England.—Franklin overlooked the piece; and when his maſter had ſet the following couplet—

When the laſt trumpet ſoundeth,
We ſhall not all die,
But we ſhall all be *changed*
In the twinkling of an eye.

He privately removed the letter c, and it was printed off—

When the the laſt trumpet ſoundeth,
We ſhall not all die,
But we ſhall all be *hanged*
In the twinkling of an eye.

ANECDOTE.

IT is well known that the genius of the Chineſe conſiſts in imitation rather than invention. A ſtriking proof of this was lately experienced by one of the American Eaſt-India Captains at Canton.—After his arrival in that port, being in want of a new coat made after the American faſhion, and having obſerved that the Chineſe taylors never take meaſure, he delivered the proper quantity of ſuperfine cloth to one of them, at the ſame time ſending him as pattern to make it by a ſea coat that had a large patch in one arm. The taylor made the coat very exactly, but the owner was moſt vexatiouſly ſurpriſed to find, upon putting it on, that a large piece had been cut out of one arm, and a patch put in preciſely in the ſhape of that in the old ſea coat.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton.*

Large and ſmall Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
All parts of Webſter's do.
Primers,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Bliſtered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 205.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 8.

A Meſſage was received from the Senate informing the houſe that they have paſſed a bill making further proviſion for the invalid penſioners of the United States; alſo that they have paſſed on a bill providing for the iſſuing certificates to a certain deſcription of invalid officers and do not agree to the ſame.

In Committee of the whole on the Reſidence bill. The amendment propoſed by Mr. Burke yeſterday, was diſcuſſed, and after ſome debate rejected, 32 to 28.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that theſe words "at which place the enſuing ſeſſion of Congreſs ſhall be held" ſhould be eraſed.

This occaſioned further debate—the conſtitutionality of paſſing a law on the ſubject of adjournment was conteſted by thoſe in oppoſition to the bill.

The motion being negatived, and the bill being gone through with, the Committee roſe and reported the ſame without any amendment. It was then voted that it ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to prepare and report amendments to the collection law, brought in a report entitled a bill to regulate the collection of duties impoſed by law on goods, wares, & Merchandize, imported into the United States; and on the tonnage of Ships or veſſels: which was read and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the Poſt-Office bill, were taken into conſideration.

The firſt amendment was to ſtrike out the firſt and ſecond ſections which ſpecified and eſtabliſhed the ſeveral roads, and to inſert a clauſe, impowering the Poſt-Maſter-General, under direction of the Preſident of the United States to eſtabliſh them.

A concurrence in this amendment was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Bloodworth, White, Steele, Livermore, Hartley and Gerry.

It was ſaid that it was delegating the power of legiſlation to the ſupreme executive in one of the moſt important points that could be mentioned? The revenue alſo will centre in the hands of the executive; and in proceſs of time this revenue may be converted into an Engine deſtructive to the liberties of the United States; for as it a perpetual law, and as the time may, and probably will come, when the executive may be corrupt; as the revenue encreaſes, the officers of the department will be encreaſed, and we do not know to what extent the conſequences may be carried. It is unconſtitutional, as that expreſsly reſerves the power of eſtabliſhing Poſt-Offices and Poſt Roads to the Legiſlature. It was further obſerved it would be throwing a burden upon the Preſident which he cannot execute with any convenience to himſelf, and from his ſituation, with ſatisfaction to the people. The repreſentatives of the people who come from all parts of the United States, muſt be ſuppoſed to have a more competent knowledge of the proper places for eſtabliſhing Poſt-Roads than the Poſt-Maſter-General.

A concurrence was advocated by Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Sedgwick.

It was ſaid that upon an accurate calculation it was found that the roads propoſed by the bill as it paſſed in the houſe, are ſo numerous that ſo far from affording a revenue, they will prove a great burden to the United States? The circumſtances of the country are continually changing, the ſeats of government in the ſeveral ſtates are removed from their ancient ſituations to 100 miles diſtance; to accomodate the people in ſuch caſes, old routs muſt be diſcontined and new roads opened, which will be a perpetual ſource of Legiſlation and unneceſſary expence. This buſineſs was left to the Poſt-Maſter-General by the late Congreſs, and very few complaints were heard—the Poſt-Maſter-General by his office muſt be the moſt competent judge, as the buſineſs will be a principal object of his attention, and actual ſurveys of the roads will be made by his aſſiſtants in all parts of the United States; but if the reſponſibility of this officer is divided into 65 parts, every one of which has its own particular convenience in view, it muſt appear evident, that all reſponſibility is entirely diſſipated; as to the unconſtitutionality, it was ſaid, that the bill propoſes no more in the other executive departments; the principles of conducting the buſineſs are eſtabliſhed by the Houſe—the mode of carrying thoſe principles into execution is left with the executive; and this of neceſſity is done in almoſt every caſe whatever.—The Houſe adjourned without coming to a vote.

FRIDAY, July 9.

The amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill making further proviſion for paying the invalid penſioners of the United States was agreed to by the Houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill providing for the regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchants ſervice with amendments, the bill to regulate the trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes—and the bill providing for the ſettlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the Houſe took up the reſidence bill as reported by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Boudinot, after expreſſing his diſapprobation of the bill generally; moved that the Potowmack ſhould be ſtruck out and the Delaware inſerted.

The yeas and nays were called on this and every ſubſequent queſtion.

Ayes 22—Nays 39.

Mr. Ames then moved to ſtrike out the Potowmack to inſert Germantown.

Ayes 22—Nays 39.

Mr. Smith (M.) then propoſed to amend the bill by inſerting the words, 'betwixt the Suſquehannah and the Potowmack having due regard to the navigation of the Atlantic ocean, and to the weſtern country.'

Ayes 25—Nays 36.

Mr. Lawrance then moved to ſtrike out the Potowmack to inſert 'the town of Baltimore.'

Ayes 26—Nays 34.

Mr. Gerry then moved to ſtrike out the words that authoriſed the commiſſioners to purchaſe land.

Ayes 26—Nays 35.

Mr. Gerry then moved that there ſhould be a proviſo, that the ſum to be expended by the United States ſhould be limited.

Ayes 25—Nays 32.

Mr. Tucker then moved to amend the 5th ſection.

Ayes 28—Nays 33.

Mr. Burke then moved to amend the 5th ſection by ſtriking out 'December next,' & inſerting May 1792.

Ayes 28—Nays 32.

Mr. Sherman then moved to ſtrike out 'December next,' and inſert 'May next.'

Ayes 28—Nays 33.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then moved to ſtrike out the words which ſay that the next ſeſſion of Congreſs ſhall be held at Philadelphia. He contended that it was unconſtitutional to paſs a law for the purpoſe; the conſtitution having provided that two houſes ſhould adſhould adjourn by concurrent reſolution, without the controul of the Preſident.

Ayes 26—Nays 53.

Mr. Smith (M.) then moved an amendment, that inſtead of retaining the government ten years at Philadelphia, that whenever it ſhould be found that ſuitable accomodations were provided, that Congreſs ſhould go immediately to the Potowmack.

Ayes 13—Nays 48.

The bill was at length read a third time, and on the queſtion ſhall the ſame paſs into a law, it was carried.

Ayes 32—Nays 29.

SATURDAY, July 10.

The houſe took into conſideration the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the following bills—viz.—The bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes—The bill to provide for the regulation and government of ſeamen, in the merchant's ſervice—And the bill to eſtabliſh the Poſt-Office, and Poſt-Roads in the United States. To ſome of the amendments the houſe agreed—and diſagreed to others—ſo that none of the bills were compleated. The firſt amendment to the Poſt Office bill, by which the Senate propoſed that the eſtabliſhment of croſs roads ſhould be left to the Poſt-Maſter-General, under direction of the Preſident of the United States, was rejected—the diſcuſſion of the other amendments took up the time till the adjournment.

MONDAY, July 12.

Sundry petitions were read and committed. A petition from the Clerks in the offices of the Commiſſioners on Accounts, and the Pay-Maſter-General, praying to be put on a footing in reſpect to their ſalaries, with the Clerks in the Departments of the Secretary at War, and Secretary of the Treaſury, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

An amendment of the Senate to the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes; by which they propoſe that the 4th ſection ſhould be ſtruck out—was taken into conſideration—this ſection appropriates 10000 dollars, to be applied in purchaſing neceſſaries, and preſents, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, for the Indians.

This amendment was agreed to.

In committee of the whole.

On the bill to regulate the collection of goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, and the tonnage on ſhips and veſſels. The diſcuſſion of this bill employed the committee till near the time of adjournment. Sundry amendments were agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the houſe to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing the Houſe that they recede from their amendment to the bill for the regulation and government of ſeamen in the merchant's ſervice, to which the houſe had diſagreed—and that they adhere to their amendment to the bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes. They alſo inſiſt on their amendments to the Poſt-Office bill, and requeſt a conference on the ſubject.

Mr. Gilman informed the houſe that the joint committee had examined two enrolled bills, and found them correct—The bill to eſtabliſh the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States—And the bill, making further proviſion for the invalid penſioners of the United States.

TUESDAY, July 13.

A report of the Secretary of State on coins, weights and meaſures was communicated by the Speaker, and on motion of Mr. Sedgwick ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

A committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Gerry, Steele, Hartley, Vining, and Burke, was appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate, on the diſagreement of the two houſes in reſpect to the Poſt Office bill.

The Senate having inſiſted on their amendment to the bill, "to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes," it was moved that the houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement.

This motion after ſome debate was negatived—27 to 24.

A committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Maddiſon, Sedgwick and Moor, was appointed to confer with the Senate on the ſubject of diſagreement.

Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring in a bill reſpecting the ceſſion of Light-Houſes, &c. to the United States—motion laid on the table.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments to the new collection law—the principal part of which was accepted—other amendments were agreed to, and the bill being gone through with, it was ordered that it be engroſſed for a third reading on Tueſday next.

The amendment propoſed by the Senate to the bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United and individual States were next taken up.

The firſt amendment was to ſtrike out the two additional commiſſioners propoſed by the bill; Mr. Foſter propoſed that the Houſe ſhould concur with the Senate; this motion occaſioned a debate, and was finally rejected.—The Houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

The Houſe took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and invidual States.

They diſagreed to the amendments, and appointed a committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Wadſworth, Boudinot, Fitzſimons, and Williamſon, to confer with the Senate.

The memorial of General Donald Campbell, being taken into conſideration, the prayer thereof was rejected.

Mr. Smith of (S. C.) obtained permiſſion to introduce a bill, making farther proviſion for the ſupport of Light Houſes in thoſe ſtates which have not yet ceded them to Congreſs.—The bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill making further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States, was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 15.

The bill for amending the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of Light Houſes, Beacons, and public Piers, was read the third time—and paſſed.

The report of the joint committee, reſpecting the time of adjournment, which had been agreed to by the Senate, was taken into conſideration—and the time extended from the 15th to 27th July inſt. The report was then agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe that they had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreement of the two houſes in reſpect to the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

Mr. Brown of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill to enable the officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line of the late army, on continental eſtabliſhments, to obtain titles to certain lands in

the Western Territory, which was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry reported a bill for ascertaining and establishing the fees and other emoluments to which the consuls and vice consuls of the United States shall be entitled—which was read the first and second time and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill making further provision for the publick debt of the United States. The bill being read—a motion was made that the Committee should rise in order to bring in a new Impost law, that the new duties proposed by the bill, in addition to the old, might be united, and made specific in one bill. This motion was supported by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Sedgwick—It was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Page, and Hartley.

This motion was negatived.

The bill being gone thro' with, the committee rose and reported the same to the house, without amendment.

A variety of motions were made, and some of them after debate, withdrawn. A motion to add a clause for repealing the section in the impost law, which limits its duration to the year 1796, was debated till the adjournment, without coming to a decision.

FRIDAY, July 16.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the President of the United States has this day given his assent to the bill for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

The bill making further provision for the public debts of the United States—was taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed several additions, some of which were agreed to—among others,

A drawback on spirit distilled from molasses, exported out of the United States, of 3 cents pr. gallon, and

A clause to admit the duties which accrued in the time that elapsed between the Impost law's taking place, and the officers of the U. States entering on their office; and to refund those duties which were paid on account of the United States, under such circumstances.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance a clause was added, laying a duty of —— cents on foreign cables, cordage, yarns, &c.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a duty of one cent per pound was laid on bar and all other lead imported.

On motion of Mr. Wadsworth, an additional duty of five per cent. was laid on all coloured cotton goods of foreign manufacture.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons a clause was added, to repeal the section of the Impost law, which limits its duration to the year 1796—and to continue that, and the [illegible] for which the respective duties are laid, shall be discharged—Also, to empower the Legislature of the United States to establish other funds of equal value, in case the present should be found inconvenient, or unproductive.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

MARSEILLES, May 2.

The popular suspicion which has been long entertained, that M. Calvet, the commandant of Fort St. John, was disinclined to the interests of the Revolution, broke out on the morning of the 30th of April, with the most violence. At ten o'clock, the National Guard assembled under arms in the Grand Place, and with twenty-two pieces of cannon, taken from the vessels in the harbour, marched to the gate of the citadel to dislodge the garrison.

On being summoned to surrender, M. Calvet, replied to the summons in a tone of the most supreme contempt for the mob.

The armed citizens placed themselves in order of attack. Another summons was then sent to the commandant, to which he perfidiously replied by a discharge of twelve pieces of cannon. Twenty-two were killed by the fire. The attack then commenced with the most inconceivable ardour. A breach was affected in about half an hour, and on the entrance of a body of the National Guards, the garrison, consisting of five thousand men laid down their arms.

The people clamorously demanded the punishment of Calvet. Accordingly, this Launay of Marseilles speedily expiated his guilt. He was hanged in the first breach made in the wall of the fortress. His head was carried on a pike throughout the whole day in the streets of Merseilles.

Four hundred and seventeen persons lost their lives in this affair.

LONDON, May [illegible]

In the affair of Nootka sound, the Spaniards according to their wonted custom have been guilty of great cruelties. Such of the Chiefs and other natives as had displayed any liking for the English, have been shot and murdered with the most savage barbarity, and others obliged to fly their country, to the extermination of almost all the old inhabitants.—Could Pizarro, were he now alive do more!

MAY 17.

Tuesday last the brigantine Success, Capt. Robert Nicholson, arrived at Newcastle from Memel, which place she left the 30th ult. Capt. Nicholson says, that, on Sunday the 2d instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, being then near twenty-five leagues to the eastward of Burnholm, he came in sight of a large fleet of men of war. A frigate was instantly dispatched in chase of him, when, after firing a gun to leeward, and hoisting Swedish colours, she brought him too; and enquiring from whence he came, to where bound, and if there was any news at Memel about Prussia making preparations for war, politely wished him a good voyage, and made sail to the fleet again. Capt. Nicholson counted 42 sail of large ships (besides smaller vessels) in three divisions, which proved to be the grand fleet of Sweden, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, brother to the King.

Accounts are said to be received by Ministers from France, stating, that on Tuesday night last, an address was voted by the National Assembly to the King, expressing their resolution that the nation should not be involved in any foreign war, and praying his Majesty to use his influence to preserve peace between England and Spain.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 9.

Mr. Nathaniel Ashby, who arrived at Staunton from the Westward, a few days ago, reports that about the 6th instant, [illegible] Indians came to the plantation of Capt. Isaac Newlon, within six miles of Washington court-house, in this state; that Capt. Newlon not being at home at the time, they entered his house, and took his wife and two children prisoners; they also broke open a chest, from whence they took about forty dollars in specie—burnt some things, and carried of a great many others; that by about ten o'clock on Sunday they had travelled only 15 miles, the unfortunate Mrs. Newlon being obliged to cary 1 of the children on her back: that she was seen in this pitiable situation by a white man belonging to the settlement who, not seeing the savages, they being behind some bushes, and taking her to be his son's wife, called to her twice, but she paid no attention to him; that he then attempted to go to her, but an Indian came out of the bushes and fired at him, whereupon he precipitately ran away: That immediately after this, the bloody miscreants murdered Mrs. Newlon and the two children, and having scalped her and one of them, made off.—Capt. Newlon was reported to have a great deal of money; his house is twenty miles in the settlement.—It is suspected there was a white man in company with the savages.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

A gentleman now in this city, who sailed from a port in France the 27th of May, and who was in the midst of the English fleet, off Plymouth, on the 2d of June, assures us, that the late difference between England and Spain is amicably [illegible]ed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, (South Carolina) to his friend in New-Jersey, dated March 31, 1790.

"The petition of the people called Quakers, presented to Congress, on the subject of slavery, has made as great an uproar in these southern States, among the slave-holders, as St. Paul's preaching did among the silversmiths at Ephesus; and like them they cry out with one accord, This our craft is in danger, and ye know by it we have our wealth. I believe that it would be more safe for a man to proclaim through his city, that there was no God, than that slave holding was inconsistent with his holy law; for from the Clergy down to the Peasant, I have heared them defend this inhuman diabolical practice with indignation against every friend to their freedom—yet it is hard to find an advocate for the cause of God, though his laws are daily violated and trodden under foot, unless it is their occupation and interest so to be—and notwithstanding there are many high professors of the Christian name, yet, like the rich man in the parable, they spare their own flocks and herds, and instead thereof sacrifice the liberty (if not the lives) of their fellow-creatures, and for no just reason under heaven (only might overcomes right) unless it is because their skin is of a darker hue—But what is still more strange, there is a greater noise, and more acclamations to be heard in these southern States on liberty, than in all the middle and northern ones beside. If the fabrick is founded on inhumanity, tyranny, oppression, vice and immorality, in fact they have a larger share than all the rest; but if on equity, justice, humanity, and that golden rule of doing unto others as we we would they should do unto us, they have no part in the matter; nor is there (on those principles, except amongst a few emigrants) the least type or shadow of it left;—for I have been both an eye and ear witness in this, and a neighbouring State * in particular, where husbands were separated from their wives, wives from their husbands, parents from their children, and children from their parents, without the least prospect of ever meeting again in this vale of tears, while their mutual embraces, tears, and lamentations, were enough to pierce the hardest heart (if not adamantine to all good) yet no more feelings of humanity were seen on the occasion, than is common with you round a fly at the tying and separating a parcel of swine: and as the lucre of gain is the main spring that actuates almost all here, it is a matter of no impertance to the seller, who the purchaser is, or what he is called, whether a Christian, Jew, or Turk, (often but very little to the poor slave) for like a n Algerine, or Turk, he exposes them by publick sale to the highest bidder (the same as brutes are with you) while the silent tears that often flow down their cheeks, serve only for a but of diversion, instead of exciting a pity or blush to humanity—so effectually is common humanity banished out of these southern States, as well as that golden rule of doing as we would be done by."

* *Georgia.*

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Yesterday the Mayor waited on the President of the United States, and presented the request of the Corporation that he would honor them with permitting Mr. Trumbull, to take his portrait to be placed in the City-Hall, as a mark of the respect the citizens of New-York entertain of his virtues.

The President was pleased to express the favourable impressions occasioned by this application, and cheerfully granted the request.

Monday last Capt. Blaine, in the ship Margaret, arrived here in 49 days from Glasgow—accounts by this vessel are to the 24th of May—and state that the National Assembly of France was greatly affected by a detail of the late insurrection at Marseilles.

The President waited on the King, to express their sorrow at the disturbances in various parts of the kingdom, and their thanks to his Majesty for the measures taken by him to discover the offenders, and for reparation of the excesses committed. A message was received by the Assembly from the King, informing them that in consequence of the warlike preparations of Great-Britain, he had ordered 14 ships of the line to be equipped. Some debate ensued in the Assembly on receiving this message, and the question "Ought the nation to delegate to the Sovereign the right of making peace and war? was to be debated on the 16th of May.

English accounts are very indefinite—some make war with Spain inevitable—others render that event extremely problematical. Mr. Fitzherbert is dispatched as Minister to the court of Madrid, this does not look like war—yet we are informed that the British Fleet will, by the first of August, amount to 70 sail of the line—and that the artificers in the dock yards worked on Sundays.

Lord Heathfield, the late Gen. Elliot, is appointed commander of Gibraltar, and Lord Howe, Admiral of the grand fleet. The English accounts of French affairs further state that the National Assembly is extremely jealous of the Spanish Armaments, and suspect that the late alliance between Spain, Sardinia, Naples, Russia, Vienna, and Venice has for its object the restoration of monarchy in France—and it is further said the Democrats have refused their consent to fitting out the 14 sail of the line, ordered by the King—that in France matters are growing more and more serious, and that the safety of some crowned heads is more uncertain than since the Bastile was destroyed.

JULY 22.

Yesterday arrived in this city Col. ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY, Chief of the Creek Nation of Indians, with 29 of the HEADMEN and WARRIOURS of the Nation, accompanied by Col. WILLET, of this city.

They arrived at Elizabeth-Town on Tuesday evening, where a packet boat fitted out for the purpose, waited to receive them on board to convey them to the city, which was under the direction of Major STAGG, who was authorised to congratulate them on being thus far on their journey."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatius, to his friend in this city, dated June 16.

"A most daring and horrid plot was lately discovered at Martinique, where all ranks of people are in the greatest confusion. The following extract of a letter from a respectable personage, will give you a better idea of it than any observations of my own.

Dominique, June 5th, 1790.

"I arrived last night from Martinique where I was witness to one of the most shocking scenes that ever disgraced humanity. Thursday morn after the procession for the *Fete de Dieu*, the coloured company who mounted guard were discovered by their captain to have loaded with ball, and there were some other movements that indicated a revolt.

They killed their Captain immediately on the discovery and took possession of the Fort; but in about half an hour, two thousand white people were in arms, and they hung, shot, and butchered about sixteen or eighteen mulattoes, besides three whites supposed to be concerned in the plot, and put one hundred and fifty in goal, whose fate was to be determined yesterday when I came away, and as the ropes were rigged again on the trees opposite the municipality, on the parade, it was supposed they would all be sacrificed. Count Dumas came to town on Thursday, and upon recommending moderation was told neither himself nor his assemblee should save them, for they they were determined to put an end to every mulattoe man in the district.

"Such confusion was never seen, nor is it possible to enter into the least investigation—for the most reasonable men amongst them can only shrug their shoulders and say *c'est un horreur.*

PORTSMOUTH, July 14.

Last night a wicked and diabolical attempt was made to set fire to the buildings of Col. Oliver Whipple, of this town, by some person or persons unknown. For this purpose, a box filled with pitch and combustibles, was placed near one corner of his barn. The fire had caught the barn and was making considerable progress, when it was happily discovered and extinguished. The perpetrators of this horrid attempt seem to have proceeded with a great deal of deliberation—the box was formed something like a stove, so as to produce a draught of air—had grates fixed, &c.—their aim seems to have been not a partial but a complete destruction of Col. Whipple's buildings.

MIDDLETOWN, July 17.

Last Sunday as two men in a Vineyard-Boat were beating down the River, opposite Saybrook, a sudden flaw of wind upset the boat and they were both drowned. A vessel in sight went immediately to their assistance, but too late to save their lives. On board the boat was found 25 keys of different kinds, and a small quantity of putty, from which circumstance it is supposed they had no good design. The body of one was taken up on Monday, but nothing was found to discover who he was—the other was not found when our informant came away.

HARTFORD, July 26.

Last Saturday se'nnight the Honorable JEDIDIAH STRONG, Esq. a member of the Council of the State, and one of the Judges of the County Court of Litchfield, was arrested upon the complaint of his wife, and brought before Tapping Reeve, Esq. for trial.—The delinquent requested an adjournment, that he might procure Council—and the Court was adjourned till Monday last. At the time of trial the concourse of people made it necessary to move to the Court-house, where after full enquiry it appeared upon evidence that the delinquent had often imposed unreasonable restraints upon his wife, and withheld from her the comforts and conveniences of life; and that he had *beat her, pulled her hair, kicked her out of bed, and spit in her face* times without number. Whereupon, the Judge, after summing up the testimony in a very elegant and masterly manner, pronounced sentence, that the delinquent should become bound with sureties for his good behaviour towards all mankind, and especially towards his wife, in the penal sum of *one thousand pounds*, and to appear and answer the charges against him at the next County Court. Nothing could be more satisfactory than this sentence, among his acquaintance in Litchfield and elsewhere, who have long known the infamy of his private character, whilst his hipocrisy and intrigues have imposed upon the good people of the State at large.

BOSTON, July 29.

Wrentham, July 26, 1790.

Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, P. M. there was experienced in this town, as severe a storm of hail accompanied with thunder and lightning, as ever was known here by the oldest man living. The cloud arose from the west, and advanced rapidly—spreading itself in width about one mile and an half, and destroying in its progression whole fields of corn, gardens and almost every kind of green herbage. Fruit trees suffered much. Those windows which were in in its course, facing the west, had most of their glass broken.—Even the birds of the air could not find a shelter from the inclement gust: for many were found dead after the storm. Some of the hail-stones were two inches in diameter. The extent of damage done, from west to east we cannot at present ascertain. Indeed the storm, with the rattling of hailstones, the hurling of windows, the flashing of lightning with an incessant peal of thunder, carrying before it destruction and death, was a scene truly astonishing, and which added horror to the darkness of the day.

NORTHAMPTON, August 4.

ASSUMPTION OF THE STAE DEBTS.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 24, 1790.

"Yesterday the Funding Bill was taken up in the House, and some progress made in considering the amendments proposed to it by the Senate—One of them, proposing to fund 26 dollars at the end of ten years, was agreed to, with a further amendment, to fund 33 dollars, and one third of a dollar, at the end of seven years.

"Another amendment fixing the Interest on the loan of Indents and Arrears of Interest on the Debt of the Union at the rate of three per cent. was amended to four per cent. As both these alterations are favourable to the creditors and to justice, I trust the Senate will concur with them.

"The Amendment of the Senate, providing for the ASSUMPTION of the State Debts was then debated; but the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

"This morning the debate on the ASSUMPTION was resumed. On the opening of the debate, Mr. Jackson moved, That the House DISAGREE to the Amendment of the Senate for ASSUMING THE STATE DEBTS: But this amendment is still open to amendments, which may delay the success, and embarrass measure.—However, it seems that it will prevail. It was then moved to strike out the preamble, which expresses, that a provision for the debts of the States would contribute to an orderly, economical, and effectual arrangement of the public finances.—This was negatived. It was then moved, to assume for Massachusetts no more than for Pennsylvania—Negatived. Mr. Seney, then moved to raise Maryland from 800,000, to 1,000,000.—Negatived. I do not suppose that we shall finish the business until Monday.—I am sure this intelligence will give pleasure to the citizens of Massachusetts."

The number of voters belonging to each State, for and against the Assumption, are as follows, viz.

	In the House. Ayes.	Noes.	In the Senate. Ayes.	Noes.
New-Hampshire,	1	2	1	1
Massachusetts,	8	0	2	0
Rhode-Island,	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	5	0	2	0
New-York,	3	3	2	0
New-Jersey,	4	0	2	0
Pennsylvania,	4	4	1	1
Delaware,	1	0	1	1
Maryland,	2	4	1	1
Virginia,	2	7	0	2
North-Carolina,	0	5	0	2
South-Carolina,	5	0	2	0
Georgia,	0	3	0	2
	35	28	14	12

WESTERN POSTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec, to his friend in St. Johns, (N. Brunswick) dated 28th of May, 1790.

"Lord Dorchester is going to Montreal, having received a recent alarm of the Americans intention of attacking the upper posts. The troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Most people here believe, that the Americans are now actually on their march, from the last accounts received."

We are informed Samuel Hadlock, the prisoner under sentence of Death at Pownalborough, in the County of Lincoln, for the murder of Eliab Littlefield Gott, as mentioned in our last, has broken goal and made his escape.

The Virginia Independent Chronicle gives an account of the Lead Mines in that State—in which there are between 50 and 60 men employed—there are seven pits of 90 feet in depth, which are so productive, that from 6 to 8 tons of Ore may be raised in a day—present appearances indicate that the source is inexhaustible—and that such additions are making to the works, that in the course of the ensuing year sufficient may be procured and manufactured for the consumption of the United States. From authentic information of the above tenor, the House of Representatives of the United States has been induced to enhance the duty on imported lead of all kinds.

From accurate enquiry it has been found, that within the last year there were manufactured in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upwards of two thousand tons of goods more than there was made therein in 1779.

FROM THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

REVENGE.

REVENGE is that base passion of the mind that delights in repaying injury for injury, and is ever found to possess the weakest head, to reside in the worst heart, to produce the most dire effects. To some people revenge is a cordial; but neither the wise nor the good will imbibe it—'Tis

"*The poor content—*
Of little souls, unable to surmount
An injury, too weak to bear affront."

True fortitude consists in a generosity of soul, which induces us to pity the natural failings and weaknesses of our fellow creatures, and like Heaven forgive them. It is cowardice to take advantage of an enemy in our power: none but the rascality of an army are guily of cruelty towards those that are their mercy, it is an argument of greatness of mind, and not of pusillanimity, to receive an injury and forgive it. What furious hurricanes, what continual tempests agitate that breast, where love of revenge is an inhabitant. If this base passion was expelled from the minds of men, paradise would be as part restored; it is not, however, to be understood, that man should be totally insensible of injuries, but only that he should not carry his resentment too far. In revenging an injury a man is but even with his enemy; but in forgiving it, he is his superior, for it is a prince's part to pardon. Yet though revenge in private life is so base a passion, it loses both its nature and name when exerted at a time when our country is injured or abused; it then becomes one of the cardinal virtues, and is termed justice, which is to every nation the basis of true happiness, it is the bond of human society, the chief guard and security of life and *Magna Charta of Mankind.*

Massachusetts State Lottery.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FOURTH CLASS of the *Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery*, which will commence drawing on MONDAY, the NINTH of September next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston.

SCHEME.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

1	of	1000	is	1000
3		200	are	600
6		100		600
10		50		500
12		30		360
15		20		300
20		10		200
100		5		500
1503		3		4509
1670				8569
3330			Deduction,	1431
5000 Tickets				10000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons that have demands upon the estate of SAMUEL HENRY, late of Amherst, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—to

JOSIAH WARNER, Ad'mr.

Amherst, August 2d, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to BENJAMIN TUPPER, Esquire, late of Chesterfield, (now of Marietta) are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or suits will be commenced against them.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, ELIJAH HUNT, } Attornies to Gen. Tupper

Northampton, August 2, 1790.

A Prospect of encouragement in an undertaking of such obvious and general utility as that of making MALT, has induced the subscriber to erect a large and commodious building for that purpose, and as he has spared no expence in rendering his works compleat, and procured a person of approved character and skill to manage the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who shall employ him—he will be ready to receive the Grain as early as the first of November next, when he expects to begin the business of Malting.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 2, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of Lt. ADONIJAH TAYLOR, in Deerfield, on the 24th ult. a bay MARE, 13½ hands high, five years old, never was dock'd, shod all round, black main and tail. Whoever will take up said Mare and give information where she may be, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ADONIJAH TAYLOR, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Leyden, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a state and town tax as follows, viz.

No.	l. s. d. q.
First division lots in the Gore, (so called.)	
6	0 0 8 3
12	0 0 8 3
69	0 0 8 3
70	0 0 8 3
83	0 0 8 3
90	0 0 8 3
West half of lot 34	0 0 4 2
First Division of Lots in the old Town Plot.	
No. 52	0 0 8 3
53	0 0 8 3
65	0 0 8 3
78	0 0 8 3
Second Division Lots in the Gore.	
No. 73	0 0 1 2
93	0 0 1 2
17	0 0 1 2
27	0 0 1 2
Third Division in the Town-Plot.	
No. 5	0 0 8 1
6	0 0 8 1
19	0 0 8 1
25	0 0 8 1
141	0 0 8 1
169	0 0 8 1
187	0 0 8 1
First Division in Gore Lot.	
No. 12	0 1 0 1
28	0 1 0 1
69	0 1 0 1
70	0 1 0 1
83	0 1 0 1
90	0 1 0 1
West half of Lot 34	0 0 6 1
Second Division in Gore Lot.	
No. 73	0 0 2 1
17	0 0 2 1
27	0 0 2 1
First Division the Old Town Plot.	
No. 25	0 1 0 1
53	0 1 0 1
65	0 1 0 1
78	0 1 0 1
Third Division in the Old Town Plot.	
No. 5	0 0 11 2
6	0 0 11 2
19	0 0 11 2
25	0 0 11 2
141	0 0 11 2
169	0 0 11 2
187	0 0 11 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Mr. *THOMAS WELLS*, innholder in said *Leyden*, at one oclock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ROBERT RIDDLE, Collector.

Leyden, July 9, 1790.

BRoke into the inclosure of the Subscriber on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, 3 years old, with a Star in her forehead, shod before, no artificial mark: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

EZRA CLARK.

Williamsburgh, July 20, 1790.

*** All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

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

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Supposed to be written by Capt. Freneau.

SICK of the world, in prime of days
  Constantia took a serious fit—
Resolv'd to shun all balls and plays,
And only read what saints had writ—
  To Bethlehem's walls she would repair,
  And be a pensive sister there.
A sailor loitering from his crew,
As chance would have it pass'd along,
She told him what she had in view,
And he replied—my dear, you're wrong.
  Let withered hags to Bethlehem go
  Where kisses freeze, and love is snow.
With such a dull and drowsy train,
Who, but a hermit could agree—
Ah, rather stay to grace the plain
Or wander on the wave with me.
  For you the painted barque shall wait,
  And I would die for such a frieght.
No wandering seaman (she replied)
Can tempt me to forego my plan,
No barque that wafts him o'er the tide,
Nor many a better looking man:
  Go, wanderer, plough your gloomy sea,
  Constantia must a sister be.
To gain so fair a flower as you
(The tar return'd) who would not plead?
Nor shall you, nymph, to Bethlehem go,
While love can write what you must read;
  Come to yon meadow let us stray,
  I have some handsome things to say.
Love hat his wish when reason fails—
In vain he sigh'd, in vain he strove;
Forsake (said she) those swelling sails
If you would have me think of love:
  Great merit has your sailing art—
  But absence would distract my heart.
What else was said we secret keep—
The tar grown fonder of the shore,
Neglects his prospects on the deep,
And she of Bethlehem talks no more;
  He slyly quits the coasting trade—
  She pities her—that dies a maid.

ON REASON.

NO sword has half that penetrating force,
  That lies in reason, and in wise discourse,
To every kind of creature God his giv'n,
Defensive arms, and power derived from heaven.
Birds he created swift, and lions strong:
Bulls, with their horns, defend themselves from wrong.
The bees are arm'd with stings—but man's defence
Is plac'd in Reason—Reason is the prince
Of all endowments—'tis a glorious beam
Of God's own light, a ray deriv'd from him.
A wise man's head excels a strong man's hand;
Wisdom disposes fields, and orders land.
From wild tumultuous rage she guards the realm,
And ships are safe when wisdom guides the helm.

By Dean Swift.

YOU beat your pate, and fancy wit will come:
  Knock as you will there's nobody at home.

THE POOR SAILOR.

A poetical Tale.

From the German of Mr. Gellert.

A POOR sailor oppressed with debt, came one day to Philetes, and told him of his distress. Alas! cried he, have pity upon me, and lend me a hundred crowns! yet I have no other surety to give, but my own sincerity:—have pity upon my misfortunes, and lend me the hundred crowns for one year only. Philetes, the generous Philetes, the protector of the afflicted, the father of the poor, told out the money to him with joy. "Here, friend, said he, take the money, & give yourself no uneasiness about it—I am too happy in having it in my power to be of use to you—thou art honest, and attentive to thy affairs, and I freely give it thee without any kind of surety."

One year, two years run on, without any notice of our poor soldier. What! will he deceive Philetes?—To be a knave! No—behold he returns. "Sir, said he to Philetes as he entered, rejoice, for I have now no debt! Behold two hundred crowns which I have gained with your money—I conjure you, deign to accept of them, I owe them wholly to you." I do not recollect, answered Philetes, to have lent you any money, but I shall consult my book, although I am certain before hand that you owe me nothing." The sailor was concerned and held his peace, but when he found that he persisted in refusing it, he knew not what to say. He went away—he came back—he departed—he returned—his hands always full. "Here, Sir, said he, I now bring you the remainder of my fortune, here is still another hundred crowns! take it, and do not deprive me of the happiness of being just and grateful. I am content, I have no longer any debt—it is to you alone that I owe this felicity—and, if you will add one other favour to the many already received, out of this which I bring you, lend me yet once more fifty crowns."—"Hold, answered Philetes, here, my friend, is the money! keep the fruit of thine industry—thy sincerity and justice have justly acquired it! Be my friend, this money is to thyself—you only owed me a hundred crowns, I give it to your children."

Mortal——Let all thy actions tend to the good of other mortals—the more generous thou art, the more thou dost resemble the Almighty! whilst you contribute to the well being of other men, you only add to your own proper felicity; know that you elevate the soul of him whom you oblige with nobleness.

G.

EULOGIUM,

By Dr. Albigence Waldo,

Delivered at the Grave of the late General

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

THOSE venerable relics! once delighted in the endearing domestic virtues, which constitute the excellent neighbour—husband—parent—and worthy brother! Liberal and substantial in his friendship—unsuspicious—open—and generous—just and sincere in dealing—a benevolent citizen of the world—He concentrated in his bosom, the noble qualities of an HONEST MAN.

Born a Hero—whom nature taught and cherished in the lap of innumerable toils and dangers—he was terrible in battle—But——from the native amiableness of his heart—when carnage ceased—his humanity spread over the field, like the refreshing zephyrs of a summer's evening—The prisoners—the wounded—the sick—the forlorn—experienced the delicate sympathy of *this* SOLDIER's PILLAR!—The poor and the needy, of every description, received the charitable bounties of *this* CHRISTIAN SOLDIER!

He pitied littleness—loved goodness—admired greatness—and ever aspired to its glorious summit!—The friend, the servant, and almost unparralleled lover of his country:—Worn with honourable age, and the former toils of WAR, PUTNAM—"rests from his labours!"

"Till mouldering worlds, and tumbling systems burst!
When the last Trump shall renovate his dust!
Still by the mandate of ETERNAL TRUTH,
His SOUL will "flourish in immortal Youth!
"*This, all who knew him, know—this, all who lov'd him, tell.*"

FEMALE REVENGE.

MONS. D'Estache, formerly a cornet of dragoons, being fifty-two years old, under promise of marriage, seduced and got with child, a young lady of seventeen years of age, whose name was St. Cheron, and then refused to marry her, under a frivolous pretence. The injured lady had two brothers, officers in the regiment of Brisac, who would have fought D'Estache, but he wounded the eldest in the face, and shot the other from a window. This unhappy family had a sister, who for some time abandoned herself to grief & rage; but the last of these passions prevailing, prompted her to revenge above the daring of her sex—for being informed that her sister's seducer and brother's murderer, was at Montpelier, she went thither, and found means the very evenening of her arrival to be introduced to the guilty author of her family's disgrace, whom she instantly shot dead with a pistol. She then wrote to M. le Blanc, secretary at War, owning the deed, but denying it to be an offence, to which mercy was not due.—The ladies of Montpelier, one and all approved her conduct—they made themselves prisoners to accompany her to the throne, and she soon obtained a full pardon.

Levi Shephard,

Has just Imported from London, a large quantity of

Painter's Colours.

He has likewise a quantity of Dye Stuffs, such as
LOGWOOD,
FUSTICK,
RED-WOOD,
MADDER,
COPPERAS.
OIL of VITRIOL,
ALLUM, &c. &c.
Which he will sell at a small profit for good pay. He has also for sale, European, East and West-India

G O O D S,

Together with a general assortment of

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES.

Northampton, July 26, 1790.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton,*

Large and small Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
All parts of Webster's do,
Primers,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Blistered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of EZEKIEL ROOT, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. John Howland, in Greenfield, on the first Mondays of September, and November, next.

WILLIAM SMALLEY,
ANDREW PUTNAM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES BASCOM, Adm'r.

Greenfield, July 12, 1790.

GENERAL ORDERS for the 4th Division of the Militia, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IMPRESSED with a sense of the great utility of regimental musters once a year, for the purposes of review, inspection and discipline—seeing and feeling the improvements made in this Division both by the officers and soldiers in the course of two or three years past, & being extremely pleased with the good humour and harmony which has prevailed among the troops, the Major-General directs that all the Regiments in this Division meet in the month of September next, in the following order:

Col. Murray will call his regiment together on the 13th.
Col. Mattoon on the 14th.
Col. Mayo on the 15th.
Col. Stebbins on the 16th.
Col. Taylor on the 17th.
Col. Sloper on the 21st.
The Regiment lately commanded by Col. Bonny, will meet on the 22nd.
Col. Flower's on the 23d.
Col. Burt's on the 24th.
Capt. Dwight's Cadet Company on the 29th.
The Artillery and Horse will parade as usual with the Regiments contiguous to them.

From the disposition and past conduct of the officers and soldiers, the General is persuaded that he need say nothing of the uniform of the troops, the neatness of their arms, and decency of their conduct.

At a division Court Martial held at Deerfield the 13th of March 1790, by order of Major-General Shephard, whereof Col. Mattoon was President,—Capt. Abel Densmore, of the 5th Regiment, charged with disobedience of orders, in refusing to march his company on to the parade on the 11th of September last, agreeable to the Major-General's orders, was tried. The Court after mature consideration are of opinion, that Capt. Densmore is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and adjudge him to be removed from his office of Captain, and render him unfit to serve the Commonwealth in a military capacity, for three years. The General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately. The Court Martial whereof Col. Mattoon is President is dissolved.

At a division Court Martial held at Springfield, April 6, 1790, by order of the Major-General; whereof Col. Flowers was President—Capt. David Shaw, of the 1st Regiment charged with un-gentleman-like behaviour at sundry times, particularly at William Scott, Esq'n. on the 18th of August last, in saying it was none of the Field-Officers' business, or words to that effect, whether the several Captains made such returns to them on the day the Regment was ordered to meet, as was directed, likewise, on the 22nd of September last, when the Regiment was in review, by his inattention and disobedience of orders on the parade, was tried. The Court after hearing the evidences for and against the prisoner, and due consideration thereon, are of opinion that he is guilty; and adjudge him to be removed from his office of Captain, and incapable of serving the Commonwealth in a military capacity for one year. Though the proceedings of the Court Martial of which Col. Flowers is President, appear to the Major-General to be very regular, and that the Court did their duty agreeable to their oaths, yet on the application of several officers, and other concurring reasons, he thinks proper to defer a ratification of its decisions, and directs that Capt. Shaw be released from his arrest, and take the command of his company as a good officer ought to do, presuming that he will hereafter act with a proper and military attention and obedience to his superior officers. The Court Martial whereof Col. Flowers is President, is dissolved.

The General directs that all the Regiments meet & be formed for review and inspection by nine o'clock A. M. without fail. As much time has been fruitlessly expended heretofore at the publick dinners, the General recommends to the Field Officers not to leave the parade, or suffer the men to leave it till they are dismissed at night—necessary refreshments of any kind being easily had on the ground by a baggage waggon to each regiment—this great saving of time will be profitably employed in the various evolutions and manual exercise.

Brigadier-General Porter will cause the troop of Horse lately commanded by Capt. Davenport, to be organized with officers as soon as may be. The officers commanding Regiments will direct their Captains to make out an acurate return of their respective companies, noting those that are absent by sickness, by leave, and unavoidable business out of town—and likewise giving a particular statement of their arms, bayonets, & cartridge-boxes. The officers commanding Independent Companies of Artillery and Horse will give a particular statement of their men and equipments—these returns will be handed to the Deputy Adjutant General at the inspection.

By order of the Major-General,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Springfield, July 7, 1790.

EXCISE.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire gives notice to those indebted for Excise, that have not settled their accounts with him up to the first day of May last, that they must render their accounts by the 10th of August next, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity to put their bonds in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, *Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.*

South-Hadley, July 7, 1790.

Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 206.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 18, 1785.

WHEREAS it is represented to this Court, that sundry persons have fraudulently obtained of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, securities of this government, for pay and wages due to the late soldiers of this State, in the army of the United States—and justice requires that where it is clearly ascertained that any soldier hath been thus defrauded, new notes should be issued, and measures should be taken to detect the aforesaid fraud:

Resolved, That in all cases where the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, has been or shall be directed to issue new securities to soldiers in the late Continental army, for their pay and wages, which may have been obtained by forged orders, he shall immediately cause to be published the number, date and amount of the securities, and to whom payable, in order that the person who may have thus obtained the securities, may be detected—and the Treasurer is hereby directed, to pay no interest on such securities until the further order of the General Court; and he is hereby further directed, to furnish the Attorney-General with all papers necessary to detect the fraud aforesaid.

And it is further *Resolved,* That whoever shall give information of any person or persons so offending as aforesaid, so that he or they shall be thereof convicted, shall be entitled to receive out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IN consequence of the aforegoing Resolve, the Treasurer has heretofore, and now advertises the following list of NOTES, fraudulently obtained from the Treasury-Office.

BOSTON, July 14th, 1790.

No.	Names to whom payable.	Amount. £.	s.	d.	Dates when payable.
382	Richard Patten,	18	14	3	1784
426		18	14	6	1785
400		18	14	6	1786
4078	Thomas Stevens,	17	6	10	1784
4758		17	6	10	1785
4326		17	6	10	1786
4285	John Darling,	10	11	4	1784
5115		10	10	4	1785
4590		10	11	4	1786
3519	Stephen Hudson,	11	7	1	1784
3949		11	7	1	1785
3678		11	7	1	1786
3950	John Barnard,	5	14	2	1785
3679		5	14	2	1786
4091	Matthew Dail,	13	9	1	1784
4765		13	9	1	1785
4338		13	9	1	1786
3972	Increase Stearns,	17	7	8	1784
4592		17	7	8	1785
4202		17	7	8	1786
1313	Isaac Walton,	8	9	4	1784
1314		8	9	4	1785
1315		8	9	4	1786
2676	Noah Hutchins,	9	15	6	1784
2677		9	15	6	1785
2678		9	15	6	1786
3979	Benjamin Wakefield,	22	0	8	1784
4601		22	0	8	1785
4209		22	0	8	1786
4243	Job Ransom,	7	0	10	1784
5016		7	0	10	1785
4530		7	0	10	1786
3919	Samuel Eddy,	10	5	4	1784
4522		10	5	4	1785
4141		10	5	4	1786
1251	Stephen Phelps,	12	4	8	1784
1369		12	4	8	1785
1299		12	4	8	1786
5126	John Ackley,	10	12	6	1785
618	James Tucker,	10	2	0	1784
620		10	2	0	1786
646		10	2	0	1786
3760	Thomas Murphy,	10	11	11	1784
4288		10	11	11	1785
3960		10	11	11	1786
3711	Daniel Gould,	18	3	0	1784
4207		18	3	0	1785
3903		18	3	0	1786
2198	Cornelius Davis,	12	14	1	1784
2424		12	14	1	1785
2290		12	14	1	1786
336	Henry Lovering,	8	11	5	1784
375		8	11	5	1785
351		8	11	5	1786
4050	Ezekiel Everitt,	15	4	1	1784
4709		15	4	1	1785
4294		15	4	1	1786
2710	Giles Talman,	9	10	8	1784
2711		9	10	8	1785
2712		9	10	8	1786
1256	Moses Smith,	6	9	8	1784
1257		6	9	8	1785
1258		6	9	8	1786
1247	Joseph Loomer,	6	0	2	1784
1248		6	0	2	1785
1249		6	0	2	1786
2289	Micah Leach,	9	3	1	1784
2528		9	3	1	1785
2380		9	3	1	1786
4268	Reuben Taylor,	14	17	5	1784
5084		14	17	5	1785
4569		14	17	5	1786
2424	Jeremiah Lord,	17	10	11	1784
2673		17	10	11	1785
2517		17	10	11	1786
4239	Thomas Howard,	10	0	8	1784
5009		10	0	8	1785
4524		10	0	8	1786
4077	Nathaniel Treadwell,	12	12	3	1784
4751		12	12	3	1785
4325		12	12	3	1786
4033	Temple Decoster,	11	17	2	1784
4690		11	17	2	1785
4276		11	17	2	1786
1417	Elijah Reed	8	8	2	1784
1554		8	8	2	1785
1469		8	8	2	1786
4320	Samuel Patch,	8	2	11	1784
5176		8	2	11	1785
4630		8	2	11	1786
2516	John Whitney,	13	7	8	1784
2777		13	7	8	1785
2613		13	7	8	1786
91	Francis le Gross,	5	19	6	1784
104		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
97		5	19	6	1786
1310	Seth Webber,	9	6	2	1784
1311		9	6	2	1795
1312		9	6	2	1786
338	Jesse Goodenow,	11	19	6	1784
339		11	19	6	1785
340		11	19	6	1786
4250	Ichabod Goulding,	6	11	2	1784
5038		6	11	2	1785
4543		6	11	2	1786
333	John Gaffet,	12	12	6	1784
372		12	12	6	1785
348		12	12	6	1786
362	John Woodman,	13	9	8	1784
363		13	9	8	1785
364		13	9	8	1786
3390	Joshua Buck,	7	4	5	1784
3786		7	4	5	1785
3537		7	4	5	1786
3880	Jesse Pratt,	8	3	6	1784
4465		8	3	6	1785
4095		8	3	6	1786

PARENTAL INHUMANITY.

THE partiality of parents to a particular child, is a subject which has frequently excited the censure of humanity—for nothing can be more painful to a dispassionate observer, than the cruelty exercised on some children for perhaps the mere gratification of others.—I feel with peculiar energy whenever I behold a child soothed with parental blandishments into all the little excesses it can be capable of, while, as in this case it indeed mostly happens, a more deserving object is treated with indifference, approaching to hatred and disgust.

In the course of the observations my age could enable me to make, I have always found that the child, which, as it is termed, was most kept under, became the most amiable member of society—and that, which from an unaccountable whim, or caprice of its parents had the misfortune to be reared in caresses and flattery, has seldom been noted for those virtues, which can stamp value on a character.

It must be awkward in parents to expect filial tenderness in that heart in which they have infixed, in its earliest stage, the thorns of jealousy. The first impressions of youth are not easily eradicated, and

"*The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear,*
"*The blood must follow where the poinard stabs.*

However it is a fact, that parents generally meet with more dutiful returns from those to whom they have been tyrants, than from the more interesting children of their affections—and I could here adduce a case in point, did I not wish to avoid personalities, where a parent in the evening of life, after being reduced by misfortune from affluence to penury, was turned out of a child's house, who had been under every obligation, with circumstances of cruelty and insult, that should harrow human nature—and afterwards this afflicted parent, neglected in turn, by a child from whom enmity could be only expected, was for a time left to perish, till NATURE triumphed over resentment. The example of the unnatural monster for a time had its influence, in occasioning the indifference of the injured child, till reflection at length consigned past offences to oblivion. What an example is this to partial parents—where the very existence of a darling child, was a source of misery to the author of its being!

This is a circumstance which should make its way into every newspaper in the country—for there is scarce a town or village, in which its moral might not be productive of good. How forcibly, good God! did it strike me on a late occasion, when I had the pleasure of being introduced to a young lady in the last stage of a consumption from the cruelty of her mother!

The young lady to whom I allude is now in her 19th year—tall, beautiful, and accomplished. The moment I beheld her, I perceived in her countenance a settled melancholy, with "Heaven in her eye." The reason of her dejection I had been previously acquainted with—and as I am possessed of but too much sensibility, for my own happiness, you, Mr. Editor, may conceive what were my feelings on such an occasion. In ordinary instances compassion is natural to our hearts—but here there was an uncommon claim.

If the history of her misfortunes had even nothing affecting, there was something in her appearance and conversation pathetically so. The very idea of a beautiful & accomplished young lady, in the bloom of life, falling into the arms of death, is sufficient to stir up tender emotions in a hard heart—but when it was also considered that the mortal wound was given by the hand of a mother, who can refuse a tear to her fate.

This young lady is the daughter of a gentleman who had several children. Before she was capable of giving offence, her mother could never endure her. However the good qualities of her father would have compensated for this, did not that tenderness render her more obnoxious to her mother, and some of her sisters. Her frame too delicate for her sorrows, yielded to their weight, and she now languishes without a hope or a wish for existence.

Could I hope this paper would fall into the hands of an unnatural parent or an unnatural child, I would flatter myself the hour which it cost me to write it was not spent in vain.

"*The tuneful Lark, on pinions far above,*
"*Welcomes the lovely morn.*"

I WOULD fain let my imagination carry me to a more distant region, were I not now animated with a prospect the most enchanting in this terrestrial sphere.

I view from my window the happy Farmer, who having just bid adieu to the God of sleep, is wandering o'er the field, his oxen are now before him, proceeding to their destined spot—they are arrived, the yoke of labour has already united them, and now he traverses the cloddy earth and turns o'er the soil in furrows with his ploughshare to assist nature in bestowing on him a bountiful harvest, the willingness with which he works joined with a cheerful smile that overspreads his countenance, would certainly afford to every spectator a subject of wonder and joy—how pleasant is labour to a man, when he does it with a willing mind, he may thus initiate himself to industry and economy, that in his able days he may acquire a sufficient independency to carry him with tranquility through this world, so that when the evening of life smiles on his furrowed brow, he may retire to the peaceful shades of happiness, and there contented be, until the curtain of death shall fall, and hurry him to a more joyful retreat, where toils and labours will be both unknown.

I must now quit this scene, and view the joyful mower in the mead, brandishing his sharp edged scythe, and denuding nature of her lovely garb—The feathered quiristers around him fly, and with murmuring eloquence seem to say, "O spare the lives of those our lovely brood, that at a future day they may rejoice and serenade your mansion." But yet he mows and whistles as he goes, possessed of ne'er a thought to corrode his gentle mind. Next to me the rakers and turns the fallen grass, to let the glory of the creation smile on every part, and prepare it for a resort in a more complex state, where it is intended to remain, until the fields have lost their present charms, and nature's mantle lost its wonted strength—the odoriferous breezes that issue from the meads, tend to exhilerate the air with their richest perfumes, and the musick of the labourers re-echo thro' the neighbouring vales.

A FEW COPIES OF

Buchan's Family Physician;

may be had of the Printer hereof.—Subscribers for the above work are requested to call for their books.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

THE bill making further provision for the publick debt of the United States, was brought in, engrossed, and the blanks filled up.

The time for the commencement of the act fixed at the first day of January next.

Duty on imported cables,	150 cents	For every 112lb.
tarred cordage,	150 do.	
untarred do. and yarns,	180 do.	
twine and pack-thread,	300 do.	

The blanks being filled up the question was, shall this bill pass—on this

Mr. Sedgwick called for the ayes and Noes, which being taken passed in the affirmative, 40 to 15.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

Mr. Gilman of the joint Committee reported, that the three following enrolled bills had been examined, and found correct, viz.

An act to provide for holding treaties and to establish peace with certain Indian tribes therein mentioned.

An act to amend the Act for the establishing and supporting light houses, beacons, buoys and publick piers.

And, an Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, of the late army, on Continental establishments to obtain titles to lands in the territory North-West of the Ohio, was brought in engrossed, read the 3d time and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing, that the Act imposing duties on tonnage, and the Act to provide for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchant's service—both of which originated in the house, had received his assent.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

The engrossed bill, respecting the fees, &c. of Consuls was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee of conference on the subject of the bill for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, reported certain amendments that it would be proper to make—The House took up this report, and agreed to the same, with a small alteration.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had passed the Funding Bill, with sundry amendments. This bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

A bill for registering ships and vessels, and to regulate the coasting trade, &c. was brought in by Mr. Goodhue. Read and ordered to be printed.

A message from the President was received, informing that the Indian intercourse bill, the Indian Treaty bill, and the Light House bill, had received his assent.

The Funding Bill was next taken up, and progress made therein.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Funding Bill.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the interest on indents, was raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

The term of "10 years" the period at which 1 third of the principal was proposed to be funded, was altered to 7 years. These with the rate of redemption at 8 dollars per annum, on account of principal and interest, which the Senate proposed should be at 7 dollars per annum, were all the alterations made by the House this day.

The proposition for Assumption of the State Debts being read, Mr. Jackson moved that the house should disagree to the amendment of the Senate. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had receded from the amendments to the bill for settling the accounts of the United States and individual States, which had been disagreed to by the House. The bill of course, has passed the two Houses.

The House proceeded further in the consideration of ASSUMPTION. Mr. Jackson's motion being under consideration.

After much debate, the question for rejecting the proposition was taken and negatived. Ayes 29.—Noes 32.

Several motions were then made to amend the proposition, none of which were agreed to.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

The amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, which provides for the Assumption of the State Debts, was further discussed this day—and after being modified so as to agree with the principles on which the other part of the debt of the United States is to be funded, the amendment was adopted by the House—Ayes 34. Noes 28.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they insist on their amendment to the Post-Office bill. By which the bill was lost.

Mr. Bloodworth gave notice to the House that he would to-morrow move for a suspension of part of the bill respecting the temporary residence of Congress.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Mr. Sedgwick, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to continue in force the present Post-Office law, and some other acts.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported two resolutions, which had been enrolled, examined and found correct—One respecting the pay of Clerks in the Office of the Commissioner of Army accounts, the other making provisions for defraying the expences of Seals for the Supreme and Circuit Courts—

The Speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Sturges, of the committee to which was referred the memorial of Seth Harding—brought in a report in favour of the memorialist. To which two resolutions were added, that the memorialist should receive compensation of half pay, and a bounty in lands—also, three months pay while serving on board the Alliance, at the rate of sixty dollars per month.

The consideration of the new Coasting bill was referred to the next session.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report on Capt. Harding's memorial, was read the second time—the latter part respecting the three months pay, was agreed to—the other part, it was ordered should lie on the table.

This report was supported by several gentlemen, who stated many particulars of the services & sufferings of the memorialist.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

The following bills were under consideration, viz. The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen; the bill for the relief of Seth Harding; the bill for the relief of Thomas Barclay; and the bill for prolonging the date of the bill for the regulation of the Post-Office, until the next session of Congress.

The bill for regulating the collection of the revenue on imposts and tonnage, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, and the Senate's amendments agreed to.

The bill respecting Thomas Barclay was taken up in committee of the whole, and after considerable discussion, reported to the house. The house having agreed to the said report, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Tucker moved that some order be taken upon the amendments to the present constitution, as proposed by the several states. This motion lies over.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to take up the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the disposal of the lands in the Western Territory, 23 members rose for, and 23 against the motion, which was decided in the affirmative by the Speaker's vote.

Mr. Bloodworth's motion for repealing part of the residence bill, was further postponed.

The Committee on the amendments proposed to the new Constitution, reported, that six States had agreed to the first amendment, five States to the second, and eight States to all the other amendments.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to repeal, in case of the Assumption of the State Debts by the Congress of the United States, an Act entitled, "An Act to raise a publick Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the Collection thereof,"—passed the third day of March, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred and ninety.

WHEREAS the Revenue proposed to be raised by the said Act, is appropriated to the payment of the interest of the consolidated debt of this Commonwealth, and will become in case of the said Assumption, an unnecessary burden upon the citizens of this Commonwealth:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in case the Congress of the United States shall assume, or permit to be loaned on the credit of the United States, the consolidated debt of this Commonwealth, or otherwise provide, upon the credit of the United States for the payment thereof, then, and in either case, the said act, entitled, "An act to raise a publick revenue by excise, and to regulate the collection thereof," shall be, and hereby is repealed from the time when any act or law of the said Congress, for either of the said purposes, shall be made and established.—*Provided,* That all duties of excise, accounts and bonds, at that time due and unsettled, shall and may be required and enforced, this repeal notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, on having notice of the making and establishment of any act or law of the said Congress, for either of the purposes aforesaid, shall as soon as may be, cause the same to be made known in this Commonwealth, in such way and manner as they may think best.

In the House of Representatives, June 24, 1790.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 24, 1790.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Jun. President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

LONDON, May 15.

Lord George Gordon, in consequence of an altercation with the goaler of Newgate, has been removed from his apartment into the ground cell, and there confined without bed or furniture! Without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the goaler's conduct, every man of feeling must lament that his lordship is reduced to so deplorable a situation.

The immense train of Austrian Artillery which was at Peterwardin passed Vienna on its way to Moravia the 20th ult. The first piece passed at half past six in the morning, and it was half past two in the afternoon before the whole had gone by, though not one moment stoppage took place the whole time.

A deputation was lately sent to the Queen of France from the committee of researches in Paris, to request information with respect to the violences committed at Versailles, on the night of the 6th of October. Her first answer was, "I will never become an informer against any of the subjects of the King!" The deputation waited on her Majesty a second time, when her answer was still more emphatic, "I have seen every thing," said she—*I understood* every thing—and have forgotten every thing."

On Monday two journeymen shoemakers in Liverpoole of the name of Griffiths and Wrighten, agreed for a wager, which was the neatest & most expeditious workman, for which purpose they set to at five o'clock in the morning, and continued with little intermission until eight in the evening, during which time the former made, in a neat and workmanlike manner, thirteen pair and an odd one of children's pumps out of the rough, with the heel-rans and insoals proper—the latter made twelve pair complete. 'Tis supposed the greatest performance ever known to be done by any of the craft.

A Mr. D—— brought his wife before the Magistrates, at the Public Office, Bow-street, for assaulting and beating him. D—— gave an account of the last assault she had committed on him (for to enumerate the whole would have taken up the Magistrates time, perhaps, till now.) It was with a hearth broom, which the lady thought proper to break over her husband's head. He gave another proof of the unhappiness he had experienced in the matrimonial state—he declared, out of fifteen years that he had been married to her, he had not three days quiet, owing to her turbulent disposition, which had reduced him from a state of independence to poverty. She was committed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell, until she finds bail for her appearance at the next sessions.

A LINCOLN's INN FROLIC.

TWO young gentlemen who were studying the law, and who have chamber's in Lincoln's Inn, took a particular fancy the other day to a young woman who frequented the garden with a child in her arms. They laid various stratagems to entice the mother to come into their chambers; but she saw the intent, and studiously avoided a visit of that kind. At last they thought they hit upon a scheme that must effectually bring her in. One of the gentlemen took the baby in his arms, and, after kissing it, brought it home to his apartment. The other student followed, and both now imagined that the woman must naturally come for her child; but as the saying is, "the bit the biter." for she left the child to their protection, and made the best of her way home; and has taken care to conceal that home from them. They are persons of good fortune, and have sent the child to nurse. The public may rely on our assertion, that *this is a fact.*

JUNE 7.

OF THE SPANISH WAR!

On Tuesday night, at a quarter before eight o'clock, Mr. Flint, one of the Duke of Leeds' Messengers, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, with letters from his Majesty's Secretary to the embassy at the Court of Spain. The letters were immediately carried to his Grace at his house in Grosvenor square, who came to the office at nine o'clock, and summoned a Council, which met soon after, and was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. The Council sat until eleven o'clock, when the Duke sent letters to all the foreign Ministers at their respective residences in town. Mr. Basilico, the other Messenger, who is to bring the final answer is not yet arrived.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, another Council was held at the Duke of Leeds Office, which was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers—at two o'clock the Council broke up, when the result was laid before the King at the Levee at St. James's by the Duke of Leeds.

This Messenger was dispatched to Gibraltar the moment that our Cabinet had decided to resent the insult offered to the British flag on the Western Coast of America, and to demand satisfaction for it from the Court of Spain.

He returned from Gibraltar, by the way of Madrid, and brought with him letters from Mr. Fraser, our Minister and Plenipotentiary at that Court, containing some sort of reply to the demands of the British Government, communicated in the dispatches sent out by Basilico, who had been arrived at Madrid several days.

The answer he brings is throughout evasive, and does not in the smallest degree decide the grand question of war and peace. A kind of forbearance seems to be requested on the part of the Spanish Government, which acknowledges itself not to be so bigoted to its own ideas of an exclusive right to the West Coast of America, as to set its face against conviction, if Great-Britain can prove a title to trade in those parts.

The final answer of the Court of Spain is however deferred 'till the arrival of Mr. Fitzherbert, who was met about four days journey from Madrid, and immediately on whose arrival there, the answer is to be given, and to be sent home by Basilico, who cannot be expected in London till towards the 10th inst.

Letters from Constantinople of the 1st ult. say, that intelligence had been received at Court by a Courier dispatched from the grand army, that the celebrated Hassan Pacha, the Grand Vizier, had died suddenly of poison. The death of this old Minister, it is said, will be a great obstacle to peace, as he never approved of the war, though he omitted no duty to pursue it with vigour. The Divan are resolved, by the utmost exertions, to repair the losses of the preceeding year, and have consequently ordered, that a body of troops march forthwith to the relief of Widin.

Official advices are positively said to have been received by an express from Paris, that the French Minister of the Marine had sent the most positive orders to the officers at the Ports of Brest and Toulon for the immediate equipment of 60 sail of men of war with all possible dispatch. Indeed we have some reason to believe that the French Cabinet makes it a matter of no great secrecy to our Minister at the Court of France—for it holds out a language that it is necessary for the French to be prepared at all events, while such active preparations are going on in our ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.

On Tuesday, last arrived here the brig Lady Washington, Captain Lamb, in 63 days from Havre de Grace. In her came passengers 80 French emigrants. On their passage they enjoyed good health—with the loss of one man only, who, having gone in to swim, was unfortunately drowned.

On Saturday last the following truly distressing and melancholy accident happened in this town. A little girl, about ten years old, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Kirk, was knocked down, and rode over, by a negro boy, in galloping his horse furiously through the streets. She was taken up with some faint symptoms of life, and languished, in a state of almost total insensibility, till yesterday afternoon, when she expired.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) July 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in this State, dated June 1.

"The general government by this time, I should think, might be convinced of the folly and absurdity of Indian treaties. They only serve to tie up our hands, whilst our enemies, under pretence of not being able to restrain new, lawless and vagrant tribes, are allowed to let loose upon us all the horrors of the most savage cruel war that ever was submitted to by any people on earth, who had courage and ability to defend themselves. However disagreeable the alternative may be, Congress must either go to war or lose their Western, at least this part of their Western Territory. If we can neither be protected by our own government, nor suffered to protect ourselves, we shall be obliged to take the government into our own hands, and seek allies who can give us peace and security on our frontiers. God send that this great evil may be averted: But it is well known that some of our influential characters are disaffected to the general government; and to what extremes they may have it in their power to lead a people who conceive themselves to be cruelly treated and neglected by that government to which they owe allegiance, I shudder to think of.

"That the Indian war will rage with encreasing violence, unless speedily and effectually checked by marching an army into their country, and making them feel the horrors of war in their turn, I have not the least doubt. Savages have but two motives to action, honor and profit, both which, strongly impel them to war against us. The military parade with which a returning party of warriors are received, not only by their own tribes but by every other through which they pass with their scalps, prisoners, and plunder, must, to a people who places all their glory in war, be extremely flattering; and must fire the minds of all their warriors with a desire to have their share in a business so honourable and profitable."

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The latest accounts from Europe inform that according to the present appearances, the belligerent powers of Europe (among which we reckon those preparing for war) may be drawn out in battle array in the following manner.

Great-Britain	against	Germany
Prussia		Spain
Sweden		Russia
Holland		Denmark
and		Italian States.
Turkey		The Pope.

To which may be added, France incapable, Portugal and Sardinia neutral or doubtful. To consider the situation as to men and money of the first list and of the last, one would be apt to think there is an amazing inequality, and that in favor of the former. We have ranked Holland from its intimate connection with Prussia and Great-Britain. Further accounts state.

That the orders which the Spaniards had given to be executed for them in London, were countermanded—and the best informed mercantile men infer from thence the certainty of a war with Spain.

That the National Assembly have voted an Address to the King, expressing their resolution that the nation should not be involved in any foreign war.

Extract of a letter from London, May 28.

"If Spain is so foolish as to go to war, it may probably end, not only in overturning her monarchical and absolute constitution, but in the emancipation of her valuable American colonies.

"Russia cannot detach a single ship from the Baltic in support of Spain, when she has such a formidable and active enemy as Sweden at sea, with twenty-three ships of the line. France is both unable and unwilling to give any assistance to her ancient ally. The Italian States, are a mere bug-bear, *vox et preterea nihil.* Britain, on the other hand, has Holland to assist her by sea. These two powers, indeed, are a match for the whole world in their native element. In such circumstances it will be madness in Spain to go to war.

"The present situation of Europe is whimsical. Great-Britain, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Poland, and many of the German Princes preparing for war with the greatest vigour, yet all of them afraid to unsheath the sword, and unwilling to commence hostilities."

WINDSOR, (Vermont) July 13.

On Sunday last, about six o'clock afternoon, in the vicinity of Dartmouth College, a dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Jacob Foster, was struck with lightning, by which one of their children, a son about eight years old, was killed. His wife, who was sitting near the child that was killed, was for a short space stupified by the shock, and had one side of her face scorched. A young man whose feet were near the child, and in the direction of the lightning, had his shoes much torn, his feet burnt in a small degree, and in two or three places on the uppermost surface of one of his buckles, the metal was melted. Sundry other children were in the room, but received no damage, although within a few feet of the one who was killed.

On Sunday evening last, the wife of Mr. John Whitten, of Cornith, was safely delivered of four daughters. The mother and daughters are like to do well.

BOSTON, August 5.

SPANISH WAR!

By the Ship Aurora, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday 23d of July last, from Cadiz, which she left the 4th of June, advice is received that Mr. Duff, his Britanick Majesty's Consul, had ordered all British vessels to provide for their safety, by leaving that port immediately, as he had reason to apprehend hostilities would soon commence between the two nations; and accordingly every British vessel had departed in the greatest haste imaginable.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 22.

"A Brig has arrived in 25 days from Jamaica, the Captain of which says, that the day before he left it, a schooner had arrived in 35 days from Liverpool, which brings an account that the Count of Spain justified the conduct of the Spanish shipping in Nootka Sound, and that she obtained the exclusive right to those seas; that with respect to restitution, it would be taken into further consideration.—In consequence whereof Admiral Howe with 30 sail of the line, was ordered to cruize in the Channel—Admiral Hood, with 12 sail, was ordered to the Jamaica station, and a fleet of transports, with 10,000 troops on board, were ordered to some other destination, but where, it was not known.—A gentleman on board the Jamaica brig, says that the account was credited in Jamaica, and that it caused great confusion and speculation there."

We learn from New-York that the FUNDING-BILL hath finally passed both Branches of Congress—the House receding from their amendments, 33 to 29. This Act, which embraces the Assumption, fixes the interest of the principal of the Domestic Debt of the United States, per cent. 66 and 2-3, at six per cent. per annum—and 33 and 1-3, at the end of 10 years, at six per cent.—The Interest of the debt to 1790, and Indents, at three per cent—The State Debts two thirds of two thirds, at six per cent.—and one third of the two thirds, at the end of 10 years, also at six per cent. The remaining one third, at three per cent.

A Correspondent cannot but observe, that notwithstanding the business of funding and assuming is determined, yet the conduct of Congress is highly censurable.—Their delays and indecision have served to invert millions of dollars into the hands of foreigners, and giving an opportunity for speculators to improve upon the distresses which their measures have occasioned.

The whole business of finance during the present session, has been carried on in a manner altogether unbecoming the dignity, and character of a Legislature, possessing the confidence of 3 millions of people. The divisions, and subdivisions of the system, is so abstruse, intricate and perplexing, that it will be difficult to transact the smallest negociation, and the property of thousands, will for want of knowledge in the mistery, be sacrificed to Exchange Ally deceptions.

As the paper property is so universally distributed among the people, the system of finance, ought to have been upon the simplest principles possible; no subtlety ought to be woven in it—The WIDOW should be able to comprehend the value of her note, and not be exposed to the artful calculation of some harpy, who is aiming to take an advantage of her ignorance. But as the system now stands seven eighths of the community are unable to fathom its principles.

This excentric plan may suit a M——, but it is a melancholy consideration, that the citizens of these States should be exposed to a set of speculators either in or out of government.—If any laws require simplicity, those of our finances most certainly do, as the property of the widow and fatherless depends on their operations. If Congress would not fund the whole debt at 6 per cent. they ought to have declared at what rate they would, without any discrimination: this would have been agreeable to every class of citizens, as every person would have been able to understand the plan adopted, would have transacted their affairs without any embarrassments. But it is now our misfortune to be exposed to the greatest impositions in a business which of all others ought to be the most clear and intelligible. After 5 or 6 months debating on this subject, and spending so much of the publick revenue, our consolation was that some plan would finally be adopted, that would fix our finances on such a basis, as to annihilate the too long practice of speculating and STOCK JOBBING throughout the United States. But so far from this desirable event taking place, the door which every good citizen wished to see shut, is now flung open in its greatest latitude.

This is the happy result of a lengthy session: A system of intricates, beneficial to stock jobbers.—A partial discrimination in favour of foreigners—party debate—and an enormous expenditure of public money by compensations, salaries and pensions.

We hear, (says a late New-York paper,) that the Maria, Capt. Fort, has arrived at Wilmington, (Deleware) from Londonderry, after a passage of 8 weeks, with 200 passengers, all well.

Arrived at Alexandria, the brig Lady Washington, Capt. Lamb, from Havre-de-Grace, with 80 French Emigrants.

We hear from the South Parish of Braintree, that on Saturday last, a Man and 4 Oxen were killed by lightning.—Several persons felt its effects at the same time, but happily recovered.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 20.

"On Wednesday, the 7th inst. a child of Christopher Thomas's, a Hessian late from Germany, strayed from home, to a place known by the name of Osburn's Mills, on Mount Washington, near the line which divides Massachusetts from New-York. The father of the child being absent at this time, the mother gave information to, and requested the assistance of some of the neighbours in searching for the child: they immediately collected, began and continued the search through the remainder of the day, without success. The next morning a greater number of people assembled, and with diligence and care, the day through, explored the woods and brooks near by where the child was last seen: the exertions, however, used this and the next day (Friday) proved fruitless.—On Saturday morning a very considerable number of people assembled, in order for a new search; while they were making preparations for this purpose, information was brought them that the child was found, it was discovered by its crying; the place where it was found was at the distance of two miles from the house of the parents. The child had been absent three days and three nights, without any other covering than an old shift, was much scratched by the bushes, and bitten by the insects of the season. It appeared almost impossible for any human being of that age (the child was but three years old) to have got to the place where it was discovered; as it was three quarters of a mile from any road or house, and in the midst of high mountains and rocks."

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 11.

DIED]—On the 25th ult. at his Seat near Elizabeth-Town, his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. Governor of the State of New-Jersey.—A station which he held with distinguished honor to himself, and advantage to the State from the first year of the revolution. In his death America sustains the loss of one of her most distinguished patriots; and the republic of letters a very brilliant ornament. Born and educated in this country, his whole life was a constant succession of services to promote its best interests and in every public department he discharged his duty with great ability, and the most conscientious integrity. His amiable family, the State and the public at large, have to regret the removal of so much worth and virtue out of life.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery,* which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

THE Court of Probate will be holden at Hadley on the 1st Monday of September next.

E. PORTER, *Judge Probate.*

August 9, 1750.

A Mother's Address to her Dying Infant.

TENDER, softest Infant mild!
Perfect, sweetest, loveliest Child!
Transiant lustre! beauteous clay!
Smiling wonder of a day;
'Ere the last convulsive start
Rends thy unresisting heart,
'Ere the last enduring swoon
Weighs thy precious eye-lids down:
Ah! regard a mother's moan,
Anguish sharper than than thy own;
Fairest eye, whose dawning light,
Late, with rapture fill'd my sight,
'Ere thy orbs extinguished be,
Bend their trembling beams on me!
Drooping sweetness! verdant flower,
Blooming, withering in an hour!
'Ere thy gentle breast sustains
Latest, fiercest, mortal pains:
Hear a suppliant, let me be
Partner in thy destiny.

On receiving an invitation from a Young Lady to visit her in the country.

ENJOY, dear nymph, thy sweet retreat,
Nor think of one forlorn,
Whose pleasure yet was ne'er compleat;
She's not for pleasure born.

But since you condescend to say
'Twill add to your delight,
I'll wish the tedious hours away,
And tell her all my care.

When to the sweet retreat I'll fly
Gladly to meet my dear,
Her friendship undisturb'd enjoy,
And tell her all my care.

For she is home, and Kitty too,
Till Amely I find;
Therefore, my dearest girl, adieu,
And bear mestill in mind.

THE WHISTLE.

A TRUE STORY.

Written by Dr. FRANKLIN, to his Nephew.

WHEN I was a child, at seven years old, my friends on a holliday filled my little pocket with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children; and being charmed with the sound of a *Whistle* that I met by the way, in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered and gave all my money for one. I then came home, and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my *Whistle*, but disturbing all the family. My brothers and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This put me in mind what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money—and they laughed at me so much for my folly, that I cried with vexation; and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the *Whistle* gave me pleasure.

This however was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind, so that often when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, *don't give to much for the Whistle*;—and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I then thought I met with many, very many, *who gave to much for the Whistle.*

When I saw one too ambitious of court favours, sacrificing his time in attendance at Levees, his repose, liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, I have said to myself, *this man give too much for his Whistle.*

When I saw another fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by that neglect, *he pays, indeed,* said I, *too much for the Whistle.*

If I knew a Miser who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others all the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating wealth; poor man, says I, *you do indeed pay too much for your Whistle.*

When I meet with a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind, or of his fortune, to mere corporal sensations, and ruining his health in the pursuit. *Mistaken man,* says I, you are providing pain for yourself, instead of pleasure, *you give too much for your Whistle.*

If I see one fon[d] of fine cloaths, fine houses, fine furniture, for which he contracts debts, and ends his career in prison. *Alas!* says I, *he has paid dear, very dear for his Whistle.*

When I saw a beautiful sweet-tempered girl, married to an ill-natured brute of a husband, *what a pity it is,* says I, *that she has paid so much for a Whistle.*

In short, I conceived that great part of the miseries of mankind were brought upon them by the false estimates they had made of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their *Whistle.*

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons that have demands upon the estate of SAMUEL HENRY, late of Amherst, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—to

JOSIAH WARNER, Ad'mr.

Amherst, August 2d, 1790.

Levi Shephard,

Has just Imported from London, a large quantity of

Painter's Colours.

He has likewise a quantity of Dye Stuffs, such as
LOGWOOD,
FUSTICK,
RED-WOOD,
MADDER,
COPPERAS.
OIL of VITRIOL,
ALLUM, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at a small profit for good pay. He has also for sale, European, East and West-India

G O O D S,

Together with a general assortment of

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES.

Northampton, July 26, 1790.

FOR SALE—BY

Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Northampton,*

Large and small Bibles,
Perry's Spelling Books,
All parts of Webster's do.
Primers,
Heart and Clubb German Steel,
Blistered do.
Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of EZEKIEL ROOT, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. John Howland, in Greenfield, on the first Mondays of September, and November, next.

WILLIAM SMALLEY,
ANDREW PUTNAM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES BASCOM, Adm'r.

Greenfield, July 11, 1790.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FOURTH CLASS of the *Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery*, which will commence drawing on MONDAY, the NINTH of September next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston.

SCHEME.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

1	of	1000	is	1000
3		200	are	600
6		100		600
10		50		500
12		30		360
15		20		300
20		10		200
100		5		500
1503		3		4509
1670				8549
3330			Deduction,	1431
5000 Tickets,				10000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of Lt. ADONIJAH TAYLOR, in Deerfield, on the 24th ult. a bay MARE, 13½ hands high, five years old, never was dock'd, shod all round, black main and tail. Whoever will take up said Mare and give information where she may be, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ADONIJAH TAYLOR, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 2, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to BENJAMIN TUPPER, Esquire, late of Chesterfield, (now of Marietta) are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or suits will be commenced against them.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, } Attornies to
ELIJAH HUNT, } Gen. Tupper

Northampton, August 2, 1790.

GENERAL ORDERS for the 4th DIVISION of the MILITIA, of the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPRESSED with a sense of the great utility of regimental musters once a year, for the purposes of review, inspection and discipline—seeing and feeling the improvements made in this Division both by the officers and soldiers in the course of two or three years past, & being extremely pleased with the good humour and harmony which has prevailed among the troops, the Major-General directs that all the Regiments in this Division meet in the month of September next, in the following order:

Col. MURRAY will call his regiment together on the 13th.
Col. MATTOON on the 14th.
Col. MAYO on the 15th.
Col. STEBBINS on the 16th.
Col. TAYLOR on the 17th.
Col. SLOPER on the 21st.
The Regiment lately commanded by Col. BONNY, will meet on the 22nd.
Col. FLOWER's on the 23d.
Col. BURT's on the 24th.
Capt. DWIGHT's Cadet Company on the 29th.
The Artillery and Horse will parade as usual with the Regiments contiguous to them.

From the disposition and past conduct of the officers and soldiers, the General is persuaded that he need say nothing of the uniform of the troops, the neatness of their arms, and decency of their conduct.

At a division Court Martial held at Deerfield the 13th of March 1790, by order of Major-General SHEPHARD, whereof Col. Mattoon was President,—Capt. Abel Densmore, of the 5th Regiment, charged with disobedience of orders, in refusing to march his company on to the parade on the 11th of September last, agreeable to the Major-General's orders, was tried. The Court after mature consideration are of opinion, that Capt. Densmore is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and adjudge him to be removed from his office of Captain, and render him unfit to serve the Commonwealth in a military capacity, for three years. The General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately. The Court Martial whereof Col. Mattoon is President is dissolved.

At a division Court Martial held at Springfield, April 6, 1790, by order of the Major-General, whereof Col. Flowers was President—Capt. David Shaw, of the 1st. Regiment charged with un-gentleman-like behaviour at sundry times, particularly at William Scott, Esq'rs. on the 18th of August last, in saying it was none of the Field-Officers' business, or words to that effect, whether the several Captains made such returns to them on the day the Regment was ordered to meet, as was directed, likewise, on the 22nd of September last, when the Regiment was in review, by his inattention and disobedience of orders on the parade, was tried. The Court after hearing the evidences for and against the prisoner, and due consideration thereon, are of opinion that he is guilty, and adjudge him to be removed from his office of Captain, and incapable of serving the Commonwealth in a military capacity for one year. Though the proceedings of the Court Martial of which Col. Flowers is President, appear to the Major-General to be very regular, and that the Court did their duty agreeable to their oaths, yet on the application of several officers, and other concurring reasons, he thinks proper to defer a ratification of its decisions, and directs that Capt. Shaw be released from his arrest, and take the command of his company as a good officer ought to do, presuming that he will hereafter act with a proper and military attention and obedience to his superior officers. The Court Martial whereof Col. Flowers is President, is dissolved.

The General directs that all the Regiments meet & be formed for review and inspection by nine o'clock A. M. without fail. As much time has been fruitlessly expended heretofore at the publick dinners, the General recommends to the Field Officers not to leave the parade, or suffer the men to leave it till they are dismissed at night—necessary refreshments of any kind being easily had on the ground by a baggage waggon to each regiment—this great saving of time will be profitably employed in the various evolutions and manual exercise.

Brigadier-General PORTER will cause the troop of Horse lately commanded by Capt. DAVENPORT, to be organized with officers as soon as may be. The officers commanding Regiments will direct their Captains to make out an acurate return of their respective companies, noting those that are absent by sickness, by leave, and unavoidable business out of town—and likewise giving a particular statement of their arms, bayonets, & cartridge-boxes. The officers commanding independent Companies of Artillery and Horse will give a particular statement of their men and equipments—these returns will be handed to the Deputy Adjutant General at the inspection.

By order of the Major-General,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Springfield, July 7, 1790.

A Prospect of encouragement in an undertaking of such obvious and general utility as that of making MALT, has induced the subscriber to erect a large and commodious building for that purpose, and as he has spared no expence in rendering his works compleat, and procured a person of approved character and skill to manage the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who shall employ him—he will be ready to receive the Grain as early as the first of November next, when he expects to begin the business of Malting.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 2, 1790.

Jon^th Judd Esqr

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 207.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the Fourth of January, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Ninety.

An ACT making provision for the Debt of the United States.

WHEREAS justice and the support of public credit require, that provision should be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in respect to their foreign debt, and for funding their domestic debt upon equitable and satisfactory terms:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That reserving out of the monies which have arisen since the last day of December last past, and which shall hereafter arise from the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, the yearly sum of six hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be appropriated from time to time, towards the support of the government of the United States, and their common defence, the residue of the said monies, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as the same shall be received in each year, next after the sum reserved as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest which shall from time to time become due on the loans heretofore made by the United States in foreign countries; and also to the payment of interest on such further loans as may be obtained for discharging the arrears of interest thereupon, and the whole or any part of the principle thereof; to continue so appropriated until the said loans, as well those already made as those which may be made in virtue of this act, shall be fully satisfied, pursuant to the contracts relating to the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. *And provided,* That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to annul or alter any appropriation by law made prior to the passing of this act.

And as new loans are and will be necessary for the payment of the aforesaid arrears of interest, and the instalments of the principal of the said foreign debt due and growing due, and may also be found expedient for effecting an entire alteration in the state of the same:

Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be borrowed on behalf of the United States, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole twelve million of dollars; and that so much of this sum as may be necessary to the discharge of the said arrears and instalments, and (if it can be effected on terms advantageous to the United States) to the paying off the whole of the said foreign debt be appropriated solely to those purposes: And the President is moreover further authorised to cause to be made such other contracts respecting the said debt as shall be found for the interest of the said States: *Provided nevertheless,* That no engagement nor contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed within fifteen years after the same shall have been lent or advanced.

And whereas it is desirable to adapt the nature of the provision to be made for the domestick debt, to the present circumstances of the United States, as far as it shall be found practicable, consistently with good faith and the rights of the creditors; which can only be done by a voluntary loan on their part:

Be it therefore further enacted, That a loan to the full amount of the said domestick debt be, and the same is hereby proposed; and that books for receiving subscriptions to the said loan be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and by a commissioner to be appointed in each of the said States, on the first day of October next, to continue open until the last day of September following, inclusively, and that the sums which shall be subscribed thereto, be payable in certificates issued for the said debt, according to their specie value, and computing the interest upon such as bear interest to the last day of December next, inclusively—which said certificates shall be of these several descriptions, viz.

Those issued by the Register of the Treasury.

Those issued by the commissioners of loans in the several States, including certificates given pursuant to the act of Congress of the second of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, for bills of credit of the several emissions of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and the eleventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Those issued by the commissioners for the adjustment of the accounts of the quartermaster, commissary, hospital, clothing and marine departments.

Those issued by the commissioners for the adjustment of the accounts in the respective states.

Those issued by the late and present pay-master-general, or commissioner of army accounts.

Those issued for the payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest.

And in the bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, at the rate of one hundred dollars in the said bills for one dollar in specie.

And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons, or body-politic, which shall be paid in the principal of the said domestick debt, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the sum so paid, bearing an interest of six per centum, payable quarter yearly, & subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate; and to another certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar upon a hundred of the sum so paid, which after the year one thousand eight hundred shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate:—*Provided,* That it shall not be understood that the United States shall be bound or obliged to redeem in the proportion aforesaid, but it shall be understood only that they have a right so to do.

And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum subscribed to the said loan by any person or persons, or body-politic, which shall be paid in the interest of the said domestic debt, computed to the said last day of December next, or in the said certificates issued in payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be specified therein, equal to that by him, her or them so paid, bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, & subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein, whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That a commissioner be appointed for each State, to reside therein, whose duty it shall be to superintend the subscriptions to the said loan; to open books for the same; to receive the certificates which shall be presented in payment thereof; to liquidate the specie value of such of them as shall not have been before liquidated; to issue the certificates above mentioned in lieu thereof, according to the terms of each subscription; to enter in books to be by him kept for that purpose, credits to the respective subscribers to the said loan for the sums to which they shall be respectively entitled; to transfer the said credits upon the said books from time to time as shall be requisite; to pay the interest thereupon as the same shall become due, and generally to observe and perform such directions and regulations as shall be prescribed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the execution of his office.

And be it further enacted, That the stock which shall be created pursuant to this act, shall be transferable only on the books of the Treasury, or of the said commissioners respectively, upon which the credit for the same shall exist at the time of transfer, by the proprietor or proprietors of such stock his, her or their attorney—But it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, by special warrant under his hand and the seal of the Treasury, countersigned by the comptroller, and registered by the Register, at the request of the respective proprietors, to authorise the transfer of such stock, from the books of one commissioner to those of another commissioner, or to those of the Treasury, and from those of the Treasury to those of a commissioner.

And be it further enacted, That the interest upon the said stock as the same shall become due, shall be payable quarter yearly, that is to say, one fourth part thereof on the last day of March—one other fourth part thereof on the last day of June—one other fourth part thereof on the last day of September—and the remaining fourth part thereof on the last day of December in each year, beginning on the last day of March next ensuing, and payment shall be made wheresoever the credit for the said stock shall exist at the time such interest shall become due, that is to say, at the Treasury, if the credit for the same shall then exist on the books of the Treasury, or at the office of the commissioner upon whose books such credit shall then exist. But if the interest for one quarter shall not be demanded before the expiration of a third quarter, the same shall afterwards be demandable only at the Treasury.

And as it may happen that some of the creditors of the United States may not think fit to become subscribers to the said loan,

Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair the rights of those creditors of the United States, who shall not subscribe to the said loan, or the contracts upon which their respective claims are founded, but the said contracts and rights shall remain in full force and virtue.

And that such creditors may not be excluded from a participation in the benefit hereby intended to the creditors of the United States in general, while the said proposed loan shall be depending, and until it shall appear from the event thereof what farther or other arrangements may be necessary respecting the said domestic debt,

Be it therefore further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States as may not subscribe to the said loan, shall nevertheless receive, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a rate per centum on the respective amounts of their respective demands, including interest to the last day of December next, equal to the interest payable to subscribing creditors, to be paid at the same times, at the same places, and by the same persons as is herein before directed, concerning the interest on the stock which may be created in virtue of the said proposed loan. But as some of the certificates now in circulation have not heretofore been liquidated to specie value, as most of them are greatly subject to counterfeits, and counterfeits have actually taken place in numerous instances, and as embarrassment and imposition might, for these reasons, attend the payment of interest on those certificates in their present form, it shall therefore be necessary to entitle the said creditors to the benefit of the said payment that those of them who do not possess certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, for the registered debt, should produce previous to the first day of June next, their respective certificates, either at the Treasury of the United States, or to some one of the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, to the end that the same may be cancelled, and other certificates issued in lieu thereof; which new certificates shall specify the specie amount of those in exchange for which they are given, and shall be otherwise of the like tenor with those heretofore issued by the said Register of the Treasury for the said registered debt, and shall be transferable on the like principles with those directed to be issued on account of the subscriptions to the loan hereby proposed.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed pursuant to this act, shall respectively be entitled to the following yearly salaries—that is to say: The commissioner for the State of New-Hampshire, six hundred and fifty dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, fifteen hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, six hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Connecticut, one thousand dollars—The Commissioner for the State of New-York, fifteen hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of New-Jersey, seven hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, fifteen hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Delaware, six hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Maryland, one thousand dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Virginia, fifteen hundred dollars—The Commissioner for the State of North-Carolina, one thousand dollars—The Commissioner for the State of South-Carolina, one thousand dollars—The Commissioner for the State of Georgia, seven hundred dollars—Which salaries shall be in full compensation for all services and expences.

And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall respectively take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a penalty not less than five thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, with condition for their good behaviour in their said offices respectively.

And whereas a provision for the debts of the respective States by the United States, would be greatly conducive to an orderly, economical and effectual arrangement of the public finances:

Be it therefore further enacted, That a loan be proposed, to the amount of twenty-one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and that subscriptions to the said loan be received at the same times and places, and by the same persons, as in respect to the loan herein

before proposed, concerning the Domestic Debt of the United States. And that the sums which shall be subscribed to the said loan, shall be payable in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes, which prior to the first day of January last, were issued by the respective States, as acknowledgments or evidences of debts by them respectively owing, except certificates issued by the Commissioner of Army Accounts in the State of North-Carolina, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.—*Provided*, That no greater sum shall be received in the certificates of any state, than as follows—that is to say,

In those of New-Hampshire, three hundred thousand dollars.

In those of Massachusetts, four million dollars.

In those of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, two hundred thousand dollars.

In those of Connecticut, one million six hundred thousand dollars.

In those of New-York, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

In those of New-Jersey, eight hundred thousand dollars.

In those of Pennsylvania, two million two hundred thousand dollars.

In those of Delaware, two hundred thousand dollars.

In those of Maryland, eight hundred thousand dollars.

In those of Virginia, three million five hundred thousand dollars.

In those of North-Carolina, two million four hundred thousand dollars.

In those of South-Carolina, four million dollars.

In those of Georgia, three hundred thousand dollars.

And provided, That no such certificate shall be received, which from the tenor thereof, or from any publick record, act, or document, shall appear or can be ascertained to have been issued for any purpose; other than compensations and expenditures for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, and the defence of the United States, or of some part thereof, during the same.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the total amount of the sums which shall be subscribed to the said loan in the debt of any State within the time limited for receiving subscriptions thereto, shall exceed the sum by this act allowed to be subscribed within such State, the certificates and credits granted to the respective subscribers, shall bear such proportion to the sums by them respectively subscribed, as the total amount of the said sums shall bear to the whole sum so allowed to be subscribed in the debt of such State within the same. And every subscriber to the said loan, shall, at the time of subscribing deposit with the commissioner the certificates or notes to be loaned by him.

And be it further enacted, That for two-thirds of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons or body-politic, which shall be paid in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes issued as aforesaid by the respective States, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the aforesaid two thirds, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and to another certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar, upon a hundred of the said two thirds of such sum so subscribed, which after the year one thousand eight hundred, shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and that for the remaining third of any sum so subscribed, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the remaining third, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That the interest upon the certificates which shall be received in payment of the sums subscribed towards the said loan, shall be computed to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one inclusively—and the interest upon the stock which shall be created by virtue of the said loan, shall commence or begin to accrue on the first day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and shall be payable quarter-yearly, at the same time, and in like manner as the interest on the stock to be created by virtue of the loan above proposed in the domestic debt of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if the whole sum allowed to be subscribed in the debt or certificates of any State as aforesaid, shall not be subscribed within the time for that purpose limited, such State shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive from the United States, an interest per centum per annum, upon so much of the said sum as shall not have been so subscribed, equal to that which would have accrued on the deficiency, had the same been subscribed, in trust for the non-subscribing creditors of such State, who are holders of certificates or notes issued on account of services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, & the defence of the United States or of some part thereof, to be paid in like manner as the interest on the stock which may be created by virtue of the said loan, and to continue until there shall be a settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual States—and in case a balance shall then appear in favour of such State, until provision shall be made for the said balance.

But as certain States have respectively issued their own certificates, in exchange for those of the United States, whereby it might happen that interest might be twice payable on the same sums:

And be it further enacted, That the payment of interest, whether to States or to individuals, in respect to the debt of any State, by which such exchange shall have been made, shall be suspended, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that certificates issued for that purpose by such State, have been re-exchanged or redeemed, or until those which shall not have been re-exchanged or redeemed, shall be surrendered to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the debt of each State as shall be subscribed to the said loan, and the monies (if any) that shall be advanced to the same pursuant to this act, shall be a charge against such state, in account with the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the monies arising under the revenue laws, which have been, or during the present session of Congress may be passed, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, shall be, and are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest on the stock which shall be created by the loans aforesaid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, first paying that which shall arise on the stock created by virtue of the said first mentioned loan, to continue so pledged and appropriated, until the final redemption of the said stock, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, subject nevertheless to such reservations and priorities as may be requisite to satisfy the appropriations heretofore made, and which during the present session of Congress may be made by law, including the sums herein before reserved and appropriated—and to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to this act, and may never be diverted to any other purpose, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disposition thereof separate and distinct from the product of any other duties, imposts, excises and taxes whatsoever, except such as may be hereafter laid, to make good any deficiency which may be found in the product thereof, towards satisfying the interest aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged to provide and appropriate hereafter such additional and permanent funds as may be requisite towards supplying any such deficiency, and making full provision for the payment of the interest which shall accrue on the stock to be created by virtue of the loans aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof respectively, and according to the tenor of the certificates to be granted for the same pursuant to this act.

And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sales which shall be made of the lands in the western territory now belonging, or that may hereafter belong to the United States, shall be, & are hereby appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment whereof the United States now are, or by virtue of this act may be holden, and shall be applied solely to that use until the said debts shall be fully satisfied.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
Approved—August 4, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
(True Copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

THE bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, and the bill to compensate the services of Thomas Barclay, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Steele of the Committee appointed to examine into the proceedings of the several States on the subject of the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, reported in substance as follows—

New-Hampshire and New-York accepted all the articles but the second.

Pennsylvania passed over in silence the 1st and 2d articles, and accepted the rest.

Delaware postponed the 1st article.

Maryland, South and North-Carolina and Rhode-Island ratified the whole. So that it appears the first article has been agreed to by 6 States—the 2d by 5—and all the others by 8.

A petition of Joseph Miller, of Philadelphia, was read, stating that he had established a manufactory of Gun Powder in the State of Pennsylvania, in which by proper encouragement, a sufficient quantity of that article may be manufactured for the use of the United States—and praying the patronage of Congress.

Mr. Vining moved that the motion of Mr. Bloodworth, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 5th section of the Residence Law, should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Bloodworth wished that the motion might be suspended. He said that he did not mean to call it up to day—and therefore had not prepared himself to state his reasons fully for introducing it.

Mr. Vining observed, that the motion was in possession of the House, and any member had a right to call it up.

Mr. Lawrance contended that it was very extraordinary that a motion brought forward by one gentleman should be called up by another, contrary to the wish of the member who made it. He thought it was contrary to the rules of the House.

Some further altercation ensued, in which Messrs. Vining, Gerry, Bloodworth, and Lee spoke.

Mr. Bloodworth finally withdrew his motion for the present.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the amendments of the Senate to the Funding Bill were taken up.

It was moved that the House recede from their amendment to the 4th section, inserting the year 1800, which the House amended by inserting 1797, &c.

Messrs. Lawrance, Ames, Gerry, Seney, Jackson, and some other members, were for the House insisting on their amendments, and not agreeing with the Senate—but Messrs. Sedgwick, Fitzsimons, Stone, Sherman, Williamson, and others, were for accommodating matters.

Mr. Lawrance argued that it was unjust in the extreme to reduce the value of the debt, and was desirous of a committee of conference on the subject being appointed—but this was over-ruled, and the debate continued with spirit on both sides.

Mr. Ames delivered a very animated speech upon the occasion, in which he anticipated the rising prosperity of this country—and therefore drew a conclusion against the necessity of our committing so flagrant an act of injustice and impolicy as this would be called—It is a reduction of 18 per cent. of the principal of the debt.

Mr. Sedgwick differed from his colleague in this instance, as did Mr. Sherman. They, with several other members, were so anxious for putting an end to the business, that they were willing to concur with the Senate, and they offered their reasons, which were certainly very accommodating.

Mr. Seney delivered a very manly speech against this publick violation of public faith, and accounted for the reduction of interest proposed by the Senate upon indents. He said the House had made a very good provision for the publick debt, but the Senate had added 21 millions thereto, and finding themselves pinched in making an honorable provision, they had reduced the interest on indents one half, in order to provide for this additional 21 millions. Mr. Seney alluded to the assumption clauses introduced by the Senate to the funding Bill.

Mr. Ames appealed to his colleagues for the uniformity of his conduct upon the subject of publick credit—but he need not have appealed to them, the world will justify the consistency of his actions in the present session of Congress.

Mr. Lawrence said every thing that prudence and lasting policy could suggest against the amendment of the Senate—but on taking the question it was decided in the affirmative to concur with the Senate.

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Williamson, Wynkoop. 33.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Contee, Coles, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Hathorne, Jackson, Lawrance, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Ransellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sevier, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, White. 27.

The next article of disagreement was the interest on Indents. The House proposed 4 cents. The Senate adhered to their proposition for three. The motion for receding was determined by Ayes and Noes, as follow, viz.

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe Baldwin, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carrol, Clymer, Fitsimons, Bloyd, Gale, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntingdon, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Schoreman, Scot, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Stone, Thatcher, Tucker, Williamson, Wynkoop. 33.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Coles, Contee, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Griffin, Hathorne, Jackson, Lawrance, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Ransellaer, Seney, Sevier, Smith (M.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Vining, White. 27.

Similar amendments followed of course in respect to the assumed part of the debt—which were agreed to.—Previous to which, Mr. Parker moved that the further consideration of the amendments to the Funding-Bill should be deferred to the next session. This motion was determined not to be in order.

Several other motions were made to non-concur with the Senate, but they were all negatived, as was likewise a motion of Mr. Jackson's for postponing the 16th section respecting the assumption of the State debts until the next session of Congress.

The result of this day's business therefore is, that the date of the time of funding one third is protracted until the year 1800—and the rate of indents are to be reduced to three per cent. per ann. It is, however, said by persons of the best information, that in receiving the three per cent. the holders will not be obliged to give up their right to the remainder so soon as the country shall be in ability pay it, because the original contract is still good.

LONDON, May 21.

We learn from Messina, that on the 31st March at 8 in the morning, the mountain Paci, which covers Scyla, the east side, fell into the sea with a horrid crash. The commotion it excited caused the waters to overflow the country for 2 leagues and rise to the top of Sicily. Six persons perished at Scylla, but the fishermen at the lighthouse had time to save themselves. It is supposed that the sea had been undermining it ever since the earthquake of 1783, by getting into the excavations then made.

On the 8th instant a very cruel murder was committed in the vicinity of Cork. Richard Newnham, Esq. and his brother Devonshire Newnham, Esq. went on a hunting party near his seat at Maryborough: One of the neighbouring peasantry intreated them not to pass through his potatoe ground, as it would ruin him and his family. Devonshire called the poor wretch a scoundrel for his presumption, and instantly struck him with his whip, while his brother Richard inhumanly struck him on the back part of the head, until they fractured the skull of the unfortunate man, of which wounds he instantly expired. The Coroner's inquest has brought in their verdict *wilful murder!* They are committed to prison to take their trial at the next assizes. Richard Newnham, who has ever been of a tyrannical & sanguinary disposition, is in the receipt of 3000l. per annum; and his brother, of 2000l.—A similar example to that of Fitzgerald, in this country, is much wanting to reform the turbulent disposition of the country 'Squires.

NOOTKA SOUND.

The circumstances of the trade and situation of this part of North-America being a matter of such general conversation and great public moment, we are particularly happy in being enabled to give some further accounts of the transaction at Nootka Sound, as well as to point out the advantages that were likely to be extended to other places by the means of this trade.

It is necessary to remark that the skin of the sea otter is worn only in the Northern regions of China. Its fur, though beautiful and magnificent, is too heavy for the sultry atmosphere of the Southern Provinces.

Pekin is, therefore, the proper mart for this valuable commodity; and in this immense city, the consumption is so great, that the produce of the voyage meet an immediate sale.

The Mandarins of the court, and even the Emperor himself, are fond of wearing this costly fur. To a citizen of common rank, a sea otter's collar to his vestment is a luxury.

The natives of the north-west coast of America, set so great a value on woolens of all kinds, that all the blankets, cloths, hats, and stocking, that could be procured in China, if English manufacture, were sold to the Indians, with whose chiefs treaties of commerce had been formed.

An act of cruelty committed by an officer of the Spanish Admiral Martiney's ship deserves to be recorded.

The Spaniards discovering that Callicum, a chief, second in authority at Nootka Sound, was in alliance with the English, he was shot through the heart in the month of June, 1789. The wife of Callicum, with an infant child, escaped, but not till wounded.

Macquilla, the chief, first in command, retired at the head of the allies of England, from Nootka Sound, to avoid the cruelty of the Spaniards, they fled to distant parts. Such of the natives as they could seize, the Spaniards condemned to work as slaves on their fortifications.

At this period, it was in contemplation of the Spaniards to seize the Sandwich Islands, with a view to deprive British ships of refreshment. And we further add, on authority that amounts nearly to demonstration, that on the very lands purchased from the Nootka chiefs by captain Mears, the Spaniards have already opened valuable mines.

Another object of this enterprise was, to supply the market of Kamschatka, and other ports belonging to the Russians, with the teas and other produce of China. This promised to be an invaluable channel of commerce, as the Chinese having shut their ports against the Russians, who formerly traded to their markets.

June 3.

MORE OF THE SPANISH WAR.

By Flint, the Messenger who arrived at half past nine o'clock on Tuesday night, nothing decisive with respect to the intentions of Spain can be expected. Flint was sent with dispatches to Governor O'Hara at Gibraltar, and returned by the same way which Lord Hatchfield means to accomplish his journey to that place, namely, by the way of Marseilles. All the information brought by Flint is, that the disposition for war in Spain is, if possible, more universal than in England, and that, with the haughty spirit of the nation, they talk of exterminating Englishmen in every part of the world. As to the garrison of Gibraltar, every thing is in a posture of complete defence and security, the troops in the highest health and spirits, the Prince universally beloved, and the Governor respected and admired.

June 4.

Flint, the King's Messenger, in his journey through Spain to Marseilles, met with a variety of mortifying insults from all descriptions of people. In every town the magnanimity and *superior power* of his *Catholic Majesty*, and his heroic subjects, were compared to the mean and dastardly disposition and inability of Great-Britain; and he was frequently serenaded with full choruses of hooting, both upon his arrival and departure from the different stages.

June 5.

The determinations of the British Cabinet will now speedily be known. Few pauses were ever more eventful or important than the present.—The general wish seems to be for a War, that may retaliate upon a former injury, and what is even yet harder to be borne—an insult.

June 8.

The Spanish Ambassador, as soon as he had heard the determination of England, dispatched an express to Madrid a day or two before the departure of Basilico. The Spanish Premier, on receiving the dispatches, immediately communicated them to his master. The King, who by no means wished matters should go such a length until his internal preparations should be further advanced, and his design of imbroiling France nearer maturity, was transported with anger against his Ministers, and even used manual violence. He sent them to some distance from Madrid, and retired from that capital himself, to make a tour on the sea coast. There has been since no Court. When Basilico arrived, there was none to whom he could deliver his credentials. Mr. Frazer, the British Consul, being applied to by Basilico, sent Mr. Flint to acquaint the Court of London with this unforeseen circumstance, and to ask for instructions how to proceed in it. This then was the purport of the message brought by Mr. Flint, and nothing either decisive or undecisive, from the Spanish Court, as has been asserted all the hopes of pacification, which their late conduct in taking to themselves the right of making war, has suggested. If the Court of Spain, therefore, should be induced by this conduct alone to promise the concessions required from them, there is reason to believe the promise will be retracted as soon as the news of the French armament has reached them.

PETERSBURGH, May 4.

Intelligence has just been received here, that the Swedes having entered into the Russian territories, and possessed themselves of a very strong post, called Karnankosky, on the borders of lake Saima, an attempt to dislodge them was made, by the Russians. For this purpose, 10,000 men under the command of General Igelstrom, and the Prince of Anhalt, were drawn together, and an attack was made, at break of day, upon the Swedish intrenchments, which were defended by about 3000 men. The Swedes withstood this assault, which was made in three columns, with the greatest intrepidity, and repulsed the Russians, who are said to have left near 2000 men on the field. This misfortune is greatly agravated by the loss of the Prince of Anhalt, who was shot in the thigh, and died soon after; and by that of Major General Keiboff, who commanded the detachment of guards sent on this expedition. Many other officers are also said to have shared the same fate, of whom, however, no particular account has yet been received.

VIENNA, May 19.

The day before yesterday dispatches were received from Berlin, in consequence of which, a great council was held, at the rising of which a messenger was dispatched to Marshal Loudohn. And it is since become the general report, that *a rupture between this court and Berlin is now absolutely certain*; and that hostilities will actually take place between them before the end of the month.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, May 29.

A motion was made in this sitting by M. Faulcon which, though it was followed by no debate, or decree, deserves to be noticed. It tended to induce the Members to give up a third of their official salary, to be employed in the construction of a ship of the line. The decree proposed, but not passed, was thus worded.

"The National Assembly, desirous of cherishing, by their example, the patriotism of the People, whom they have the honour to represent, resolve, that, from the first of June next, the stipend of each Member shall be reduced, to twelve livres per day; and, that the remaining part of the sum now paid them shall be employ'd in the construction of a ship of the line, to be called, the Law and the King."

A proclamation of the King, inviting all Frenchmen to an unanimous submission to the decrees of the National Assembly, and prohibiting, as a symptom of dissension, the use of any other cockade than that adopted by the Nation, was read, and very loudly applauded. A deputation of 24 Members was appointed to return the thanks of the Assembly.

St. JOHNS, (*Antigua*) June 8.

A Gentleman passing under the lee of Martinico, on Thursday last, saw and heard a firing of musketry and field pieces in St. Pierre. The women, children and negroes were discerned on the hill, seemingly avoiding the scene acting below. A 74 gun ship, with a flag at her mast head, and some smaller vessels, were standing off and on; and two frigates were moored with springs upon their cables in the road.

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) July 3.

On Sunday last arrived the Schooner Little Sarah, last from Cork. The day before Little Sarah sailed, advice was received, that a British Packet was chased nearly into Falmouth by a Spanish ship of force; but one of our frigates appearing in sight, the Spaniards sheered off.

By the Concord, Captain Lawson, we received intelligence of a Frigate arriving at St. Vincent's, in twenty days from Portsmouth, with dispatches to the Governor of that island, who instantly gave orders for an immediate press, and many of the merchants were beginning to fit out privateers.—The Concord had a passage of eighteen days from that port.

Yesterday evening a Spanish schooner of about 40 tons borthen, mounted with guns, lay off the mouth of the channel for a considerable time, while four or five of her hands came on shore, as is supposed, to gain intelligence concerning the expected disturbances between us and Spain; in the evening, when the men got on board, they very daringly fired a gun, and then bore away towards Bluefields until dark, when they about ship and steered for the West-end, and continued firing till midnight.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 15.

By the schooner Polly, arrived at Washington on Saturday last, in 14 days from St. Croix, we learn that his Britanic Majesty's manifesto against the crown of Spain was published at Tortola on the 20th ult: troops were arrived in almost every British island; and it was reported a Spanish frigate had been carried into St. Kitts.

NEW-HAVEN, August 4.

On Tuesday evening of last week, a Mr. Cheney, of East-Haven, accidentally fell into a cistern, at the distill-house in this city, where was a quantity of hot liquor, by which he was so much scalded that he expired the next day. He has left a widow and several young children.

A transient Negro man was brought to trial before the Hon. Superior Court, on Thursday last, for committing a rape on the body of a white girl of about 14 years of age, and was found guilty and sentenced to suffer death.

BOSTON, August 12.

It is with real pleasure we announce the safe arrival, in this port, on Monday last, of the Ship *Columbia* Capt. Gray, from a voyage of adventure to the North-West Coast of America.

This Ship, in company with the Sloop *Washington*, sailed on the 30th September, 1787, and the year following reached their place of destination—from whence the Columbia sailed with furs, which she disposed of in China, on her return home.

To Messrs. Barrel, Brown, Bulfinch, Hatch, Derby, and Pintard, who planned the voyage, their country is indebted, for this experiment in a branch of Commerce before unessayed by Americans. And to their care in providing every necessary for the comfort and convenience of the crews, may, under Heaven, be attributed the extraordinary degree of health which they have enjoyed: having lost but one man, by sickness since they sailed.

Their country is also under obligation to the intrepid Navigators who have conducted this voyage—whose urbanity and civility have secured the friendship of the aboriginals of the country they visited; and whose honour and intrepidity have commanded the protection and respect of the European *Lords of the soil*, to the American flag; while that of another nation hath been forbidden to be unfurled on the coast.

The *Columbia* and *Washington* are the first American vessels who have circumnavigated the globe—and the *Washington*, which is only of 90 tons burthen, is the first sloop of any nation ever sent on so great a voyage.

On the *Columbia's* arriving opposite the Castle she saluted the flag of the U. States with 13 guns; which was immediately returned there-from—and on coming to her mooring in the harbour, fired a federal salute—which a great concourse of citizens assembled on the several wharfs, returned with three huzzas, and a hearty welcome.

We are told that one of the natives of the island of Owhyhee arrived in the *Columbia*.

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 18.

On Wednesday last arrived at his seat in this town, from New-York, the Hon. Caleb Strong, Esquire, one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States.

On the 10th instant Congress adjourned to the first Tuesday in December next, then to meet at Philadelphia.

One single grain of wheat produced, in a field belonging to Mr. Joel Allis, of Conway, in this County, thirteen hundred and fifty five grains.

The appearances of the crops of Indian corn and tobacco in Virginia, says a Petersburgh paper, were never known to be so favourable as they are at present, and the farmers have generally been successful in getting in their crops of small grain.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated August 1, 1790.

"I have just received a letter from Charleston, dated 22d July, mentioning that there had arrived Capt. Shrowdly, from Jamaica, who reported that before his departure a fleet of British men of war had arrived to act against the Spaniards; that it was currently reported in Jamaica that Porto Rico was taken, &c.

Capt. Shrowdy was the greatest part of his voyage under convoy of a man of war."

DIED]—In this town, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Mr. JAMES SHEPHARD, formerly of Hartford, in the 77th year of his age.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JACOB M'DANIEL, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in October, January, and May next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days. Ten months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E MATTOON, jun.
ROBERT CUTLER,
ELEAZER PORTER, jun.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID PARSONS, } Administrators.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE,

Amherst, August 2, 1790.

TICKETS in the 4th Class of the *Massachusetts State Lottery*—and also in the *semi-annual State Lottery*, may be had of Capt. *Samuel Clarke, Northampton.*

VERSES
To a LADY on her WEDDING DAY, with
A LOTTERY TICKET.

WHEN Heav'n by storms is overcast,
And pregnant clouds obscure the day;
To those who wish the tempest past,
How gladning is the *solar* ray!
The *fiends* in DESTINY's black train,
Who hapless mortals still pursue;
Have not, however we complain,
Bereft our SKY of all its *blue*!
Some bright'ning good may on us beam,
Cheering as LOVE's celestial glow;
And wealth of which we little dream,
The *Sibyl*, FORTUNE, may bestow!
A mystic *Leaf*, these lines convey;—
To her I love the fragment flies!
The time too suits—for on this day
Fate bless'd me with a matchless PRIZE.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to repeal an Act made and passed *March* the seventh, seventeen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to regulate the Sale of Goods at Public Vendue, and to limit the Number of Auctioneers," and to regulate the Sale of Goods by Auction.

WHEREAS a law of this Commonwealth, passed in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of goods at public vendue, and to limit the number of auctioneers, has been found to be inexpedient and insufficient for the purposes therein intended: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said act, and every clause thereof, from and after the first day of *May* next, be, and hereby is repealed.

Provided nevertheless, That all forfeitures and penalties that may have arisen, and all sums that may be due to this Commonwealth, from any Auctioneer, by virtue of said act, at the time this act shall take effect, shall and may be recovered as by said act was prescribed, the said act being hereby repealed notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, from and after the first day of *May*, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, presume to sell at public vendue, auction or out cry, any goods, chattles, wares or merchandize whatsoever, without being approbated by the Selectmen, or the major part of them, of the town to which such person or persons belong, and having first obtained a licence under the hand of the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the time being; such person or persons so offending shall forfeit a sum, not more than *fifteen pounds* nor less than *forty shillings*, at the discretion of the Court before whom the offence shall be tried; and that the Selectmen, or the major part of them, of the respective towns in this Commonwealth, at a meeting called for that purpose, be, and they hereby are impowered, from time to time, by writing under their hands, to appropriate some suitable person or persons for that purpose, for a term not exceeding one year from the day of granting such approbation; and for which certificate of approbation, the person receiving the same, shall pay to the use of the Selectmen granting it the sum of *six shillings*; and the Selectmen are hereby directed to record every certificate of approbation they may so grant.

And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the time being, be, and he hereby is directed and empowered, to make out and deliver to each and every person applying for the same, a licence for making sale of goods at public vendue; such person first producing a certificate of approbation under the hands of the major part of the Selectmen, of the town such person may be an inhabitant of, and also paying the sum by this law prescribed to the said Treasurer.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the said Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, from every person to be licenced as aforesaid, the sums following, viz.—For granting a licence to an Auctioneer, within the limits of the town of *Boston*, the sum of *eighteen pounds*;—For such licence to any person in the towns of *Salem*, *Beverly* and *Newbury-Port* the sum of *fifteen pounds*; For such licence to every other person in any other seaport town within this Commonwealth, the sum of *six pounds*;—For such licence to any person in any of the inland towns within this Commonwealth, the sum of *one pound ten shillings*.

And be it further enacted, That if any person licenced as aforesaid, shall presume to sell at public vendue, auction or out-cry, any goods, wares or merchandize in any other town, than that whereof he is an inhabitant, wherein any person is licenced as aforesaid, he shall for each offence forfeit the sum of *twenty pounds*.

Provided nevertheless, That any Auctioneer licenced as aforesaid, may make sale at public auction, of any property in any other town than that whereof he is an inhabitant, wherein there shall be no licenced Auctioneer, who shall be an inhabitant of such town.

And be it further enacted, That no licence granted by the Treasurer as aforesaid, shall be of any effect, longer than one year after the date thereof.

And be it further enacted, That no person thus licenced shall receive goods for sale of any servant or minor, nor shall he vend any of his goods by auction, but in the hours between sun-rising and sun-setting, upon the penalty of forfeiting the sum of *twenty pounds*, for every such offence.

And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures and penalties mentioned in this act, may be recovered by action of debt, brought in any Court of record proper to try the same; and the said forfeitures shall be for the sole use of the person who shall sue for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen for the time being, in any town within this Commonwealth, where there is no licenced Auctioneer, be, and hereby are authorized and impowered to grant a permit to any inhabitant of their respective towns, to sell within such town, at public vendue, auction, or out-cry, any real estate, farming utensils, live stock, household furniture, or vessels, their tackle, apparel or furniture, being the property of said inhabitant.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any Sheriff, Deputy-Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, or Collector of taxes from selling at auction or public out-cry, any goods or chattles by them respectively taken by execution, or warrant of distress, in the execution of their respective offices, or to debar any Executor or Administrator, from selling any of the Testator's or Intestate's lands, goods or chattles, which they by law are authorized to sell.

In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1790.
This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 9, 1790.
This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

ANECDOTE.

A TAR, after returning from a voyage for logwood, having made rather to free with a plank belonging to the owners of the vessel to which he belonged, was taken before a justice, and accused of the theft.—On being asked what he had to say in his defence, replied, "that, after having assisted to steal a whole *shipload* from the Spaniards, it was d—n high that he could not have a *plank* for his own use, without so much *palaver*!"

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Leyden, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a state and town tax as follows, viz.

No.	l.	s.	d.	q.
First division lots in the Gore, (so called.)				
6	0	0	8	3
12	0	0	8	3
69	0	0	8	3
70	0	0	8	3
83	0	0	8	3
90	0	0	8	3
West half of lot 34	0	0	4	2
First Division of Lots in the old Town Plot.				
No. 52	0	0	8	3
53	0	0	8	3
65	0	0	8	3
78	0	0	8	3
Second Division Lots in the Gore.				
No. 73	0	0	1	2
93	0	0	1	2
17	0	0	1	2
27	0	0	1	2
Third Division in the Town Plot.				
No. 5	0	0	8	1
6	0	0	8	1
19	0	0	8	1
25	0	0	8	1
141	0	0	8	1
169	0	0	8	1
187	0	0	8	1
First Division in Gore Lot.				
No. 12	0	1	0	1
28	0	1	0	1
69	0	1	0	1
70	0	1	0	1
83	0	1	0	1
90	0	1	0	1
West half of Lot 34	0	0	6	1
Second Division in Gore Lot.				
No. 73	0	0	2	1
17	0	0	2	1
27	0	0	2	1
First Division the Old Town Plot.				
No. 25	0	1	0	1
53	0	1	0	1
65	0	1	0	1
78	0	1	0	1
Third Division in the Old Town Plot.				
No. 5	0	0	11	2
6	0	0	11	2
19	0	0	11	2
25	0	0	11	2
141	0	0	11	2
169	0	0	11	2
187	0	0	11	2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Mr. *THOMAS WELLS*, innholder in said *Leyden*, at one oclock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ROBERT RIDDLE, Collector.

Leyden, July 9, 1790.

Massachusetts State Lottery.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FOURTH CLASS of the *Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery*, which will commence drawing on MONDAY, the NINTH of September next, in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

1	of	1000	is	1000
3		200	are	600
6		100		600
10		50		500
12		30		360
15		20		300
20		10		200
100		5		500
1503		3		4509
1670				8549
3330			Deduction,	1431
5000 Tickets,				10000

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Boston, July 28, 1790.

THE Court of Probate will be holden at Hadley on the 1st Monday of September next.

E. PORTER, *Judge Probate.*

August 9, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to BENJAMIN TUPPER, Esquire, late of Chesterfield, (now of Marietta) are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or suits will be commenced against them.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, } Attornies to
ELIJAH HUNT, } Gen. Tupper.

Northampton, August 2, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of EZEKIEL ROOT, late of Greenfield, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. John Howland, in Greenfield, on the first Mondays of September, and November, next.

WILLIAM SMALLEY,
ANDREW PUTNAM.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MOSES BASCOM, Adm'r.

Greenfield, July 12, 1790.

A Prospect of encouragement in an undertaking of such obvious and general utility as that of making MALT, has induced the subscriber to erect a large and commodious building for that purpose, and as he has spared no expence in rendering his works compleat, and procured a person of approved character and skill to manage the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who shall employ him—he will be ready to receive the Grain as early as the first of November next, when he expects to begin the business of Malting.

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, August 2, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons that have demands upon the estate of SAMUEL HENRY, late of Amherst, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement—And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—to

JOSIAH WARNER, Ad'mr.

Amherst, August 2d, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of Lt. ADONIJAH TAYLOR, in Deerfield, on the 24th ult. a bay MARE, 13½ hands high, five years old, never was dock'd, shod all round, black main and tail. Whoever will take up said Mare and give information where she may be, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ADONIJAH TAYLOR, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 2, 1790.

. All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

Vol. IV.] THE [NUMB. 203.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the FARMER's JOURNAL.

Mess. PRINTERS,

If the enclosed extract from the letters of M. de Crevecoeur, Consul from the Court of France, at New-York, (translated from the French) shall be considered by you as containing proper matter to be communicated to the public through the medium of your paper, it is submitted to your disposal.

CANDIDUS.

Danbury, August 3, 1790.

Extract of a letter from Dr. M———r.

Albany, 27th Dec. 1778.

BUSINESS having called me hither, I went to view the hospital, where many of our army were first—I observed with pleasure that no epidemical disease prevailed among them. Passing through the large hall in the middle of the hospital, I perceived a soldier whose countenance struck me—he viewed me very attentively—finally called me. I drew nigh him, and having seated myself on his bed, listened to him. I am a stranger, said he, however, can you not believe the words of an American soldier? The term of my engagement is almost expired—I have an extreme desire to return to my father's family; because I have heard that my brother is dead. I have found a man to take my place in the regiment—My father possesses a considerable estate in Virginia—What would you think of me, should I request of you a hundred dollars?—With that money I can pay the sum I have agreed to pay, go from this hospital, and again join my relations. I have a great desire to quit this State before the fall of snow, which is very nigh—we have no posts, consequently there remains for me no means of informing my relations of my unhappy situation. Struck by the bold, but honest request, I examined the traits of his countenance very attentively—I consulted the secret impression which his phisiognomy produced upon me—I thought that I saw the character of honesty, and granted the sum which he requested of me. The surprise which my facility occasioned, cut short his words for a moment—but he soon shed tears, which relieved him extremely—they were those of the most lively gratitude—He bathed my hands with them, and thanked me in the most energetic manner.

Some days after he came to see me, informed me more particularly of the state of his family, and renewed his protestations of payment the first day of February following. I had no uneasiness, and had he never returned the sum which I had lent him, I should not have lost it—for I enjoyed an exquisite pleasure in the act which I had done, and still enjoy it whenever it occurs to my mind. Methinks I still see all the gestures of the young man, all the traits of his countenance, expressing the return of hope and of happiness—methinks I still hear the cry of his gratitude, rising towards his benefactor and towards heaven.

Five weeks after his departure, I received a letter from his father, his mother, and his uncle, a copy of which I send you (for I will preserve the original as long as I live.) Tell me, I pray you, what you think of the offers they have made me, and what I ought to do. If I accept this astonishing return of their gratitude, I shall be considered as a mercenary, who have obliged only with a view of augmenting my fortune. If I refuse entirely, may they not accuse me of pride? I know not what to do—Shall I go to reside and live among strangers, by virtue of this singular adoption? I may perhaps expose myself to the reproaches of my friends, for it is not the opinion of the public that I dread. Tell me, I pray you, your opinion.

Virginia, Culpepper-County, Nov. 18, 1778.

"I HAD two sons, one had already perished in these boisterous times, but he died defending his country—the other was also about to disappear, and you saved his life by giving him the means, by which he might come and rejoin his relations—Already afflicted by the death of the former, I became each day more unhappy through fear that I should never again see the latter. But for you, perhaps we might this day have been childless. But tell us what was the motive which determined you to that generous action; to choose our son from among so many others who equally merited your attention? Blessed be the invisible hand that conducted you secretly towards his bed, and made you listen attentively to his proposal. He has informed us that the day was the fourteenth of October—let it be hereafter an epoch of annual joy in my family:—I consecrate it, that it may be distinguished from others by the most fervent thanks to the Supreme Being, by a suspension of labour, and by innocent pleasures. My servants shall partake with us the joy inspired by the sweet recollection—Suffer them to share in the general gratitude—do not despise the part which they may take, for they are men, and I have always treated them as such. You have procured for our son health, liberty, and the pleasure of again visiting his relations—what benefits! Happily the young man has many relations and friends, had he not the weight of his gratitude would be too much for him to bear. He has told me that you never have been a father—you cannot then conceive the joy, nor the parental sensations which transport my heart—wise Nature has hidden them as a treasure from those to whom she has not given children.

"We are unacquainted with each other, it is true, but virtuous men are united by the bonds of intellectual consanguinity. Hereafter consider me as your friend—I will neglect nothing to merit that name—by the law of nature, I am the father of that son whom you have relieved—you are the adopted father whom nature hath given him in the critical moment when he was abandoned and in want—we are then brothers:—Heaven grant this new union may last forever!—Come and join us, come and partake with us the possession & enjoyment of all we have—You are already incorporated into our family—Come and take possession of that chair which awaits you at our table. My wife!—But who can express the chagrin, the affliction, the joy, the surprise, the love and all the different movements of her maternal sensibility! It was only by the most vehement wringing of her hands, by her tears, and her sighs, that you could conceive of the whole extent of her gratitude: Not only our whole family, but all our neighbourhood, to whom your name has already become dear, will receive you as you deserve, and will convince you that there are still souls which have not lost, among the cruelties of this war, those sentiments which distinguish virtuous men.

"To convince you that this letter is not formed of vague words, inspired by the sudden joy of sentiments which will soon evaporate, and be forgotten; to convince you that the impression made upon our hearts by your generosity, shall be as durable as the service which you have rendered us; the bearer of this letter, who is my brother's son, will deliver you an authentic and legal contract of one half of the plantation of ———, accompanied by a negro which I give you, a second coming from my son, a third from my wife's mother, and a servant from each of my brothers. This contract, as well as the bill of sale, as you will see by the endorsement, are signed, sealed and recorded according to law. This new property is irrevocably yours. Happy if our soil, our government, and our climate can persuade you to reside among us! Join this small present to your fortune; come and dwell in Virginia, where your talents, your merit, and your humanity are already known, and will procure you all the advantages which the esteem of a grateful family, and an enlightened neighbourhood can produce. May the messenger which I send find you safe and sound, and bring you to our arms.

W—— A—— S——.

WORCESTER SPECULATOR.

"The man who would resolve the work of fate,
May limit number, and make crooked straight.
Stop thy enquiry then and curb thy sense,
Nor let dust argue with omnipotence.
'Tis God, who must dispose; and man sustain,
Born to endure, forbidden to complain.

PRIOR.

A CONTENTED mind is the nursery of all useful virtues. A resignation to the dispensations of providence, or a willingness to believe that whatever is, is right—that the goods of the world, and the bounties of providence, are distributed in the most equal and proper manner, are the preparing steps for a great and useful character.

In choosing, or rather guessing out a candidate for eminence, a decision ought to be founded on the goodness of the heart, rather than on the strength of the understanding.

An equanimity of temper, and a mind uniformly cheerful and good natured, are, I think, the surest forebodings of greatness. From an equal and composed mind, we get and maintain, in every situation, the command of ourselves. In the way to distinction there are impediments; of these, the most common and obstinate, is fickleness, or the variation of our feelings—The fickleness does not arise from the want of great abilities (for it often happens, that a person of the most brilliant parts is most changeable in his pursuits) but from the want of a good heart—It arises from the prevalency of bad passions, which, by influencing the heart will entirely rule the man—The operations of the mind to be forcible and effectual, should be free from the influence and embarrassments of contending passions—In a pure heart, it is found a good directory, constantly pointing and prompting to the important duties of social life—These duties, when performed with a sweetness natural to an amiable temper, engage the attention and gratitude of man. If a person is disposed it will hold true, that in almost every instance he is able to do good—This being known, where such disposition is found the ability is seldom doubted. Hence we find the wishes and affections of society concentring in such a character—and his goodness rewarded with their confidence. While we are in good humour, and the *milk of human kindness* flows easily and cheerfully; we are not only in a condition to be most useful to others; but to find most enjoyment in ourselves—The heart is the seat of sentiment—when it is over hung with the clouds and tempests of passion, not a ray of joy or gladness can be admitted.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the cultivation of the heart, which may be as easily improved as the understanding. A passionate or dispassionate turn of mind may be rendered habitual. By allowing ourselves to look and dwell upon the dark side of things, & by indulging ourselves in illnatured complaints against the occurrences of the world, habits may be contracted that would render us perpetually unhappy. Such habits not only produce private evils, but very frequently turn to the public injury. Indeed it is the habit of minds contracted by themselves, that constitutes the difference between the culprit and the firmest patriot—The one by allowing himself to be dissatisfied with his own situation, and with the dispensation of Providence, becomes irritable and restless in mind. These habits become strong—he can find no happiness in rational employments—and seeks refuge in his crimes. The other having contracted habitual ease and contentment, finds satisfaction in rational and honorable pursuits—and being happy himself endeavours to make others so.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

SUNDRY petitions and memorials were read and referred to the heads of departments.

The report on the petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late Gen. Greene, was read the second time—this report was in favour of the petition, so far as to indemnify the heirs of Gen. Greene from demands arising from engagements and contracts made by him on account of the United States.

A motion was made to refer the papers which accompanied the petition to the Secretary of the Treasury—some conversation ensued on this motion—Mr. Stone said he thought it more proper to refer them to the Auditor General—Mr. Gerry called for the reading the papers, which was done.

The motion for referring to the Secretary of the Treasury was adopted.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting a plan for the disposition of the lands in the Western Territory—some progress was made in the discussion.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

The House appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the purpose of assenting to the laws of Rhode-Island, Georgia and Maryland, respecting the navigation of the rivers Providence, Savannah and Patuxent.

The report of the Treasurer of the United States, was referred to a committee.

Several petitions and reports were read.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Jackson (agreeable to notice given) moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making further provision for the debts of the United States so far as respects the debts of Georgia—this motion after some debate was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Jackson of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill making further provision for the debts of the United States, so far as respects the debts of the State of Georgia, which was read a first time.

Mr. Maddison laid a motion on the table, for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for adding two Commissioners to the present board, appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and individual States.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

An engrossed bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and R. Island and Providence Plantations, for raising a duty on the tonnage of ships or vessels entering the ports of Petapsco, Savannah and Providence, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Maddison, Mr. Vining, and Mr. Wadsworth, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to add two Commissioners to the board already estab-

blished for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States.

The house went into a committee on a bill further to make provision for the debt of the United States, so far as it respects the assumption of the debt of the state of Georgia; after some time spent thereon, the committee rose and reported certain amendments;

On the question to order the bill engrossed, it was negatived, and so the bill was rejected.

Mr. Maddison from the committee appointed, presented according to order, a bill to add two commissioners to the board for settling accounts. The house went into a committee on the said bill—and after some debate it was agreed to—Ayes 36, Noes 19.

The committee then rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Boudinot reported a bill to satisfy the claims of the widow of the late Major-General Lord Sterling.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

The bill for appointing two additional commissioners to the board for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states, was read a third time, and passed the house.

The bill for the relief of the widow of the late Lord Sterling, was debated in committee of the whole, and reported to the house.

A petition from Alexander M'Comb, and William Edgar, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A resolution was agreed to, that the Secretary of the Treasury be ordered to take measures for building a light-house at Portland Head, in the Province of Main not to exceed the sum of 15000 dollars. On motion, the resolution was referred to a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Williamson laid a motion on the table, in substance as follows—"That no certificate be granted by the Speaker to any member for his pay until the end of the session." This he did in order to prevent a thin house at so critical a time as the present, when the Ways and Means Bill is yet to be passed, and perhaps other momentous business may be introduced.

Mr. Benson moved to discharge the committee which had been appointed to report on the fees necessary to be allowed to the officers of the courts of the United States, and to refer the subject to the Attorney General of the United States; which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President, that he had signed the bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with the individual states.

Mr. Bloodworth, agreeably to notice by him given, called up his motion, viz. "That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to suspend for a limitted time the 5th section of the residence bill." This produced a debate.

The debate was commenced by Mr. Vining, who spoke nearly as follows:

To prevent, if possible, a very disagreeable discussion upon this irritable question, I rise, Sir, to call the previous question. Viewing this motion as I now do, I confess it appears to me at best, to be only an insincere compliment to the citizens of New-York, calculated rather to tantalize than to secure to them any solid benefit: for what fair anticipations of success can they have, when they review the various experiments and lengthy discussions which this business has already undergone? Has it not been fully tried in both houses? And are we again to be insulted and paragraphed for doing only what we conceive to be our duty? Are the bandages to be violently torn from wounds now almost healed, by a discussion upon the merits of a question which has been so laboriously debated and tried, as the one now presented for our consideration? I hope not, Sir. As to the expence which has been stated as accruing from dead rents, I will ask any liberal and candid mind, What will they amount to when compared with even the natural expences which will result from the passage of a bill of this nature? Did not gentlemen, but a few weeks since, tell us that we were protracting the session to an unreasonable length? And now they are bringing forward the same subject, after the most solemn legislative decision. Have not all the arguments which they can now adduce in favour of the resolution, the force of re-action? and do they not operate in a direction the most powerfully against the present motion.

But, Sir, may I appeal to the good sense of the house, whether should this business possibly succeed, its operation might not eventually reduce the President of the United States to a very disagreeable dilemma: if he should disagree to the measure, that part of the community which would feel the disappointment with most sensibility, might say that the President of the United States, for the first time, had refused his signature and assent to a bill which had passed both houses, and consequently charge him with an appearance of partiality; or, on the other hand, should he agree to the bill, might not an imputation of inconsistency be levelled at him by another part of the community? and, surely, this is not a very delicate or a very polite situation to expose the President of the United States to. I trust therefore it will be avoided by the adoption of the previous question, and that we may be permitted to proceed on the rest of the business now before us. Whether we discharge our public duty or not, will rest in the good sense of our constituents—their remedy is in our responsibility, and if we have not served them well, they have it in their power to redress themselves by more satisfactory elections, and the choice of better men—at least, in the station we at present fill, we have a right, both as Americans and legislators, to exercise an independent judgment. Under this impression I have disclosed my sense of the motion now before us.

Mr. Livermore made some observations on temperance and moderation; which he recommended to the gentleman from Delaware—and he hoped the debate would be conducted without putting any member to the necessity of elevating his voice above the natural key.

Mr. Bloodworth vindicated himself from the implied charge of insincerity, and remarked that as he had received no bribe upon the present occasion, his conduct was open and clear—neither was he to be swerved by noisy language.

Mr. Vining called Mr. Bloodworth to order.

Mr. Parker rose to offer his reasons for supporting Mr. Vining, in calling the previous question, and quoted some rules of order in the British Parliament of 1604. He likewise observed that he thought the present motion of Mr. Bloodworth both impolitic and expensive.

Mr. Lawrance reminded the gentleman last up, of his own conduct upon a former occasion; when the Senate had rejected Philadelphia, that gentleman was the first to introduce a motion not unlike the present. But, in reply to the arguments used against the regularity and consistency of the motion, why need we go further than to the case which has this day appeared? A bill has this day passed the house, in amendment to a bill for the settlement of the accounts of the United States with individual States, which has this day received the sanction of a law. Mr. Lawrance proceeded to defend Mr. Bloodworth from the insinuations that had been thrown out against his sincerity, and replied to such part of Mr. Vining's speech as he said he thought worthy of notice. He asked, where was the necessity to remove to Philadelphia, which was not the permanent residence? And he recapitulated the different arguments which had been used on former occasions.

Mr. Vining then expressed a desire to withdraw his motion of calling for the previous question, in order to give a more ample room for discussion, but the Speaker informed him that it was contrary to the rules of the house, and that it was not in his power to withdraw his motion in the present instance.

The previous question being put, the main question, was then called for, viz. Whether the house would proceed in Mr. Bloodworth's motion, which was negatived, yeas 23, noes 35, as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Ransellaer, Schureman, Sevier, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth—23.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Carrol, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scot, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Steele Stone, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop—35.

The house made some progress with respect to Mr. Smith's motion, for ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed in the disposal of the lands of the Western Territory—and one of the proposed resolutions was agreed to, viz. for appointing a Surveyor-General to complete the survey of the lands heretofore sold under the resolution of the old Congress. This being agreed to, a committee of Messrs. Page, Smith and White, were appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

A message being received from the Senate, with their amendments to the Ways and Means bill, the house took the same under consideration, and having made some progress, adjourned till to-morrow.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

NOTHING has a more powerful influence over the mind than custom or habit. Even the fondness for novelty implanted in our dispositions, and curiosity herself, do not always prove a sufficient counterpoise to this force. From this source arises uneasiness, which commonly accompanies the loss of any object we have a long time known. It was the saying of an ancient Philosopher, who was so sensible of the truth of this observation, that he would not willingly part with even an old post he had long been acquainted with. Hence from the power of habit over the mind we not unfrequently are contented with and acquiesce in ills and inconveniences that might easily be removed. Hence, therefore, the maxim, That necessity is the mother of invention or improvement. Indeed almost every species of improvement have their origin from the weight and pressure of necessity. The wonder is therefore not so much why any project of improvement should at any time be made, as that it ever should be made. And proposals of this cast do hardly ever find their way into existence without a very great degree of probable advantage. Thus much, I conceived, not mal apropos, to premise to the following short account of the scheme for building a Bridge over Westfield River, near Stephen Nobles's tavern, at a place called Pawcatuck Falls—The object of which is to open a nearer and better road into Connecticut. If this proposal takes effect it will be from Northampton Meeting-House to Abraham Burbanks's, Esq'r. in Feeding Hills, (so called) little more than eighteen miles—and not more than forty-one, or at most forty-two miles from Northampton to Hartford—whereas the roads now used from their circumstances pass currently at fifty—besides the road laid open by this bridge will wholly avoid the two worst hills between Southampton and Hartford—those are the hill this side, and the one a little beyond the town of Westfield, called Martindales hill, which is long, steep and stony. There will therefore be a saving to the publick of, I suppose, at least four miles in the distance, besides a much better road through Southampton to Hartford than any heretofore travelled.

Though some endeavours have formerly been used to procure this bridge to be erected at the public expence—they have all failed—the promoters therefore of the scheme were induced to open subscriptions for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum, nothing doubting that as soon as the advantages are experienced, the maintenance thereof will readily be assumed by the public. They have accordingly raised in the southern part of this county already one hundred and thirty or forty pounds, and are encouraged with more assistance from several towns in Connecticut, whose object is to encrease and improve their intercourse with us. But as they will probably need further aid and encouragement to complete the sum necessary, supposed to be about two hundred and fifty pounds, they have provided a number of subscriptions to circulate in the upper part of the County, thereby to furnish an opportunity for the exercise of that public spirit and patriotism which so peculiarly characterizes the people of this county. It will be optional with those who incline to favour the scheme, to furnish either materials or cash, as shall be most agreeable. For the receipt of which, so soon as a sufficient sum shall be subscribed, a committee will be appointed, & also to superintend the appropriation & expenditure of the same, who will be under proper injunctions for the faithful discharge of their trust.

There is nothing in which we are more liable to err than in the opinion we too often form of the importance of roads and bridges. I suppose it is because the advantages are so gradual and almost imperceptible as to be nearly overlooked by the mind, while on the other hand the expences assail us with their aggregate and combined force. May those who doubt calculate, is the request of

HANTONIENSIS.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
THURSDAY, June 10, 1790.

M. MIRABEAU rose, and made a Funeral Panegyric on *DR. FRANKLIN.*

FRANKLIN is *dead*—the man who emancipated *America*—the *Sage* who was the ornament of the two worlds. The Courts of Princes have often been in mourning for those who were great only in the funeral oration of their flatterers; but nations ought not to mourn but for their benefactors.

"The Congress of America has decreed, that the Confederate States ware mourning two months, as an honour to the deceased. Let the National Assembly of France manifest their regard for his virtues—let them inform the Congress of America, that they sympathize in their loss—and let it mourn for three days."

The speech was applauded, and a Decree past,

"That the national assembly wear mourning three days, in honour of the late Dr. FRANKLIN:

"And that a letter of condolence be sent by the President to the Congress of America."

LONDON, June 7.

Letters from Oporto by the last mail advise, that her Portuguese Majesty has unequivocally declared her intention to assist her kinsman the King of Spain, if he is under the necessity of entering into a war with England—and that in consequence thereof the Portuguese navy was preparing for sea with all diligence, so as to have a strong squadron ready to join the Spanish fleet early in June.

Letters from Ostend say, that the Spanish Consul there has received advices from the Spanish Minister at Paris, warning him of hostilities being about to begin between his nation and Great Britain, and desiring him to give the necessary information to all Spanish ships which are there.

The Aurora whale ship, arrived at Bristol from the Southern Ocean, is said to have brought further evidence of the insulting conduct of Spain. One of the Spanish frigates sent a boat on board her with notice that she must desist from fishing in those parts, as it would not be permitted; and if that notice was disregarded, force would be used to drive her from those seas, where no colours but those of Spain, and the nations she protected, had a right to exercise a commerce.

JUNE 16.

Soon after midnight, between Monday and yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Basilico, the long expected Messenger from Spain, the Duke of Leeds summoned a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers, who met accordingly yesterday 10 o'clock and were all present, except the Minister, and Lord Privy Seal, who are both out of town; after which letters were dispatched by his Grace's Messengers as follows, viz. to the King, at Windsor Lodge; to the Duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; the Minister at the University at Cambridge; the Marquis of Strafford, at Trentham, Staffordshire; to Admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to most of his Majesty's Ministers abroad.

Dispatches were also sent off yesterday from the secretary of state's office for the home department to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Governors of the different islands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Basilico left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the best authority to say that the tendency of the message from Spain is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of the event of peace or war. The Court of Madrid is willing to make restitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expence we have been put to; but in respect to a cession of those rights of territory which that court supposes itself possessed of—they are points which cannot be given up, and the King of Spain trusts that Great Britain will not insist on them. The King declares, that he has not the most distant wish of engaging in hostilities with Great-Britain, and that his armaments are destined to other objects; but, at the same time, he contends for an EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to the southern whale fishery & the fur trade of Nootka Sound—the principal objects of the present disputes; and urges the expendiency, of discussing the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

It is certain that the news of the armaments in this country has occasioned the greatest consternation in Spain, but the merchants all acknowledge the impossibility that can enter on a war with Great-Britain, which must prove such an unequal contest. To shew, however, that Spain seems well inclined to accomodate matters with England, the Court of Madrid no sooner received the dispatches taken out by Basilico, which, among other objects, is supposed to have insisted on having the ancient commercial privileges with this country renewed, than orders were sent to all the custom houses in the out-ports of Spain, to allow the entry of British merchandize, according to the stipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht. The conduct of Spain has long been a subject of vexation and complaint to our merchants, as it has for many years past endeavoured to lay burthens on the British commerce, which it is now insisted shall be remedied. This point the court of Madrid seem willing to accede to, by the orders having been given which we have just mentioned.

The orders sent from this country to the Consuls in Spain were such, that immediately on the receipt of them notice was given for our ships to quit the Spanish ports immediately. The port of Barcelona has been wholly cleared of English vessels, upwards of 40 sail have sailed from thence about the middle of May, under the convoy of the Bull Dog, Capt. Peyton, for Gibraltar, where they arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated on Friday last says "Our Court will be the mediator between Spain and England, and instructions to that purpose are already sent to the Marquis de la Luzerne, the Ambassador at London."

Liverpool, May 27.—The Sea Horse, Capt. Mayo, of Boston, from the Coast of Africa, saw in lat. 23 S. a large point of land sink entirely under water! He made up to some ships catching whales, and found that the crews had been spectators of the same alarming spectacle. Three Englishmen fell upon their knees, and thanked God for their escape; for they declared they had been on the same point of land a short time before its sudden disappearance.

St. EUSTATIUS, July 3.

A letter from Surrinam says, "The troops of this Colony have driven away all the run-away Negroes, burnt 32 of their villages, taken a great number of prisoners, and brought home many hands of those who were killed. They providentially relieved a white person who had been for eight years in the hands of those ruffians, and was in the moment of being butchered and eaten.

A ship from Holland just arrived here, reports, that WAR was declared between the King of Prussia and the King of Hungary.

Governour Wickers is gone home on leave of absence—the command has devolved on Col. Frederici, until his return. Some men of war are momently expected in the river."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, August 5.

"Yesterday a cause came on to be tried in the court of wardens, under the city ordinance for suppressing gaming and other deceitful practices. After an examination of the evidence for and against the prosecution, the wardens deferred giving their opinions until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. During the trial in the city court, Messrs. Pringle and Bay, employed in behalf of the prisoners, made a motion before Mr. Justice Waities, for a writ of prohibition to restrain the wardens from further proceeding in that trial, which motion being argued for some time, the further hearing of counsel was postponed 'till this day, at twelve o'clock."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbadoes, to his friend in this city, dated July 20.

"The Serpent sloop of war arrived here this morning, in 28 days. She has on board 5000 stand of arms, 120 field pieces (6 pounders) and 15,000 shot, all for Jamaica—she called here to deliver dispatches for the Governor. We are making preparations for the reception of 5000 men. There is now at the Castle 400 men, they are making an amazing fortification—we are waiting with great anxiety for the arrival of an express."

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Yesterday the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in presence of a large assembly of citizens—The Vice-President of the United States—the great officers of State—his Excellency the Governor—and of several members of both Houses of Congress.

At twelve o'clock the President of the United States, and his suit—General Knox, the commissioner—the clerks of the department of the Secretary at War—Col. M'Gillivray, and the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being assembled, the Treaty was read by the Secretary of the President of the United States.

The President then addressed Col. M'Gillivray, the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal, and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which address was communicated sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornel, sworn interpreter; to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent.

The President then signed the treaty—after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace; & a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it—Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the President, and received the tokens.

This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the President—a song of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly interesting, solemn and dignified transaction.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) August 7.

We are informed that on the 31st ult. was finished the Chapel of Dartmouth College, and on the day following it was consecrated to the purposes of our holy religion—on which occasion a very pertinent discourse from 2 Chron. vi. 40. was delivered by the Rev. Professor Smith. The building is 50 feet in length, 36 in width, and about 24 from the ground to the eaves. It is without any gallery, and the work rises on every side in the clear, terminating in an oblong concave dome. The form is so well calculated for speaking, that a very low whisper in any angle, or the stroke of a small brass pin falling only half an inch, may be heard distinctly at the opposite angle—The work is constructed for convenience, and displays an elegant simplicity.

We are also informed that labourers are now employed in finishing the new edifice, designed to accommodate the students with convenient chambers. The contractor has engaged to complete the building before the ensuing winter.

August 11. Last Thursday was consumed by lightning the barn of Mr. Nathan Watkins, of Walpole—and yesterday, the Tuesday following, was finished on the same ground, a barn, 40 by 30 feet, which has been hewn, raised and completed since the burning of the old one, by the benevolent exertions of the neighboring inhabitants.

PORTLAND.

Biddeford, July 29, 1790.

On the 26 of July instant, as Nathaniel Smith, of the Plantation of Littlefalls, in the county of York, was mowing in his field, Capt. John Poak, his father in law, steped before the scythe with a hoe, to prevent his mowing. The land where Smith was mowing was a piece that he bought of Captain Poak last winter; and Captain Poak claimed the crop, saying he would redeem it.—There was some bargain about a redemption, which being up the first day of June last, Smith claim'd the crop. As Smith was mowing the grass, Poak striking at the scythe with his hoe, and as they both struck right handed, being face to face, the scythe and the hoe after two or three strokes met each other, which canted up the scythe, and the point of it entered the left breast of Captain Poak, who fell down and died immediately.—Two persons were present,—by whom it appeared, that Smith had no design to hurt Capt. Poak, that he never gave him an uncivil word, other than that he must have his grass, and that Capt. Poak's design was to dull his scythe so that he should not mow. The two witnesses went with Smith, who delivered himself up to Justice Chadbourn. A Coroner was called, and the jurors of inquest were unanimously of opinion that it was an accidental death.

How shocking must have been the situation of the distressed widow—Her husband a lifeless corps—slain by her only son!

BOSTON, August 16.

By Capt. HENRY WILLIAMS, who arriv'd here last Friday night in 19 days from 'Statia, and 21 from Martinico, we are informed, that the day he left Martinico an American sloop arrived there which spoke with a Spanish privateer brig, of 14 guns: the Captain of which informed the American, that he was cruising to windward for English vessels; & that the English & Spanish fleets had an Engagement in the Mediterranian sea.

The 23d of July a ship belonging to Philadelphia arrived at 'Statia in 25 days from Lisbon, (having 5 or 600 barrels Flour on board.)—The Captain informed, that before he left Lisbon, news arrived there, that in Spain the People were almost mad for a War with England, and that they had actually stabbed the Prime Minister in the Street because he was for Peace.

Yesterday arrived the brig Matty, Capt. Key, 18 days from Barbadoes—brings account that the English had sailed on a secret expedition against the Spaniards.

WORCESTER, August 19.

We hear from Orange, that on Tuesday the 10th inst. Mr. Ebenezer Demmon, of that place was unfortunately drowned. His benevolent exertions to save the lives of two other persons occasioned the loss of his own. The best means that the circumstances admitted were used for his restoration—but in vain.—He has left a wife and two small children to mourn the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father.

NORTHAMPTON, *August* 25.

THE SINKING FUND BILL,

Has, we learn, passed the Senate—this Bill makes provision for the reduction of the public debt, by proposing that, *One Million of Dollars* now in the Treasury of the United States, be applied to purchasing the public debt in the market while the same is under par—the same to be made openly, and with due regard to the equal benefit of the several States—*Also*, That the President of the United States be authorised to borrow *Two Millions* of dollars, to be applied to the same purpose: The business to be under the direction of *the President of the Senate, The Chief Justice, The Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General*, who or any three of whom, with the approbation of the PRESIDENT of the United States are to cause the purchases to be made.

EXTRACT.

"The proposition for applying the surplus of one million to purchasing up the public debt at the market price, while that price is at a discount, must meet the approbation of every friend to the United States—And the patriotic, independent policy which suggested the measure, is one among the many other evidences, of that ever wakeful vigilance, which marks the operations of the Treasury department.

KEY OF THE BASTILE.

Last week the Key of the Bastile, accompanied with a fine drawing of that famous building, was presented to the President of the United States, by John Rutledge, jun. Esq. to whose care they were committed by the illustrious patriot the Marquis de la Fayette, for that purpose.

THE BRAVE SAILOR.

Extract of a letter from London May 29.

"Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than the conduct of a sailor, on occasion of one of the late impressments. The honest tar, as we have since learnt, had been eight months absent on a voyage to the Bay of Honduras, and had just returned to his family with his hard earned pittance, gleaned from the savings of wages and a small venture he had taken out with him. By one means and another he had escaped being impressed till his arrival in London, when he, with some other seafaring men in a beer house were surrounded, and ordered by the Captain of a press gang to surrender, and submit to be carried on board one of his Majesty's tenders then lying in the river. The sailor desired them to stand off at the peril of their lives, observing, at the same time, "that he was a free man, was born such, and so intended to continue;—that he preferred sailing on board a merchantman to a man of war, and had a right to his choice, that the quarrel of the King of England with the King of Spain was nothing to him, and that he would kill the first scoundrel, Englishman or Spaniard, that should dare to make any attempts upon his liberty."

Notwithstanding these menaces, the gang attacked the house, but were glad to sheer off after losing three of their number by pistol shot. Certain it is, that arbitrary acts of this kind are unjustifiable except in cases of extreme necessity, & even then it is doubtful whether resistance in similar cases to the above, would not have a good effect in serving as a check to the ambition of princes, who, as having never experienced the miseries to which this gallant race of men are subject on the watry element, have little or no feeling for them, when their ambition is concerned, and the blood of thousands is at stake perhaps for a spot of territory at the extremities of the globe which neither of them have ever seen, and which will eventually in all probability, belong to neither."

DIED]—At Conway, on the 16th inst. Capt. NOAH LOOK, aged 71.

——At East-Haddam, the 22d ult. Mr. WEEKS WILLIAMS. He was born at Hadley, Feb. 14, 1690.

——At Albany, Mr. NATHAN VAN NETTS, aged 124.

Samuel Willard,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen in the mercantile line in this and the neighbouring towns, that he has lately received by consignment from Mr. *Thomas Lee*, of Cambridge, a quantity of SILKS to a considerable amount, consisting of

LUTESTRINGS,
MODES,
SARSNETTS,
FRINGE HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
SEWING SILK, &c.

Which he has commission to dispose of by WHOLESALE, at a very moderate advance. The Lutestrings are rich and elegant, and the Silks in general are of a good quality. If any should feel disposed to inspect them, he gives them a most cordial invitation to *come and see*.

Northampton, *August* 18, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire *HEREBY GIVES NOTICE*,—That he shall attend on the duties of his office, during the whole of September court week, at Capt. Samuel Clarke's tavern, in Northampton.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, August 20, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JACOB M'DANIEL, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in October, January, and May next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days. Ten months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
ROBERT CUTLER,
ELEAZER PORTER, jun.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID PARSONS, } Administrators.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE, }

Amherst, August 2, 1790.

An INVITATION *to* CELIA.

CELIA awake, see blushing morn peeps forth;
 Adorn'd by Phœbus, rising on yon hill,
To spread its golden beams.
Hark, hear the lovely mattin of the lark,
Whose echoes hover round thy silent ear,
To call thee from a gentle slumber,
And walk in yonder grove :
A sweet elysian breeze approaches now
And fans the lofty oak, whose top appears,
To reach the wan'dring clouds
And hide the glorious Sun ;
Now on the Eastern hills you may behold,
The lovely lambkins skipping to and fro,
With fondness smiling on their sportive deeds ;
The frag'rant rose, and lillies in each mead,
Send forth their odours to exhale the air,
And give thee pleasure in thy morning strole ;
Methinks I see you now in loose attire,
Combing those ringlets, which adorn your bosom,
And grace your lovely form ;
Methinks I see your snowy bosom pant,
In gentle motion as the ruffled waves,
When a sweet zephyr smiles upon the water ;
The glorious morn now waits for your approach,
And bids me quickly hasten you along,
Ere the sweet Sun too warmly shed his rays
And hinder you from joys, to you unknown.
 Come now with me, for I impatient feel,
To view thy lovely form, and then to steal,
Tho' not with eagerness but gentle sips,
Those ripen'd kisses on thy balmy lips.

COLLIN.

Take TIME and THINK about it.

YE Lasses gay, in beauty's bloom,
 All blithe and debonair,
Think not too boldly I presume,
 In warning thus the fair :
When beauty rises to the view,
 The men will buz—ne'er doubt it—
This maxim mind, when they pursue,
 Take time to think about it.

When every flattering art they try,
 And praise your shape and and air—
Your blooming cheeks, and sparkling eye
 Take heed, dear girls, beware,
The honey of your rosy lip,
 They'll strive to gain ne'er doubt it ;
Yet ere you let them have a sip,
 Take time, and think about it.

But when the constant lover woos,
 Endow'd with manly sense,
Then listen to his tender vows,
 With trifling forms dispense :
He'll scorn to flatter or deceive—
 If worthy—never doubt it ;
Your hand to such then freely give,
 Nor think too long about it.

The DYING SPEECH of THOMAS BIRD, Who was Executed at Portland, June 25, 1790, for the MURDER of Capt. JOHN CONNOR, on board the *Mary*, near the Coast of *Africa*, taken from his mouth on the last day of his life.

I THOMAS BIRD, being 40 years old last November, was born of honest parents, George and Anne Bird, in the Parish of Aborslay, near Bristol, England. I suppose I have two brothers now living in the same Parish.

I was sent to school at about eight years old, from which immediately ran away, and went to Sea with my Uncle. After one voyage with him, I became an apprentice to one Capt. John Smith, of Bristol, under whom I served seven years. After this, I followed the sea, as I happened to get employ, which was mostly to the West-Indies, and the coast of Africa. In the first of last war, on board of Capt. James Smith, I was taken by a Marblehead Brig, and carried in there, whence I went to Boston, and was exchanged at New-York. I went to Bristol, and was soon pressed on board the Medea frigate, where I served ten months, ran away at Hull, and travelled to Liverpool. There I shipped aboard the brig Edward, Capt. Parks, bound to New-York, taken by the brig General Glover, and carried a second time into Marblehead. I sailed out of that place, and Salem, for three or four years. Towards the end of the war, I sailed in the Eagle privateer, which was taken by the Hind of 20, and Wolfe of 40 guns, and carried to Quebec. In three weeks I shipped aboard a brig bound to Scotland. In a month after my arrival there, I entered aboard the ship Ruby, bound to New-York, Capt. Rankin. After my arrival there, I was pressed aboard an English ship called the Vulcan, from which I soon deserted at Sandy-Hook, travelled to Philadelphia, and shipped aboard a brig, Capt. Thomas, bound to Teneriffe, where the vessel was lost, on a reef of rocks. I then shipped aboard a Spanish cutter, belonging to Cadiz, in which I continued ten months, and was discharged in Portugal. I shipped on board an English frigate at Lisbon, bound to England, landed at Portsmouth, went to Liverpool, sailed thence to the coast of Africa, and returned to the same place. Afterwards I made another voyage to Africa in the ship Favourite, whence we carried slaves to the West Indies, and returned to London. After one month, I was pressed on board the Bombay, lying at Portsmouth, in which I served eighteen or twenty months, and was discharged.

In six or seven days I shipped aboard the Mary, Capt. Connor bound to the coast of Africa. We arrived after a long passage, at the island of Salos, where we lay at anchor three or four days. Then we went to a place on a river called Espongus, and staid about a week, where we delivered sheets of copper to Mr. Thomas Horman who keeps a factory there. Edward Lool ran away from us at this place. We came back to Salos, and staid about a week. From Salos we went up the river Kessey, bought rice there, and a few pieces of gold. Thence to Bumford river and staid 3 or 4 weeks lying a breast a town called Pocom, where we purschased three slaves. Three of our men, Alexander, Hans and Jack sickened and went ashore, Alexander died ; the other two got well, and came aboard at the town of Bumford. Morgan the mate was asleep, it being his watch ; the Capt. struck him more than 20 strokes with the pump-brake, of which blows he died the next day. The Captain would not permit us to give him so much as water, tho' he cried much for it. Soon after we sailed again to the island of Salos, with 16 slaves on board ; there we put our slaves on board a factory ship ; took out all our cargo, stored it, hove down our vessel, and cleaned her bottom. Then took nine of the slaves, carried them to Solone, and sold them to a Danish ship, Capt. Cook, took goods for them, shipped one black and one white man, returned to Salos, where the Captain put the white man ashore, and shipped another black man there, and Thomas Huddy as mate, and exchanged goods with a factory ship. Jack was taken sick and put ashore on a desolate island. We never heard of him again. Then we made sail for Cape Mount. We had now on board besides the Captain, Huddy, myself, Hans Hanson, Jacob Blackman, James and Sam two Mulattoes. The Captain was sick a few days. In three weeks we arrived at the Cape. We got water, bought ivory out of a brig, and staid about a week. Here the molattoes and myself being abused by the Captain, ran away ; we were stopped by the negroes, and bro't aboard. The Captain put the two Mulattoes in irons. The next day we sailed for Snow Bay, where we found a Dutch ship, to whom we sold Sam and James ; then made sail for Cruze Seera, purchased ivory there, and staid some time : and then went to Grand Sisters, and from thence to Young Sisters. Here we saw Capt. Gateridge from Bristol, lying a little without us, with whom we exchanged Jacob for Josiah Jackson : Then went back to the Cruze, staid there one night, thence to Animaboo.

Here the Captain went aboard a Dutch ship, about 3 P. M. while he staid there Jackson agreed to run away with the vessel that night, and leave the Captain. They made me swear on the prayer book, that I would never betray them ; assuring me that when they came to Cape-Porpus in New-England, they would pay me my wages, and discharge me. The Captain came aboard before dark. Jackson supped with him. In the mean time I was laid down in the forecastle to sleep. After supper Jackson came and waked me, and asked whose watch it was. I said mine, if it was 8 o'clock, He said I need not get up till 4 o'clock, so I laid down and went to sleep. After sunrise, Jackson and Huddy, waked me, called on me to help heave up the anchor, which we did shortly, and set the mainsail. After the anchor was up, I asked them if they were not going to call up the Captain. I was answered, I think by both of them, he was up as much as he ever would be. I asked what was become of the Captain ? Huddy answered, it was nothing to me. He was gone where he never would be seen or heard of again, or to that purpose.

Aout two months after this, Huddy was missing, after the night of the first of May, 1789. I slept the whole of said night, and have reason to think Hans did also. —I never was concerned in the murder of Capt. Connor, nor of any one else, nor knowing to his death. I acknowledge I have lived an irreligious, wicked life, profaning the name of God, lying and drinking to excess, I freely wish and pray for God's forgiveness to all men who have injured me, as I hope forgiveness of God through Jesus Christ my Lord.

As a dying man I declare before God, the above account to be strictly true.

his
THOMAS + BIRD,
Mark.

ANECDOTE.

A Frenchman quarrelling with his wife (who was an English woman) wished to call her a *bitch*, but could not directly think of the word—he at last thought he had got it, by saying *she was one damn'd dog's wife.*

A MODERN VOUCHER OF A DEBT.

NOT long since a publican sued a man for not paying off his alehouse score ; but having no written account, and being told he must produce his voucher, he ran out of court, took a door off its hinges, and bringing it into court, swore to the debt, & obtained a verdict.

THE Court of Probate will be holden at Hadley on the 1st Monday of September next.

E. PORTER, *Judge Probate.*

August 9, 1790.

*** All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immediate settlement.

A FEW COPIES OF

Buchan's Family Physician,

may be had of the Printer hereof.—Subscribers for the above work are requested to call for their books.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use o he Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Leyden, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788, in a state and town tax as follows, viz.

No.	l. s. d. q.
First division lots in the Gore, (so called.)	
6	0 0 8 3
12	0 0 8 3
69	0 0 8 3
70	0 0 8 3
83	0 0 8 3
90	0 0 8 3
West half of lot 34	0 0 4 2
First Division of Lots in the old Town Plot	
No. 52	0 0 8 3
53	0 0 8 3
65	0 0 8 3
78	0 0 8 3
Second Division Lots in the Gore.	
No. 73	0 0 1 2
93	0 0 1 2
17	0 0 1 2
27	0 0 1 2
Third Division in the Town Plot.	
No. 5	0 0 8 1
6	0 0 8 1
19	0 0 8 1
25	0 0 8 1
141	0 0 8 1
169	0 0 8 1
187	0 0 8 1
First Division in Gore Lot.	
No. 12	0 1 0 1
28	0 1 0 1
69	0 1 0 1
70	0 1 0 1
83	0 1 0 1
90	0 1 0 1
West half of Lot 34	0 0 6 1
Second Division in Gore Lot.	
No. 73	0 0 2 1
17	0 0 2 1
27	0 0 2 1
First Division the Old Town Plot.	
No. 25	0 1 0 1
53	0 1 0 1
65	0 1 0 1
78	0 1 0 1
Third Division in the Old Town Plot.	
No. 5	0 0 11 2
6	0 0 11 2
19	0 0 11 2
25	0 0 11 2
141	0 0 11 2
169	0 0 11 2
187	0 0 11 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first of October next, so much of said lands will then be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Mr. *THOMAS WELLS*, innholder in said *Leyden*, at one oclock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

ROBERT RIDDLE, Collector.

Leyden, July 9, 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 209.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

An important Discovery by Dr. Franklin.

Extracted from a French newspaper.

To the authors of the Journal.

MESSIEURS,

YOU often entertain us with accounts of new discoveries. Permit me to communicate to the public, through your paper, one that has been lately made by myself, and which I conceive may be of great utility.

I was the other evening in a grand company, where the new lamp of Messieurs Quinquet and Lang, was introduced, and much admired for its splendour—but a general enquiry was made, whether the oil it consumed was not in proportion to the light it afforded, in which case there would be no saving in the use of it. No one present could satisfy us in this point, which all agreed ought to be known, it being a very desirable thing to lessen, if possible, the expence of lighting our apartments, when every other article of family expense was so much augmented.

I was much pleased to see this general concern for economy, for I love economy exceedingly.

I went home, and to bed, three or four hours after midnight, with my head full of the subject. An accidental sudden noise waked me about six in the morning, when I was surprised to find my room filled with light—and I imagined at first, that a number of those lamps had been brought into it—but rubbing my eyes, I perceived that the light came in at the windows. I got up and looked out to see what might be the occasion of it, when I saw the sun just rising above the horizon, from whence he poured his rays, plentifully into my chamber, my domestick having negligently omitted the preceding night to close the shutters.

I looked at my watch, which goes very well, and found that it was but six o'clock—and still thinking it something extraordinary, that the sun should rise so early, I looked into the almanack, where I found it to be the hour given for his rising on that day. I looked forward, too, and found he was to rise still earlier every day until towards the end of June—and that at no time of the year he retarded his rising so long as until eight o'clock. Your readers, who, with me, have never seen any signs of sun-shine before noon, and seldom regard the astronomical part of the almanack, will be as much astonished as I was, when they hear of his rising so early—and especially when I assure them he gives light as soon as he rises—I am convinced of this—I am certain of my fact. One cannot be more certain of any fact. I saw it with my own eyes. And having repeated this observation the three following mornings, I found always precisely the same result.

Yet so it happens, that when I speak of this discovery to others, I can easily perceive by their countenances, though they forbear expressing it in words, that they do not quite believe me. One indeed, who is a learned natural philosopher, has assured me I must certainly be mistaken, as to the circumstance of the light coming into my room—for it being well known, as he says, that there could be no light abroad at that hour, it follows that none could enter from without—and that of consequence, my windows being accidentally left open, instead of letting in the light, had only served to let out the darkness—and he used many ingenious arguments to show me how I might by that means have been deceived. I own that he puzzled me a little, but he did not satisfy me—and the subsequent observations I made, as above-mentioned, confirmed me in my first opinion.

This event has given rise in my mind to several serious and important reflections. I considered, that if I had not been awakened so early that morning, I should have slept six hours longer by the light of the sun, and in exchange, have lived six hours the following night by candle light—and the latter being much more expensive light than the former, my love for economy induced me to muster up what little arithmetic I was master of, and to make some calculations, which I shall give you, after observing, that utility is, in my opinion, the test of value in matters of invention—and that a discovery, which can be applied to no use, or is not good for something, is good for nothing.

I took for the basis of my calculation, the supposition that there are 100,000 families in Paris, and that these families consume in the night half a pound of bougies, or candles, per hour. I think this a moderate allowance, taking one family with another—for though I believe some consume less, I know that many consume a great deal more. Then estimating seven hours per day, as the medium quantity between the time of the sun's rising and ours, he rising during the six following months from six to eight hours before noon—and there being seven hours of course per night in which we burn candles, the account will stand thus :

In the six months between the 20th of March and the 20th of September, there are nights,	183
Hours of each night in which we burn candles,	7
Multiplication gives us for the total number of hours,	1,281
These one thousand two hundred and eighty-one hours, mulitplied by one hundred thousand, the number of families, give	128,100,000
One hundred twenty-eight millions and one hundred thousand hours spent at Paris by candle light, which at half a pound of wax and tallow per hour, gives the weight of	64,050,000
Sixty-four millions and fifty thousand of lbs. which, estimating the whole at the medium price of thirty sols the pound, makes the sum of ninety six millions and seventy thousand livres tournois,	96,075,000

An immense sum ! that the city of Paris might save every year, only by the economy of using sun-shine instead of candles.

If it would be said that the people are apt be obstinately attached to old customs, and that it will be difficult to induce them to rise before noon, consequently my discovery can be of but little use—I answer *nil desperandum.* I believe all who have common sense, as soon as they have learnt from this paper, that it is daylight when the sun rises, will contrive to rise with him—and to compel the rest, I would propose the following regulations ;

First. Let a tax be laid of a louis per window, on every window that is provided with shutters to keep out the light of the sun.

Second. Let the same salutary operations of police be made use of to prevent burning candles, that inclined us last winter to be more economical in burning of wood—that is, let guards be placed in all the shops of the wax and tallow chandlers, and no family be permitted to be supplied with more than one pound of candles per week.

Third. Let guards also be posted to stop all the coaches, &c. that would pass the streets after sun-set, except those of physicians, surgeons, and midwives.

Fourth. Every morning, as soon as the sun rises, let all the bells in every church be set ringing—and if that is not sufficient, let cannon be fired in every street to wake the sluggards effectually, and make them open their eyes to see their true interest.

All the difficulty will be in the first two or three days—after which the reformation will be natural and easy, as the present irregularity—for *ce n'est que le premier pas que coute.* Oblige a man to rise at four in the morning, and it is more than probable he shall go willingly to bed at eight in the evening—and having had eight hours sleep, he will rise more willingly at four the morning following.

But this sum of ninety-six millions and seventy-five thousand livres, is not the whole of what may be saved by my economical project. You may observe, that I have calculated upon only one half of the year, and much may be saved in the other, though the days are shorter. Besides the immense stock of wax and tallow left unconsumed during the summer, will probably make candles much cheaper for the ensuing winter, and continue cheaper as long as the proposed reformation shall be supported.

For the great benefit of this discovery, thus freely communicated and bestowed by me, on the publick, I demand neither place, pension, exclusive priviledge, or any other reward whatever. I expect only to have the honour of it. And yet I know there are little envious minds, who will, as usual, deny me this, and say that my invention was known to the ancients, and perhaps they may bring passages out of old books in proof of it. I will not dispute with these people that the ancients might know that the sun would rise at certain hours—and they possibly had, as we have, almanacks that predicted it—but it does not follow from thence, that they knew he gave light as soon as he rose. This is what I claim as my discovery. If the ancients knew it, it must have been long since forgotten, for it certainly was unknown to the moderns, at least to the Parisians, which to prove, I need use but one plain simple argument. They are as well instructed, judicious, and prudent a people as exist any where in the world, all professing like myself to be lovers of economy—and from the many heavy taxes required from them by the necessities of the State, have surely an abundant reason to be economical. I say it is impossible that so sensible a people, under such circumstances, should have lived so long by the smoaky, unwholesome, and enormously expensive light of candles, if they had really known that they might have had as much pure light of the sun for nothing. I am, &c.

AN ABONNE.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Address of a young Lady of fifteen, on her leaving the Academy at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1790.

BY one of the most affectionate and attentive of parents was I placed here. The days appointed by him, for the completion of my education, are numbered and finished.

With a heart, overflowing with the tenderest emotions, I now rise to bid a long farewel to a neighbourhood, from whom I have experienced the most constant and friendly offices—To a society, who have as constantly covered all my faults with the mantle of love, as they have with a friendly partiality, encouraged my progress, by magnifying my few improvements—to take a most respectful and dutiful leave of Teachers, from whom I have experienced every attention, and every kindness ; to bid a final adieu to companions, to whom I feel myself bound with the strongest cords of love and esteem.

In taking leave of this peaceable, happy society, I beg they would believe me truly grateful for their many pledges of affection—and fully sensible of the advantages I have enjoyed, in having my youth formed by such examples of domestic economy—purity of morals, and reverence for religion.

In taking leave of you, my lovely and dear companions, I am supported by the pleasing reflection, that the hill of science you are now ascending, presents prospects the most happily calculated to alleviate a separation from your relations and homes ; and that the road is planted with every flower, which, perhaps, it is possible for academic ground to nurse. I speak from experience, having preceded you in these rural scenes & scientific walks. Could I give form to fancy, or embody thought, each of you would be delighted with the picture my three years study here has impressed on my mind.

My lovely companions ! If life be the bounty of heaven, to enjoy it rationally, is certainly the first happiness of humanity—to observe it with a virtuous delicacy, the peculiar felicity of our feeble dependent sex. We are not here managed to ride the whirlwind of thoughtless dissipation. But in these calm retreats we are taught lessons which dignify the character of our sex—entitle us to respect in society—and, if duly attended to, will have a happy influence in rendering us accomplished and agreeable companions.

Separated we soon shall be, by returning to our several homes—yet, by indulging a retrospect of the sciences we have here studied together, of the pleasure we have experienced in the company of each other, and the friendships we have here contracted and cemented—shall we not daily meet in this asylum of peace and innocence ? Wherever accident or circumstances may place us, I doubt not, but it will be our daily petition that the persons of those whose time has been so sacredly devoted for our benefit, may forever be encircled with the rays of a divine benediction—and, that into a source from whence we have derived so many advantages, a constant tide of peace, success, and happiness may forever roll.

Amiable and beloved Tutoresses ! With what language shall I attempt to describe the gratitude with which my rising bosom glows, for all your tenderness and all your care ? Were I an orator, and able to ascend the highest ladder of eloquence, I should there need an Adam to gives names to sensations which no language can now express. If I have not improved it cannot be charged to your neglect. Should your partiality for me, suppose me bordering on an accomplishment, it is but a small return for your unremitted attentions.

It is not necessary I should bring these, my lovely companions, in the arms of the love and friendship I feel for them, and present them to your care—they are already infolded in the bosom of your tenderest affections. Could the personal virtues of teachers ensure them success, there would not be one in this lovely circle but would answer the expectations, and even the most sanguine wishes, of those who have sent them here for an education. These are not compliments lavished by vanity—but TRUTHS extorted by the justice due your characters as teachers.

If to form the tender mind to virtue, to science and

usefulness, be of the first consequence in society, what praise is due him, who, with such impartiality, abilities and attention, presides in this large and increasing Academy?

Partial as I am, Rev. Sir, to this mode of education: warm as my bosom glows with respect and gratitude for your parental and unceasing cares for my improvements, I have not risen to disgust you with a catalogue of commendations, of which, few of your acquaintance—none of this society, can be ignorant. That respect you have taught me to entertain, for the most virtuous and deserving, I feel for you.—The useful and moral precepts I have so often received from you, I will endeavour to carry with me into the world, and hope I may be able to improve upon them as I advance in life. While the finger of science, so evidently points to this innocent sublime retreat for the education of our sex, may no demon of discord be permitted to enter these peaceful groves. May the roots of this tree of knowledge of good only, you are directing our feeble sex to approach, be forever supported and enriched by the unshaken soil of virtue, and its branches continually encircled by the rainbow of refined and useful science.

To the late Director of this infant Academy, and his amiable lady, a tribute is due which I will not fully by attempting to describe.—Their places being so agreeably, and respectably filled, does not lessen our love and esteem for them, or with us, eclipse a ray of the purity with which their characters forever shone. Had not an important demand in the church called them to a more elevated situation, pleasing would it have been to this Academy could they have continued a charge, for which nature and education had so happily formed them. The winds, on whose wings our sobs were wafted to Letitz, and the Lehigh with whose waters our tears were mingled, can witness to the grief and reluctance with which we bade them the last adieu. Their friendly images are too deeply engraved upon the tablet of our hearts for time to erase.—May the gentle breath of peace forever attend them!

I have now arrived at the most distressing scene, circumstances have ever forced me to endure.———

The curtain of separation is now drawing———

I must bid you a long—perhaps with some of you it will be an eternal adieu.—May our seperating not break or weaken, but extend & strengthen the cords of love and friendship with which we have here been bound. To your own breasts my beloved and dear friends, I appeal for a description of the sensations with which my bosom is now agitated.

With the sincerity of a friend—the duty of a child—and the love of a sister—I bid you all a final adieu!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

THE Bill making an appropriation to discharge the claims of the widow Sterling—and the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to finish the Light House on Portland head—were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons introduced the following resolution—That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorised to close the present session, and to adjourn the respective houses on Monday next—to meet again on the first Monday in December next—on motion "Monday" was struck out and Tuesday inserted—A motion to expunge "December," and to insert March occasioned some debate, and was finally negatived.

Mr. Vining introduced a resolution to the following purport, which was agreed to—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, in the recess of Congress, to ascertain the amount of the arrearages due to the Invalid Pensioners of the United States, and to the Widows of deceased Officers, and report at the next session.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States were taken up.—The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments; sundry alterations were proposed, but were not agreed to—A motion made by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) to strike out 13 cents, the duty on salt, for the purpose of inserting 9 cents, occasioned a considerable debate. The question on striking out was determined in the negative.—Ayes 28—Noes 30.

The house went through the amendments, and agreed to the whole with very few alterations.

A message was received from the President of the United States with the ratification by the State of New-Jersey, of the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States—New-Jersey has ratified all the amendments except the second and thirteenth.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill to compensate Thomas Barclay, for various services—concurred in with amendments.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved for leave to bring in a bill for altering the times of holding the Courts in S. Carolina and Georgia. Adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, AUGTST 7.

The bill for appointing a surveyor general was read a second time, and on the question for engrossing was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with statements of additional sums necessary to be provided for the support of government by farther appropriations. Also informing the house that a surplus to the amount of one mil ion of dollars arising from the revenues of the present year, beyond the appropriations made by law will remain in the treasury, and suggesting the propriety of applying the same towards buying up the public debt in the market.

The house went into a committee on the said letter and report, and came to the following resolutions thereon.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage be reserved and appropriated for satisfying demands against the United States, not otherwise specially provided for; and that an act for that purpose ought to be passed the present session.

Resolved, That out of the monies reserved during the present session for the support of government from the duties on imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding thirty eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy five cents be appropriated for the payment of the debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commissary of prisoners, for the subsistence of the officers of the late army while in captivity.

Resolved, That provision by law should be immediately made for the application of the surplus sum which shall remain in the Treasury after all the appropriations made during the present session shall be satisfied, in conformity to the teanor of the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Vining, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the purpose.

A report was received from the secretary of the treasury, relative to lost certificates; which was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the senate, that they had considered the resolution of the house on the petition of Mr. Mentges, and had nonconcurred the same. Also, that they had considered the bill for the appointment of two additional commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and non-concurred in the same.

Also, that the senate had considered the bill making provision for the disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States; and had agreed to the same.

Another message was received from the senate that they had passed the bill respecting the completing the light house on Portland head. Also, that they had agreed to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, with some amendments. Also, that the senate agreed to the resolution for an adjournment on Tuesday next.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, and agreed to the same.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Fitzsimons from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making certain appropriations; also a bill for reducing the debt of the United States. The said bills were read a first and second time and committed.

The house went into a committee on these bills, separately;—they were both amended and passed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen;—and agreed to the same.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill for satisfying the claims of Lady Sterling, with amendments—the said amendments being taken into consideration were agreed to.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the treasurer of the United States, for the last two quarters, made a report on the same; which was read and laid on the table.

The memorial and representation of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the fisheries, was referred to the secretary of state.

Mr. Gilman, Mr. White, and Mr. Smith (S. C.) were appointed a committee, to join a committee of the senate to notify the President, of the proposed recess of Congress.

The house resolved that all surveys of lands in the United States made under the direction of the late geographer general, agreeable to contracts for such parts of said lands made with the late board of treasury be returned to, and presented by the secretary of the treasury so as to complete the said contracts: and that the said secretary is hereby authorised to direct the making and compleating any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to, comply on the part of the United States, with the several contracts aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

TUESDAY AUGUST 10.

A message was received from The President of the United States, to notify the house that the following Acts had received his assent, viz.

An Act making further provision for payment of the public debt of the United States.

An Act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the Continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands therein described.

An Act to authorise the secretary of the treasury to take measures for finishing the light house on Portland head, in the province of Maine.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee, reported the following enrolled bills.

An Act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

An Act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

An Act to alter the times for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the district courts of Pennsylvania, shall in future be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

A message was received from the senate to inform the house that they have passed a resolution to adjourn the 12th inst. and request the concurrence of the house. This resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency

John Hancock, Esquire,

Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Court of the said Commonwealth, begun and held at Boston, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of May last, stands adjourned to Wednesday the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1791, then to meet at Boston aforesaid: And whereas important business requires an earlier attendance of the General Court, than the time to which it stands adjourned.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to convene the General Court, upon Wednesday, the fifteenth day of *September* next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to meet at the State House in Boston; and all the Members of the said Court, are required to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

And the Sheriffs of the several Counties, their Under Sheriffs, or Deputies, and the Constables of the several Towns within the same, are directed to cause this Proclamation, to be forthwith published, and posted within their respective Precincts.

Given at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, *this nineteenth day of* August, *Anno Domini*, 1790, *and in the fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

MADRID, [Spain] May 25.

Many councils have been held here of late, occasioned by the numerous couriers from London, Lisbon, and Paris—but there is not the smallest appearance of any intention in our Court to give up its claims to the exclusive navigation of the Southern Ocean. Portugal, in consequence of the family marriage which took place lately, abandons Great-Britain to join our cause. The preparations for war go on with more vigour than ever.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Sittings of May 26.

M. Bailly rising, exposed the disorders which for these three days past have troubled the capital. A number of foreign vagabonds swarm at the bar: The people incline to the most cruel executions. On Monday two men accused of theft were hung without any form of law. Yesterday another who was accused had the fatal cord already fastened, when M. de la Fayette came up and saved his life—And when one of these mad-men, who stirred up the people, cried out that the unhappy wretch ought to be retaken, the illustrious commander himself immediately seized the disturber and conducted him to the Chatelet. A new species of courage, and a sublime homage paid to the laws!

Friday June 10.

M. Bouche stated a curious fact that lately occured at Aix. The Regiments de Vexine and Royal Marine, being at variance, happened to meet, and were on the point of engaging. The Mayor being apprized of the occurrence, went and harrangued them, which had not the least effect. He then fell on his knees, and called on them to fire their pieces at him, that he might die, rather than be witness of such a scene. The regiments were so much moved by his eloquence and attitudes, that they were immediately reconciled, and united their forces in dispersing a multitude of vagabonds, who waited for the moment they should engage to begin a general pillage in the city. The city of Aix propose to erect a monument to this worthy citizen.

Monday June 13.

M. Malouet, from the Committee of Marine, presented to the Assembly a state of the expense of arming 14 ships of the line, 14 frigates, and 14 smaller vessels, the total of which amounted to 13,858,120 livres.—This state the Assembly ordered to be printed, that it might undergo a further examination, and, in the mean time, voted to the Minister of Marine the sum of three millions of extraordinaries on account of the present armaments, out of which he must render an account when the marine accounts are made up.

LONDON, June 19.

Our government have issued additional orders to the various offices for further arming. The Lords of the Admiralty put three more ships of the line into commission, two of which are the Elephant of 74, and the Ardent of 64 guns—also five new frigates.

The bodies and skeletons found in the dungeons of the Bastile, were deposited on the 1st inst. in St. Paul's church yard. The funeral ceremony was accompanied with solemn pomp—The bier was borne by twelve of the workmen employed in the demolition of that fortress, and the pall supported by those who had disinterred the corpses: they had their tools conspicuous with a label containing these words—"Tremble, ye enemies of publick good!" On the coffin were placed a chain and bullet, found very near one of the victims. The battalion, and almost all the citizens of the de la Culture, attended this funeral.

JUNE 22.

A draught of 170 men from the 17th regiment—all the effective men it contains—is ordered immediately on board the fleet at Portsmouth—the 29th regiment is on the march to do duty in the room of the 17th.—Eleven other marching regiments have also received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for that place.

The account current between the courts of London and Madrid is going on so rapidly, that, when the Spanish Government feel themselves compelled to discharge it, which will unquestionably be the case, they may probably be astonished at the enormity of the sum. The expenditure of the British armaments amounted, on Friday last, to one million one hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds sterling.

A Courier has been dispatched to Paris, to know the intentions of the French, with respect to the family compact, should a rupture between this country & Spain take place. A messenger has also been dispatched to Naples for the same purpose.

The tars of Old England boast a fact, which it is to be wished may stand uncontradicted in the book of fame for centuries to come, that our marine is in part composed of line of battle ships taken from the enemy, whilst there exists not one power that can trace a ship of the line taken from the British nation.

SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

Further particulars of the taking Revel by the Swedes.

"The Duke of Sudermania, immediately upon the failure of his first attempt on the Russian fleet, lying in the Harbour of Revel at Anchor, in which he lost two ships of the line, retired about ten leagues from the harbour to repair the damage his fleet had sustained, and to prepare for a second attack before any relief could be afforded to the Russian fleet. As soon as he had refitted he sailed for the harbour, at a league distance from which, the Russian fleet was discovered ready to dispute with the Swedes the entrance. Upon a council being held by the Duke, it was resolved to attack the Russians, and the signals being given, the fleet bore down for the attack, which was maintained for near six hours with the utmost fury—at length the Swedes broke the Russian line, which threw them into much confusion—when the Swedes, taking the advantage of the general confusion into which the Russians were thrown, followed them with their whole force into the harbour, where, after a short but dreadful conflict and carnage, the Russian ships which remained afloat struck, and the castle and town surrendered."

DUBLIN, June 26.

Several armed tenders are ordered from Portsmouth, to sail for this city, Cork, Waterford, Belfast, &c. to receive recruits for the army and navy.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 29.

By Capt. Stanly, who arrived here yesterday from St. Eustatia, we learn that preparations for war are making in every one of the West-India Islands, and several privateers were fitting out in St. Eustatia.

We are informed, that the inhabitants of this town intend to meet for the purpose of appointing a committee to prepare instructions for their representative, and a petition to be presented to the General Assembly, beseeching that body to remonstrate to Congress, on the impropriety of rasing money by an excise.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

It has been said "that that form of government is best, which is best administered." But this a most erroneous opinion, and has done great mischief in the world. As well might we say that that kind of carriage is best which is conducted by the best driver. A waggon is certainly a safer carriage than a cart—and a cart than a wheelbarrow—the conductor of each of them being admitted to be equal to each other in skill and care. Perhaps the vehicles that have been named, are the best illustrations that can be formed of the three different forms of government that have been attempted in the United States. The wheelbarrow represents a *single* legislature—a cart *two branches*—while a waggon represents an assembly—a senate—and a first magistrate, with each a check upon theother. Such is the government of the United States, and such we hope will be the future government of Pennsylvania.

BOSTON, August 16.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 14.

"Some of the blessings anticipated in the removal of of Congress to this place, are already beginning to effect. Rents of houses have already risen in a shameful proportion. Even in the outskirts of the city, rents have lately been increased from 14, 16 and 18l. to 25, 28 and 30l. This is oppressive. Our markets, it is expected, will also be dearer than heretofore. Whether the advantages we shall enjoy in the removal of Congress will be equivalent to these advantages upon the inhabitants, time alone will determine. I am convinced, however, if things go on in this manner, a very great majority of our city will have good reason to wish them well settled at Connogocheque, long before our *ten years* are expired."

On Friday last, Capt. Daniel Mussey, in the brig Delight, arrived at Portland, in 12 days from Gaudaloupe. The merchant with whom Capt. Mussey transacted business, the day before he sailed, informed him that a war had certainly taken place between Great-Britain and Spain—that a *Declaration of War* from the former against the latter had absolotely arrived from Dominique—and that he himself had read the declaration.

OF THE PRESIDENT's VISIT TO RHODE-ISLAND &c.

On Saturday, 14th inst. the PRESIDENT of the United States sailed from New-York, on a visit to the State of Rhode-Island; accompanied by His Excellency Gov. Clinton, the Secretary of State, Judge Blair, the Hon. Mr. Foster, the Hon. Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, and the Hon. Mr. Gilman, of New-Hampshire, Col. Humphreys, Major Jackson, and Mr. Nelson:—And arrived at

NEWPORT,

on the Tuesday following; where he was welcomed by the ringing of bells, display of colours and repeated discharges of cannon. A large and respectable committee received the President on the Wharf, and with the citizens in procession, escorted him to his residence. At 4 o'clock, the committee waited on, and escorted him to the State-House, where he partook of an elegant dinner, provided for the occasion, the room was emblematically decorated.

After dinner the following toasts were given. 1. The United States. 2. (given by the President) The State we are in, and prosperity to it. 3. Our great and good Ally. 4. Prosperity to the Constitution of America. 5. May wisdom guide, and may the general good be the great object of the Council of the United States. 6. May the virtues of her citizens equal their valor and wisdom. 7. May they be as zealous in the support of the present government, as they were in the defence of their liberties. 8. May the Last be the First. 9. The memory of the deceased Patriots and Heroes of our country. 10. The fair daughters of America. 11. Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. 12. The cause of liberty. *After the 12th toast, the President withdrew—when the Gentlemen arose and drank, at the 13th.* The Man we love.

The greatest decency was observed, and the highest harmony prevailed.

On Wednesday morning, the President was addressed by the town, the Clergy and Society of Free Masons, and after visiting the several parts of the town, embarked on board the packet for

PROVIDENCE,

accompanied as before—where he was received by the citizens formed in procession, agreeable to a previous arrangement, consisting of the different orders, civil and military.

On the President's landing, a federal salute was discharged, and the bells in the town rang a joyful peal.

The general attendance of the citizens of all ranks in procession, together with the brilliant appearance of the Ladies, at the windows, and doors of the houses, testified their pleasure on this happy occasion. In the evening the College Edifice was splendidly illuminated.

Mr. Jacob Isaacks, of Newport, has made such further improvements in extracting fresh water from ocean water, as to take nine and one half parts of fresh water from ten of ocean water, so as to answer for land or sea for all the common and culinary purposes of fountain or river water. Mr. Isaacks presented a bottle of water extracted by him to the President of the United States, on his late visit at Newport, who was pleased to express himself highly satisfied therewith.

Two young men are committed to goal in Portland on a complaint against them for having wilfully burned, in the night time, the dwelling-house of William Widgery, Esq. of New-Gloucester.

NORTHAMPTON, *September 1.*

Murmurings against any part of the public proceedings will shortly be done away, when the delegates shall have returned to their respective states, and the public are fully informed of the motives which actuated their conduct.

All public bodies, whose duty it is to deliberate, will move slow, and every nation has more to fear from passion and enthusiasm hurrying their representatives into errors, than from over-caution which will waste only time. Ask a party-man why has Congress been so long occupied in funding the debt. Perhaps he will say, because the state debts were crowded in.—Ask another, he will say because opposition was made to assuming the state debts. A moderate man of no party will answer, that business was delayed, because the members could not agree how it should be done. If the advocates for the state debts would have joined the opponents of the measure, they might have finished the whole in a week. The like would have happened if all the members had agreed to the assumption. But did the members use more argument for and against the measure, and did they persevere in the support of their respective opinions with more zeal and industry than the different classes of the citizens desired, and had a just right to require of them? The public has been divided as well and perhaps as much as the members. Each man seems to have become angry because others who opposed his opinions would not yield, and not because his representative persevered in trying to persuade him to do it. He would have been more displeased had be found no support, or a faint one given in Congress to the great measures which have called up all his patriotism. The session has not been a period of leisure.—As the great subjects of contention are now settled, and a foundation is laid for union, energy, and public credit, there will be less reason for delay in future.—We are just beginning to act as a nation. Business will soon, [illegible] itself a channel, and flow as fast as it ought.

The business of Congress has been in the highest degree difficult. The entire business of a distressing war has been to settle. A great debt existing in various intricate forms, has been new modified, and the terms of a new loan agreed upon. Extensive funds have been provided. The public anxiety has proved the difficulty and importance of this part of their labour. Provision has been made for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states. It was foreseen that this would prove an embarrassing subject, and those who know how much jealousy was entertained on this account, and how many well informed persons have despaired of its being done at all, will wonder that it has been accomplished. Though Congress is charged with fostering faction; the progress and success of this great operation is evidence that the spirit of conciliation is not absolutely banished from Federal Hall. The controversies about the state debts, the quaker memorial,* and the seat of government have been carried on with acrimony. However, it is in the highest degree pleasing to see the appearance of harmony, which seems to have returned at the end of the session.—Many apprehended that it would never return.—Perhaps business never proceeded in Congress more smoothly than it has of late. Although the very difficult affairs of this session, the most important in the civil history of the Union, have not been transacted in the time, nor in the manner many earnestly desired, it is to be hoped that the public apprehensions and jealousies will subside, and that all good men will cultivate that national spirit which diffused such a lustre over the first session. This country wants nothing but a wise and energetic administration of its government, to become the happiest in the world.—But the happiness we have just cause to expect as a people, will be hastened in its progress & increased in degree by cherishing that love for the Union, and that mutual good will which made us a nation. Those who are industrious to sow discord ought to be discountenanced.

[PHILADELPHIA PAPER]

TEMPEST.

On the fifth ult. a violent whirlwind, attended with rain and thunder, was experienced in the town of Gray, Cumberland County. Its effects were confined to but a few rods in width within which waste and devastation marked its progress. Trees were either twisted asunder, or torn from the soil, and buildings unroofed and entirely demolished. The dwelling-house of Mr. Humphries was greatly shattered, and the roof taken off. His barn, a building of 70 or 80 feet in length, was removed from its foundation and totally destroyed.

Extract of a letter from India, to a gentleman in Boston, dated,

"Fort St. George, Jan. 10. 1790.

"Advices were yesterday received from the southward, of an attack made by Tippo Saib, upon the King of Travencore, in which the former was repulsed with the loss of 1300 men." [Tippo is the firm ally of the French—powerful and implacable against the British—The other King is the old ally of England.]

A gentleman in Dover, who has a very fine burning glass, a short time since made the following experiment—He took a small piece of thin pewter and bored a hole thro' it the bigness of a pin; then taking a burning glass, he melted a piece of spectacle glass, and let one drop fall on the hole in the pewter, which has formed an excellent microscope. Take a pin, and dip the head into standing water, and let the water taken up on the head of the pin, be put on this drop of glass, then looking through upon the opposite side, you may discover an ocean of water, in which are millions of live creatures of different kinds and sizes, swimming about, some of which appear as large as beams. Take the point of the smallest cambrick needle and put upon one side, and look through the other, you may discover a large pyramid, or a vast large steeple: In short, the vast magnitude which this drop of glass will give the smallest substance, is so curious, as to out go all credulity, and reflects the highest honour on the discoverer.

Seventy-nine Millions two hundred and twelve thousand livres, is the amount of the Patriotic donations in France.

Good men must be very plenty at the Eastward—For in New-Hampshire and Maine, there are at least Twenty Candidates for every seat they are intitled to fill in the National Legislature.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chintz,	A great variety of Paper Hangings,
Dark Callicoes,	
Modes,	A few dozen Shawles,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Writing Paper,
Cotton Flagg do.	Wool Cards,
Shalloons,	Tobacco,
Durants,	Chocolate,
Tammies,	Rum,
Worsted Hose,	Sugar,
Black and White Plain Gauze,	Tea,
	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Do. do. Millinet,	A few barrels of LiverOil,
Sattinetts,	Providence Lime,
Lastings,	American Duck,
Velvets,	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

TICKETS,

In the 4th Class of the

Massachusetts State Lottery—

and also in the

Semi-annual State Lottery,

may be had of Capt. *Samuel Clarke*, and *Ebenezer Hunt*, Esq. *Northampton.*

[*The following* FRAGMENT *was found among the papers of Miss* WHITMAN, *who died at the Bell-Tavern, in Danvers, about two years since, written by herself. The disguised manner in which she came there, and the peculiarities of her situation and death, have been matter of much speculation.—As this conveys an idea of her genius and merit as a writer, as well as the gloomy state of her mind, and has never yet appeared in print, it may gratify some of our readers.*]

A FRAGMENT.

T * * * * * * * * *

THY presents to some happier lover send,
Content thyself to be Lucinda's friend;
The soft expressions of thy gay design
Ill suit the sadness of a heart like mine;
A heart like mine, for ever doom'd to prove
Each tender woe, but not one joy of love.
First from my arms a dying lover torn,
In early life it was my fate to mourn;
A father next, by fate's relentless doom,
With heart felt woe I followed to the tomb;
Now all was lost—no friends remain to guide
My erring steps—or calm life's boist'rous tide.
Again the admiring youths around me bow'd,
And one I singled from the sighing crowd;
Well skill'd he was in every winning art,
To warm the fancy, or to touch the heart;
Why must my pen the noble praise deny,
Which virtue, worth and honor should supply.
O youth belov'd—what pangs his breast has borne,
To find thee false, ungrateful and forsworn;
A stygean darkness o'er my prospects spread,
The damps of night and death's eternal shade;
The scorpion sting, by disappointment brought,
And all the horrours of despairing thought—
Sad as they are I might perhaps endure,
And bear with patience what admits no cure:
But here my bosom is to madness mov'd,
I suffered by the faults of him I lov'd;
O! had I died by pitying Heav'n's decree,
Nor prov'd so black, so base a mind in thee!
But vain the wish,; my heart was doom'd to prove,
Each torturing pain—but not one joy of love;
Would'st thou again falacious prospect spread,
And woo me from the confines of the dead?
The pleasing scenes that charm'd me once retrace:
Gay scenes of rapture and perpetual bliss?
How did my heart admire the dear deceit,
And I myself request the pleasing cheat!
Delusive hope, and wishes idly vain,
Unless to sharpen disappointment's pain!
Could'st thou in language like the blest above,
Point to my views that paradise of love,
Could'st thou * * * * *

ON MATRIMONY.

THE pleasure, contentment, and solid satisfaction of a married state, depends principally on the mutual endeavours of man and wife to do, every thing that may be agreeable and acceptable to each other; and as this harmony, (which every good-natured couple would be studious to cultivate and improve,) is clouded and disturbed whenever either of their inclinations interfere; it behoves all persons of whatever rank or condition, seriously to deliberate and weigh the qualities of those they design for the objects of their affections.

A prudent and wise man will make choice of a woman of good education; one who has been nurtured and brought up in the principles of true religion, is of a happy and affable disposition, good sense and quick judgement, well acquainted with domestick affairs, and can behave and conduct herself in polite circles with a decent and becoming confidence.

A woman thus endowed will always cheerfully and readily make every proper allowance for her husband's now and then appearing to be a little out of humour, which may be the effect of his having met with some disappointment in the course of the day's business; for he must be a most unreasonable and fretful creature indeed, who can be displeased, when coming into his house, he finds his wife and domesticks ready, the first, to receive him with affectionate embraces, and the latter to observe and execute his orders with due obedience.

I would not be understood that it depends entirely on the wife to secure the happiness of a married life. No—the husband has his share in the pleasing task, and the man who wishes to be comfortable in that most honorable state, ought to possess the forementioned qualifications in a very high degree, as they will lead him to be ready and willing on all occasions to make every due allowance for what he may see defective in the conduct of his wife, and instead of upbraidings, which may engender strife, endeavour by every gentle and endearing method, to reason with and bring that frame and temper of mind, which shall not only convince her, but also engage and insure her his affection. In a word, a mutual forbearance of each others little pettish humours, (which will unavoidably intrude themselves into the best and most affectionate families) will not fail to conciliate and cement a harmony between them.

Thus will they each in their respective places, be enabled to carry on in due order, the government of the pledges of their mutual and dearest love, who will by their bright examples become good and dutiful children, shining ornaments to society, happy in themselves, and in proper time, as tender and affectionate husbands and wives as their fathers and mothers were, and by whose affections they were ushered into this state of trial and probation.

MESS. PRINTERS,

HAVING seen in the papers an account from the *Ohio*, of an explot performed by two boys on two Indians, who had made them prisoners, I have transcribed, from Dr. MATHER's *Magnalia*, a similar atchievment of two women, which I desire you to insert. The diction is a little altered; but the substance of the story is preserved. Your's T. B.

" *Dux fœmina facti.*" VIRG.

" On the the 14th of March, 1697, the savages made a decent on the town of Haverhill, in the state of Massachusetts, murdering and captivating thirty nine persons, and burning six houses. In one of the houses was Hannah Dusten, who had lain in about a week, attended by her nurse Mary Neff, and seven children beside her new-born infant. As soon as the alarm was given the husband, who was abroad, hastened home, & sending away the seven children (from two to seventeen years old) towards a garrisoned house; he went in and told his wife of the danger; the Indians were by that time so near, that despairing to do her any service he hastened after his children on horseback, resolving that he would take up that which in this extremity he should find his affection most set upon, & leave the rest to the care of Divine Providence. When he overtook his children, such was the agony of parental affection, he could not distinguish any one from the others: He therefore resolved to live or die with all. A party of Indians came up with him and fired; he returned the fire, and kept in the rear of his children who walked at the pace of of a child of five years old, until by the signal care of Providence, he brought them all to a place of safety.

" In the mean time the Indians attacked the house. The nurse in attempting to escape with the infant, fell into their hands. Finding the woman in bed, they forced her to rise, and after they had rifled the house and burnt it, they carried off the two women to Penicook, and in their way dashed the infant against a tree, and killed it. The two women, with a youth who had been taken sometime before, from Worcester, were placed in an Indian family, with whom they resided some weeks; after which as they were carrying them to a rendezvous of Indians, where they told them they should be stripped and run the gantlet, one of the women took up a resolution to imitate the action of Jael upon Sisera. The company of Indians was twelve, viz. Two men, three women and seven children: They were all sleeping round a fire. Mrs. Dusten communicated her intention to her nurse and to the English youth, & all having furnished themselves with the hatchets of the Indians, struck such blows upon their heads as to kill ten of the twelve. One of the Indian women, though wounded, made her escape as did one of the boys, whom they intended to bring away with them. They took off the ten scalps, and got safe home, where they received fifty pounds out of the publick treasury, besides many presents from private friends. Among others, Col Nickerson, then Governour of Maryland, sent them a very generous token of his favour."

FROM THE [*London*] PLENIPOTENTIARY.

THE MODERN FUNERAL PILE; OR BURNING OF THE BRITISH DEAD.

PLENIPOS,

SOME days since, walking near a church-yard in the vicinity of the metropolis, I perceived the gravedigger carrying away several pieces of *coffins* and *human bones*. Upon questioning him, as to their disposal, he very *gravely* told me that they were intended *to boil the pot for his dinner!* " What, make a fire with the bones of the dead!" I exlaimed. " Why yes, master, (replied he) coals are now so dear, that a poor man cannot purchase them—besides, these here *bones* make the best *fire-wood*—I have burnt nothing but *coffins, skulls, legs* and *arms*, for these *ten* years—my *church-yard* is my *coal-pit*—and I assure you master, that it is a very good one—they born much better than your common wood fires, or your New-Castle coal either—Good b'ye, master!" and off this cannibal went.

I was so much shocked at the circumstance, that I could make him no reply whatever. But should such monsters be suffered to exist in the metropolis of England? HAMLET.

The method to destroy the putrid smell *that* meat *acquires during hot weather.*

PUT the meat intended for making soup into a sauce-pan full of water, scum it when it boils, and then throw into the sauce pan a burning coal, very compact and destitute of smoak, leave it there for two minutes, and it will have contracted all the smell of the meat and soup. If you wish to roast a piece of meat on the spit, or to bake it, put it into water until it boils, and after having scummed it, throw in a burning coal as before; at the end of two minutes take out the meat, and having wiped it well, put it on the spit or into the oven. When fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has become rancid or musty, after melting or scumming it, dip in a crust of bread well toasted on both sides, and at the end of a minute or two the butter will lose its disagreeable odour, but the bread will be found fetid.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

DURING the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, the transportation of convicts to this country was regarded as a very great grievance. Dr. FRANKLIN wrote to the minister the thanks of the colonists for the maternal care of Britain to this country, so strongly manifested in this instance; and as a a satisfactory proof of American gratitude, sent him a collection of rattle snakes, which he advised him to have introduced into his Majesties gardens at Kew, in order that they might propagate, and increase—assuring him they would be as beneficial to his Majesty's English dominions, as the British *rattle-snake convicts* had been to America.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

Samuel Willard,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen in the mercantile line in this and the neighbouring towns, that he has lately received by consignment from Mr. *Thomas Lee*, of Cambridge, a quanity of SILKS to a considerable amount, consisting of

LUTESTRINGS,
MODES,
SARSNETTS,
FRINGE HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
SEWING SILK, &c.

Which he has commission to dispose of by WHOLESALE, at a very moderate advance. The Lutestrings are rich and elegant, and the Silks in general are of a good quality. If any should feel disposed to inspect them, he gives them a most cordial invitation to *come and see.*

Northampton, *August* 18, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire *HEREBY GIVES NOTICE*,—That he shall attend on the duties of his office, during the whole of September court week, at Capt. Samuel Clarke's tavern, in Northampton.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, August 20, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JACOB M'DANIEL, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Persons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in October, January, and May next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days. Ten months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E MATTOON, jun.
ROBERT CUTLER,
ELEAZER PORTER, jun.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID PARSONS, } Administrators.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE,

Amherst, August 2, 1790.

_ All persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are again requested to make immediate payment, especially those who are indebted for one year's papers or more.—Those indebted, who have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that their accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless prevented by an immedi ate settlement.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 210.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the Fourth of January, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, and Ninety.

An ACT making provision for the reduction of the Public Debt.

IT being desirable by all just and proper means, to effect a reduction of the amount of the public debt, and as the application of such surplus of the revenue as may remain after satisfying the purposes for which appropriations shall have been made by law, will not only contribute to that desirable end, but will be beneficial to the creditors of the United States, by raising the price of their stock; and be productive of considerable saving to the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all such surplus of the product of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, to the last Day of December next inclusively, as shall remain after satisfying the several purposes for which appropriations shall have been made by law, to the end of the present session, shall be applied to the purchase of the debt of the United States, at its market price, if not exceeding the par, or true value thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the purchases to be made of the said debt, shall be made under the direction of the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General for the time being; and who, or any three of whom, with the approbation of the President of the United States, shall cause the said purchases to be made in such manner, and under such regulations as shall appear to them best calculated to fulfil the intent of this act: *Provided*, That the same be made openly, and with due regard to the equal benefit of the several States: *And provided further*, That to avoid all risk or failure, or delay in the payment of interest stipulated to be paid for and during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by the act, intituled, " An act making provision for the debt of the United States," such reservations shall be made of the said surplus, as may be necessary to make good the said payments, as they shall respectively become due, in case of deficiency in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury, during the said year, on account of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported, and the tonnage of ships or vessels after the last day of December next.

And be it further enacted, That accounts of the application of the said monies, shall be rendered for settlement as other public accounts, accompanied with returns of the amount of the said debt purchased therewith, at the end of every quarter of a year, to be computed from the time of commencing the purchases aforesaid: And that a full and exact report of the proceedings of the said five persons, or any three of them, including a statement of the disbursements and purchases made under their direction, specifying the time thereof, the prices at which, and the parties from whom the same may be made, shall be laid before Congress, within the first fourteen days of each session which may ensue the present, during the execution of their said trust.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be borrowed on behalf of the United States, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole Two Millions of Dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. and that the sum or sums so borrowed, be also applied to the purchase of the said debt of the United States, under the like direction, in the like manner, and subject to the like regulations and restrictions with the surplus aforesaid: *Provided*, That out of the interest arising on the debt to be purchased in manner aforesaid, there shall be appropriated and applied a sum not exceeding eight per centum per annum, on account both of principal and interest, towards the repayment of the Two Millions of Dollars so to be borrowed.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—August 12, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

An ACT to provide more effectually for the Settlement of the Accounts between the United States and Individual States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a board to consist of three Commissioners, be, and hereby is established to settle the accounts between the United States and individual States, and the determination of a majority of the said Commissioners on the claims submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive, and they shall have power to employ such number of clerks as they may find necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall respectively take an oath or affirmation before the Chief Justice of the United States, or one of the associate or district Judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they shall each of them be entitled to receive at the rate of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, for their respective services.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive and examine all claims which shall be exhibited to them before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and to determine on all such as shall have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although such claims may not be sanctioned by the resolves of Congress, or supported by regular vouchers) so as to provide for the final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the States individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commissioner of the United States for any state or district, shall be subject to such examination, nor shall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge against the United States in the account of any state, unless the same was allowed by such state before the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to examine and liquidate to specie value on principles of equity, the credits and debits of the states already on the books of the Treasury for bills of credit subsequent to the eighteenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall debit each state with all advances which have been, or may be made to it by the United States, and with the interest thereon to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and shall credit each state for its disbursments and advances on the principles contained in the third section of this act, with interest to the day aforesaid, and having struck the balance due to each state, shall find the aggregate of all the balances, which aggregate shall be apportioned between the States agreeably to the rule herein after given, and the difference between such apportionments, & the respective balances shall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the states respectively, as the case may be.

And be it further enacted, That the rule for apportionating to the states the aggregate of the balances first above-mentioned, shall be the same that is prescribed by the constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the States who shall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury of the United States, shall within twelve months after the same shall have been so credited, be entitled to have the same funded upon the same terms with the other part of the domestic debt of the United States—but the balances so credited to any state shall not be transferable.

And be it further enacted, That the clerks employed, or to be employed, by the said Commissioners, shall receive like salaries as clerks employed in the Treasury Department.

And be it further enacted, That the powers of the said commissioners shall continue until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, unless the business shall be sooner accomplished.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

Approved—August fifth, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

(True Copy)

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

EXTRACT *from* " LETTERS *on* EGYPT."

" I SHALL conclude this letter, Sir, by a short tale, which will prove that incidents similar to those of the times of Jacob are still renewed in Egypt. The plains of Syria last year were ravaged by clouds of locusts, which devoured the corn to the very root. A famine followed, and a farmer near Damascus felt the effects of a general distress. To supply the wants of a numerous family, he sold his cattle; which resource being soon exhausted, the unhappy father, wretched at present, but foreseeing greater wretchedness to come, pressed by hunger, sold his instruments of husbandry at Damascus. Led by the invisible hand of Providence, as formerly Tobias was by the angel, while he bargained for corn, lately arrived at Damietta, he heard speak of the success of Mourad Bey, who had entered Grand Cairo victorious, and in triumph. The shape, character, and origin, of the warriour were described, and how he had risen from slavery to power supreme. The astonished farmer found the description accorded with a son, who had been stolen from him at twelve years old—hope palpitated in his heart—he hastened home with his provisions, told his family what he had heard, and determined, immediately, to depart for Egypt. His weeping wife and sons offered up prayers for his safe return. Going to the port of Alexandretta, he embarked there and came to Damietta. One continued fear tormented him—his son, forsaking the religion of his fathers, had embraced Mahometanism—and now, surrounded as he was by splendour, would he acknowledge his parents? The thought lay heavy on his heart—yet, the wish to snatch his family from all the horrors of famine, the hope of finding a long lamented son, gave him fortitude. He continued his journey, came to the capital, repaired to the palace of Mourad, applied to the officers of the prince, and, most ardently, solicited admission. His dress and appearance bespoke povery and misfortune, and were poor recommendations—but his great age, so respectable in the east, pleaded in his behalf. One of the attendants went to the Bey, and told him an aged man, apparently miserable, requested an audience.—Let him enter, replied Mourad—and the farmer proceeded, with trembling steps, over the rich carpet which bespread the hall of the Divan, and approached the Bey, who reclined on a sofa, embroidered with silk and gold. Crouding sensations deprived him of the use of speech—at last after attentively looking, the voice of nature vanquished fear, he fell, and embracing his knees, exclaimed, *You are my Son!* The Bey raised him, endeavoured to recollect, and, after explanation, finding him to be his father, made him sit down by his side, and caressed him most affectionately. The first gush of nature over, the Sire described in what a deplorable situation he had left his mother and brethren, and the Prince proposed to send for, and with them divide his riches and power, if they would embrace Islamism. This the generous christian had foreseen, and, fearing youth might be dazzled, took not one of his sons with him. He, therefore, firmly rejected Mourad's offer, and even remonstrated with him on his own change of religion. The Bey, finding his father determined, and that his family's distress demanded immediate succour, sent him back to Syria, with a large sum of Money, and a vessel loaded with corn. The happy husbandman immediately returned to the plains of Damascus, where his arrival banished misery and tears from his homely roof, and brought joy, ease, and felicity."

L O N D O N, June 7.

Coalition between France and Spain, and its natural effects.

THE Grandees of Spain about three hundred years ago, sold the liberties of the people to the then Monarch, the ancient constitution of every province being governed by its own peculiar laws was abolished, and a new system adopted, which obliged the Nobility, Clergy, and Representatives of the people to meet, confirm and record the decrees of the Sovereign without allowing them a negative on any one occasion.

This arbitrary mode seemed so well formed for carrying into execution the oppressive views of tyranny, that Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, effected its establishment in France, deprived the Twelve Provinces of their privilege of making laws, or rather giving their assent or dissent to arrets passed by the King for the Government of the Empire, and thereby made France a Monarchy as absolute as Spain in every other respect, except on the point of deciding upon civil actions.

To secure the continuance of this system, a family compact was found necessary, by which in process of time, Spain and France entered into a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive—and their mutual ambition giving birth to the idea of Universal Empire, they

seized upon every frivolous occasion to quarrel with Great-Britain, the only obstacle which they imagined to prevent the accomplishment of their grand design.

Hitherto defeated in every attempt of carrying this favourite plan into execution; they at last thought they saw the final dissolution of the glory of England in her contest with America, and without any regard to the faith of nations—to the honour of their respective crowns—to the justice or equity of Government, they first openly assisted America, and then finally commenced hostilities against Great-Britain.

Justice, however slow, is always sure to punish guilt, whether committed individually, or in a collective capacity. She weighed the conduct of these two kingdoms in her unerring scales, and finding it light by the ballance of equity, she infused among the people in France that very spirit of liberty, which the forces of that country were supporting in America—and in due season it became so powerful, as almost to annihilate, in a very short time the whole establishment of that arbitrary power, which, with such labour, had been brought to almost the highest pitch of tyranny.

The Court of Spain saw the event with horror, and having no way to escape from a similar fate, but by raising her arm in support of her fallen confederate, she equips a fleet, augments her naval and land forces, and determined to record the event in characters of blood, by a desperate push to relieve France and save herself, or desolate both countries—the trumpet of war has sounded to arms and all Spain is in motion.

Should the National Assembly of France refuse to assist Spain, then Spain has a good pretence for quarreling with her old Ally; and should she assist, then the conjunctive army of those two powers might make a successful effort to re-establish the arbitrary dominion of the fallen Louis, or at least to make better terms for him than the Assembly at present seem disposed to grant.

In this contest, it is impossible Portugal can long remain inactive, and as the tyranny of her laws tottered at the Revolution in France and must be crushed, if Spain is obliged to submit to the empire of freedom, there is little doubt which side of the question she will take, so that whether this country is involved or not, there seems to be very little doubt of Spain and Portugal, joined the Aristocratic party in France, and of that country being deluged with blood.

This is a short view of the family compact and its effects to the present moment.

[☞ *A British view!—Regard it if you please.*]

LONDON, June 21.

The preparations made in Sweden for keeping a fleet in constant readiness for sea, exceed those of any other country in Europe. At Carlescroon they have begun to hew out of the solid rock thirty docks, in which twenty sail of the line and thirty frigates will be entirely rescued from the weather, while their stores and ammunition remain in galleries between each dock, in such readiness that they may be conveyed on board in 24 hours.

The King of Sweden, in his strenuous personal exertions by sea and land, has almost equalled the heroism of Charles XII. without incurring the disgrace of his rashness and brutal inclination for war. It may, therefore be expected, that the discontents which have prevailed in that kingdom, will gradually subside into an admiration of his conduct—and that this monarch, thus strengthened by the obedience and good will of his people, will become an useful check upon the dangerous ambition of the Czarina.

General Schoenfelt is proclaimed Military Dictator of the Belgic Provinces; and he exercises his authority with severity. He lately shot two officers with his own hand, alledging they were traitors, at the same time he caused thirty soldiers, who fled in the engagement, to be hanged.

These rigid measures will restore discipline, or cause a general revolt; it is difficult to say which.

A few days ago the following melancholy accident hapened: A young gentleman, who was the next day to have been married to an amiable young lady, the daughter of a tradesman in the city, in a playful moment, pulled the chair away as she was going to sit down, in consequence of which she fell with her head upon the fender, and fractured her skull, and died in two hours afterwards. The gentleman has been ever since in a state of insanity.

Private letters from Berlin announce the conclusion of peace between the king of Hungary and the king of Prussia. It is strongly suspected that the king of Prussia has been prevailed upon by the king of Hungary to forget all animosities, and to join his forces to those of Austria, with a view to effect a counter revolution in France, and prevent the further progress of liberty in Europe.

France will undoubtedly strike the moment England is engaged, no matter with what power, were it even the states of Barbary. The King will be desirous of a war, the Ministers to a man will leave no stone unturned to engage the nation, and their having neither voice nor party in the assembly, will not be the least check upon the measures they will take to make every necessary preparation.

The French in general say the English will be out negociated: Spain, say they, is determined upon a war, and her present aim is to get her flota into safety before hostilities begin.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in London.

I Yesterday saw a letter from Spain, written by a Spanish General Officer to a man here of high rank in the army, and in which I read the following paragraph—"Learn for me the precise destination of the English squadron of fourteen ships of the line, and procure and send me the most early intelligence of their sailing. We consider this fleet as intended to force the Empress to make peace, &c. We on our part are much better prepared than other powers are aware of." Such is the paragraph literally rendered.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) July 12.

The increase of population in this State has surpassed the most sanguine expectation. A gentleman who went from this in the year 1785, to settle in the country was the tenth person who inhabited Pendleton county; but according to the returns made in conformity to the act for procuring a census of the people of this State, and which was exhibited to the late convention, it appears, that the number of *fighting men* in that county exceed *seven thousand*.

BOLTIMORE, August 24.

On Friday se'nnight, a boy, playing on the wharf of Colonel Graves, at his seat in Kent, fell into the water and was drowned—He remained under water for the space of half an hour, before he was discovered, and when taken out was apparently dead. Fortunately a gentleman of the faculty (Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal, of this town) was present, and by the application of the means recommended in such cases, restored the body to life. It was near half an hour after the operation commenced, that there appeared any signs of returning life. The happy issue of this case will serve to prove the importance of that institution which has been proposed lately, for the recovery of persons apparently dead from sudden accident, and we trust, will excite the persons, so worthily concerned, to pursue and accomplish an undertaking which will reflect the highest honour on its founders.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

The crops of wheat and rye in every part of Pennsylvania, have greatly exceeded the expectations of the farmer.—While those grains had an unpromising appearance last spring, a quadruple quantity of Indian corn, oats and potatoes, were put in the ground, all of which promise an immense encrease, so that the profits of agriculture to the State of Pennsylvania, it is computed this fall and next spring, will be equal, if not superior to what they have been during the last.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

On Saturday last the Governour of this state, the Mayor of the city, and the Corporation, were regaled at the festive board of the President of the United States.

We are informed, that on this occasion the President took an opportunity to express his great reluctance at leaving the city, and these citizens who had taken so much pains to treat him, not only with dignified respect, but with reverence and esteem, as the Father and Patron of the United States. Mrs. Washington, also, seemed hurt at the idea of bidding adieu to these hospitable shores.

We are told also, that the President took this occasion to inform the corporation of his intention to leave the city on Monday, but expressed a wish that it might not be noticed.

The corporation, however, met on Saturday evening, and agreed to pay their respects to this illustrious personage on his departure.—Accordingly,

Yesterday, about nine o'clock, they attended for this purpose, at the presidency in Broad-way, where the Governour of this state, the executive officers of government, several other officers, gentlemen of the clergy, and others, had already assembled to take their leave. About 10 the procession moved for the President's barge, which was laying at M'Comb's wharf, on the North-river, in the following order:

Sheriff, *with his ensignia of office.*
Marshals and Constables, *with ensignias.*
Gov. Clinton—PRESIDENT—Chief-Justice JAY.
The Executive Officers of Government.
Corporation of New-York.
Several Officers.
Clergy.——Citizens.

At the wharf, the escort opened to the right and left, when the President, his Lady, &c. accompanied, marched forward and entered on board the barge, under the discharge of a salute of thirteen guns from the battery.

As it was not certainly known, that we were *that day* to bid a final adieu, little or no preparation could be made, and as but few citizens knew of the circumstance, the concourse of people was not *so great* as otherwise it would have been. The barge was manned with *thirteen*, men, in a uniform of white jackets, and black caps; the weather was serene and beautiful, and a few minutes landed them at Powles Hook ferry where the carriages of the President and suite, were waiting.

The Custom-house barge was manned on this solemn occasion; on board of which the officers of the customs accompanied the President's barge, and brought back the gentlemen from Powles Hook, of whom the President and Lady, with an apparent sensibility, took an affectionate leave.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the brig Rebecca, Capt. Codwise, in 44 days from Cadiz. Capt. Codwise informs, that when he left Cadiz NO WAR was declared. That Mr. Fitherbert, the British Ambassador, was still at the Spanish Court waiting a reply to his *unconditional* demands, by order of his Royal master: that it was understood that Mr. Fitzherbert had limited the time for a *categorical answer in 48 hours* from the time Capt Codwise sailed. That the Spaniards were in great preparation for war, having a fleet of 46 sail of the line, besides 50 gun ships and frigates, laying at that port—Several reinforcements of troops, under strong convoys, had been sent off to different dominions under the Spanish Crown.

The ship Nancy, Capt. Mitchel, has arrived at Boston from Londonderry, bringing Irish papers to July, 1, containing London accounts to June 22, which give a continuation of preparations for war.

Late accounts from Cuba inform us of a large body of the inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of Cape Antonio having taken up arms, and fixed themselves on a commanding situation which they fortified. The language of the insurgents was, that they had equal claims to freedom with other men, and that they were determined to follow the example set them by the French in asserting those claims.

By a gentleman arrived last Tuesday from Baltimore we are informed, that English accounts to the first of July had been there received, by way of Barbadoes; it was reported that France had joined Spain against Great-Britain, where very unusual exertions and armaments were preparing, and that a frigate would be dispatched to the United States of America with a person of rank, to request a signification of their intentions in such a conjuncture, as there exists an alliance offensive and defensive between his most Christian Majesty and the United States.

Rumours of Wars continue—but neither the West-India or English paragraphists, the journals or log books of seamen, or the hopes or fears of interested individuals, furnish a single instance of the Spaniards and English coming to loggerheads—It is the wish of humanity they never may. The substance of all the marine intelligence on the subject, is, that a vessel spoke a vessel, which had seen a vessel, that saw a frigate that run the gauntlet through the Spanish fleet. Any person that can give any account of the English messenger, to the Court of Spain—or of the Spanish fleet, or of the English fleet, that has sailed on a *secret* expedition to *South-America*, will please to call on the public.

The sloop Experiment, Capt. Boyd, from Albany, has brought to this port 40 hogsheads of maple sugar, made at Cooper's-town, on Otsego lake—Mr. William Cooper is the proprietor of this valuable specimen—which by a certificate in the Albany Register, signed by a number of the most respectable characters in that quarter, ladies and gentlemen, who had used it, is declared to be superior to the best Muscovado sugar.

Maple sugar has been made in this country more than thirty years—but from inexperience and the badness of the apparatus used in manufacturing it, it was never contemplated that it could be brought to its present excellent quality. There is no doubt that it will attain to a much greater degree of perfection.

On Tuesday evening arrived the ship North-Carolina, from Vigo, in Spain, one hundred and five miles distant from Madrid, by which we are informed that very great preparations are making to man their fleet; they had recourse to pressing and every other mode to raise a sufficient number of seamen, but the whole kingdom proves incompetent to the complete manning a large squadron such as they propose to act in concert with France, since they have dispatched a squadron to their West-India Islands.

The following melancholly account is given us by a correspondent from Albany. On the 20th ult. Capt. Samuel Cogswell of Lansingburgh (who is brother to Dr. James Cogswell, of this city) was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket, on a party at gunning; the fatal contents entered Capt. Cogswell's neck, and terminated his existence in half an hour, Capt Cogswell has left an amiable widow, and two small children, to bewail the unexpected loss of a most affectionate husband, and a tender parent.

SALEM, August 31.

Extract of a letter from London, June 11.

"You undoubtedly have heard that this country is arming, and that a war is momently expected to be proclaimed against Spain. Never was there a nation more actively employed. All parties are united—and, owing to the active, determined spirit of Mr. Pitt, I can say with great truth we are ready, and anxiously waiting for our orders to attack the Dons. From the known abilities of Mr. Pitt, much is expected. The nation admire the man, and have shewn their unlimited confidence, by granting him a million of money to put the navy in a proper state for action."

On Saturday the 14th inst. Miss Ruth Andrews, of Boxford, had a quantity of linen yarn delivered to her, by the wife of Mr. Asa Kimball, of that place, to be wove into cloth—but as the yarn was wet, she, the same morning, hung it up at the outside of the windows in the front of the house, that it might dry, and become fit for spooling. About noon, the heat of the sun being very intense, and its rays falling in a perpendicular direction upon the windows, Miss Andrews, being engaged in the house about other work, perceived the smell of burning linnen, and immediately went to the fire on the hearth, to see if any linnen was burning there, but found none, nor any fire of consequence upon the hearth, at which she felt much alarmed, fearing lest by some accident fire had been conveyed amongst the linnen that was in the house—she therefore began to search the house, that she might seasonably discover and extinguish the fire. After having examined the house, she found to her great surprise, and to the astonishment of every person with her, the yarn, which hast been hung up before the windows, on fire, and consuming very fast by the flame. About 10 seventeen knot skeins of the yarn were either consumed, or so much burnt as to be unfit for use. Had all the people of the House been absent at that time, it must have inevitably been consumed by the fire. The glass in the windows was knotty and uneven—by which means the rays of the sun must have been collected to such a degree as to communicate fire to the yarn, as it could not take fire in any other way.

BOSTON, September 2.

England against Spain.

In imagination, the British writers have already reduced the Spaniards to the lowest ebb of national ignominy. Their papers absolutely teem with warlike paragraphs, of warlike preparations, which are going to produce the most astonishing effects upon their professed enemy—and the actual commencement of hostility is preceded by innocent gasconades plentifully exhibited, no doubt to the immense terror of the intrepid Castilians. Whether this kind of warfare is to terminate innocently—and ink be the only fluid to be shed, on this important occasion, time will explain. Since our last, nothing material has transpired, to determine the public opinion on this point. We, however, by no means apprehend the bloodless victories which these warriours of the type, have so often prognosticated to the British arms. The Spaniards are a brave and honorable people—Their high views of national character; and their consequent wish to recover possession of Gibraltar in the course of the last war, crippled their efforts by directing the whole force of the nation, to the reduction of that impregnable fortress. But the probability is, in the event of a new contest, that they will wisely profit by their former misconduct, and direct the force of their Empire to those points on which it may be brought to operate with success. It is not to be supposed, at the same time, that the French nation will suffer so respectable a division of the maritime strength of the House of Bourbon, to be destroyed, without those exertions on her part, which the Spaniards have uniformly made, when her honour and interest have been at hazard. They indeed are too keen sighted, not to penetrate the policy of the British Cabinet, who mean to profit by the apparent disarrangement of the French affairs, in consequence of their late glorious revolution. A war, in fact, would not produce effects in favour of the expiring aristocratic influence in this kingdom, which the English apprehend.—On the other hand, it could be very likely to give vigour to the national spirit, by combining all their parties against a common danger.

After all, the French and Spaniards wish not a war. But they are too just in their ideas, and too high spirited, to admit of that national debasement, which would result from concessions equally injurious to their honor and emolument. The noblest cause which can engage the heart of man—*the cause of liberty*—at this moment arrests the attention, and absorbs the affections of our Gallic friends—But it is not a quality of freemen to acquiesce in dishonor for fear of danger. And we now venture to predict, if a war does take place, that the French will not be idle spectators of the ruin of their allies, as we firmly believe that the project of a counter revolution in their government, is in no shape connected with the late disagreements between England & Spain.

Every friend of humanity must depricate a rupture between those nations as a public calamity. But if it should happen there is great reason to suppose that the British will discover as much after wisdom, as they have formerly done—and will find to their sorrow, that the imaginary honours and benefits of the controversy, will poorly compensate the expense trouble and danger they will be necessarily exposed to, in the course of it.

MORE OF WAR.

Capt HINKLEY from Martinique, informs, that on Sunday the 1st of August a brig arrived at that island from Cadiz, in 31 days. By her information was brought that a War was daily expected to commence between Spain and England. That every preparation possible was making when the brig left Cadiz—that 40 sail of the line were fitting out, and that there was not a boat or flat, that was not employed in transporting cannon, ammunition, and stores on board the ships—That it was generally thought at Martinique, if Spain and England should go to War, that it would be general throughout Europe; and that it was reported there, that Great-Britain had demanded of Congress which side, in case of a war, the United States would take.

STOCKBRIDGE, August 24.

PROGRESS of MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Moses Barnum of this town, has, since the month of August, 1789, fulled no less than five thousand three hundred and ten yards of cloth; and of thin cloth, dressed 3 thousand 2 hundred; in all, eight thousand five hundred and ten yards. The foregoing affords a pleasing specimen of the progress of manufactures in this part of the country.

On Friday last, in the afternoon, a young woman by the name of Eunice Seward, aged about 18 years, crossed the river in a small canoe, just above a place known by the name of Hatch's Mills, together with her brother, who on reaching the other side, stepped out of the boat, and the young woman, rather imprudently, set off alone to re-cross the river, but the current running very rapidly, the boat drifted down the river, and immediately went over the dam, and overset; the young woman was drowned—Diligent search was made for the body, which was not found till the next morning, about thirty rods from the Mill.

On Wednesday last, at Dalton, a daughter of Capt. Parks, about 11 years old, passing over the Housatonnuck, alias Stratford river, on a large log, which served as a footbridge, being taken giddy, fell, in the stream and floated down several rods, then gained her feet and stood several minutes, begging for assistance from the children on shore, the stream being rapid, she could not stand, but fell, and floated down a considerable way, went under some logs which lay partly in the river, and was drowned. She was found and taken up in less than an hour; a Doctor happened to be present—every attempt was made to revive her, but proved fruitless.

NORTHAMPTON, September 8.

Extract of a letter from London, May 28.

"While politicians and statesmen are busied in asserting our right not only to Nootka Sound but the whole Northwest coast of America, philosophers are laughing at the the epidemical national folly. If we could not retain those coasts of America directly opposite to us (say they) after only 150 years settlement, how shall we possibly find our account in fixing colonies on the northwest side of America, at a distance of more than half the circumference of the globe, now when the spirit of emigration and enterprize has become so much more considerable than formerly? The truth of the matter is, Europe has ever looked upon America as a subservient country, at all times ready to receive her superfluities and excrescenes, and submit to her demands, however extravagant. Your revolution has, in some small degree, eradicated those extravagant ideas. Much, nevertheless, remains to be done: The time, I foresee, is rapidly advancing when America will spurn at European domination. Would she but think so, her northwest country is her own. Her immense resources must in time, be brought forth, and I am convinced the independence and power of the western world will finally work the salvation of Europe—at present we are cutting each others throats, we can scarcely tell for what. When you arrive to something like our power and opulence, your check upon us will be prodigious. Your people will be enlightened enough to consider your officers of government as servants instead of masters; Europe and America will weigh equal, as there will be an equal weight in the balance; and then both will be happy."

Our readers must excercise their judgments on the various accounts which are served up to them respecting the *fracas* between Spain and England. Such as we receive we present, and wish they, in general, wore more the marks of authenticity.

The long wished for period is at length arrived—Speculation in the public securities has received a check, on principles, which alone are competent to producing so desirable an effect, in a way consistent with justice, and a due regard to personal right.

As there can be no rational doubt of the punctual payment of the interest, agreeable to the funding system, every person can with precision determine the real value of his property in the funds, and every sacrifice must in future be voluntary. The value of securities no longer depend on opinion.

Happy for our country, its funds cannot be effected by those events which cause perpetual fluctuations in the public paper of the European States—The waters of separation have set us at a most favourable distance from the old world—and the policy of the United States will consist in being entirely detached from those views, hopes and fears which convulse the Eastern Hemisphere.

Every idea that is connected with the resources of the United States is full of hope—they must rapidly encrease with our encreasing population, agriculture, manufactures and extending commerce. In proportion as speculation in the funds is diminished, the circulation of the precious metals will encrease—the profits which have been derived from speculation, like a whirlpool, have drawn the specie out of its proper course, and left the trade, the agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts, without adequate supplies of cash—these supplies will now revert to their proper channels, and thus the funding system will, mediately, prove a source of blessing to all classes of citizens—to those who never saw a public security.

The funding system will produce a great revolution in our prudential affairs—and all for the better:—This could never have been effected but by a change in our national government—and with innumerable other sensible advantages, obvious to every discerning mind, and readily acknowledged by every candid citizen, are a sufficient answer to every slander, or mischievously intended insinuation against the government, or the administration thereof. [*Gazette of the United States.*]

The frequenters of the *Caffe Procope*, the famous literary coffee house at Paris, have distinguished themselves in an extraordinary manner in expressing their veneration for the character of the late Dr. Fanklin, and their sorrows for his death.

The club of the friends of the revolution, who met there, got a bust of him erected; and had it surrounded with cypress, and on Monday the 14th of June, the chandeliers were covered with crape, and on the door were inscribed these words: *Franklin est mort*, (Franklin is dead); various emblematical representations of genius and his works were painted around. At the lower end of the room, his bust, crowned with wreaths of oak, was placed on a column, and under it the word *Vir*—a man; on each side were placed spheres, maps, cypress leaves, &c. and beneath a serpent knawing its tail—a symptom of immortality. And on the 15th, the club distributed food to the poor, in honour of the memory of the great American Patriot, Legislator and Philosopher.

The number of persons in the town of Boston, taken in conformity to the act of the legislature of the United States, at this period, exceeds 18000. Three or four years since, the whole number was but 14200.

Impost and Tonnage at the port of Philadelphia from 1st January 1790—to 30th June following.

	Dols.	Cents.
Impost	215,087	92
Tonnage	14,783	3
Total,	229,870	95

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, August 11.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate, that they had passed the bill for reducing the national debt, with amendments. After some discussion, the amendments of the Senate were agreed to.

A message was sent to the President, by a joint committee, notifying him of the proposed recess to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that the President had notified the Senate of his approbation of the bill, to assent to certain acts of the states of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode Island.

Another message was received from the Senate, that they had passed the Appropriation Bill, with amendments.

Mr. Gilman reported the examination of two inrolled bills; which were then signed by the Speaker.

THURSDAY, August 12.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with the appropriation bill; and the bill making provision for the reduction of the publick debt—to which he had given his assent.

Agreeable to the concurrent vote of the two houses an adjournment took place this day; to meet in the city of Philadelphia on the first Monday of December next.

Previous to the adjournment, an unanimous vote passed both houses, returning thanks to the Corporation of this City for the elegant and convenient accommodations furnished the Congress of the United States.

From a late Concord Paper.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

London, August 11, 1790.

MR. PRINTER,

ON the 31st of July, a very strange phenomenon happened here. As we were attempting to melt a large batch of salts into potash, near 500 lb. in each kettle, just as it began to melt at the bottom, one of the kettles instantaneously discharged its contents, in a surprising manner, and with a heavy noise, so as to make the house next to tremble—raising one end of the potash from its foundation, and throwing its contents in an awful shower through every part of the building. Happy for us no person was then in the works—the man who worked in them had that instant stepped out of the door to take the air—had any person been in at the time, I think he must inevitably have perished. What the true cause of the eruption was, is hard to determine—but conclude it was occasioned by something in the salts which did not agree with the nature of potashes. I would therefore caution those who purchase salts, and manufacture them into potashes, to have particular care that they are not imposed on with bad salts—and, when melting, that there be not too heavy a crust on the top, to confine the hot air, as it is probable the like cause will produce similar effects.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms; by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chints,	A great variety of Paper Hangings,
Dark Callicoes,	A few dozen Shawles,
Modes,	Writing Paper,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Wool Cards,
Cotton Flagg do.	Tobacco,
Shalloons,	Chocolate,
Durants,	Rum,
Tammies,	Sugar,
Worsted Hose,	Tea,
Black and White Plain Gauze,	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Do. do. Millinet,	A few barrels of Liver Oil,
Strinetts,	Providence Lime,
Lastings,	American Duck,
Velvets,	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying in Montague, containing one hundred acres; a good HOUSE, BARN, & Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered—Said Farm is well proportioned into ploughing, mowing, pasturing, and wood land; and is known by by the name of Thomas Grover's Farm.

WILLIAM WARRIN.

N. B. Cash or Neat Cattle will be received in payment.

TICKETS,

IN THE

Semi-annual State Lottery,

may be had of

Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE,

AND

EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire.

Wholesome Advice to unmarried Ladies.

WHY sighs each virgin for the nuptial bed,
Repining tears in secret sorrow shed;
The park they roam, to op'ras, *balls*, repair,
Still free of every gay delight to share,
At hymen's touch, what different scenes arise;
When envy'd marriage is the virgin's prize,
From park at once the wedded dames retire,
To rustic mansions with a booby 'Squire,
No melting musick, soft Italian airs,
But cries of children mix with houshold cares,
They sparkle now no more at midnight balls,
But while alone, immur'd in lonesome walls,
By one dim trembling taper's silent light,
They pore on some old author half the night;
Then start perhaps, and throw the volume by,
Close the dull page, and vainly vent a sigh,
At three the gentle spouse from club returns,
In whose half bliking eyes no passion burns—
He comes, with wig awry, and tott'ring pace,
And frequent hickups writhes his maudlin face,
The nuptial bed receives its wonted weight,
And madam lies a wedded wife in state,
The dear sweet bagpipe of her husband's nose,
Prevents the lapse of time in dull repose,
All night she wakes, still conscious of the tie,
The band of bliss, for which she used to sigh.
Ah! catch, ye virgins, catch the passing hour,
While smiling peace puts pleasure in your power,
Ease, peace, and liberty more joy bestow,
Than all the spouses in this world of woe,
Constant in Dian's virgin joys to live,
Lose not for man, what man can never give.

The following STANZAS were written some years ago, to a Lady going to live in the Western Country.

TO please a wandering wayward mind
She quits her native shore,
To woods and solitudes resigned,
Ne'er to behold it more.

How can a shepherd's amorous theme
Thus tempt you to remove,
When gathering flowers along the stream
You just begin to love!

If one to rambling always prone
Admires the savage soil,
Ah, bid him till those wastes alone,
Alone endure the toil.

To him no joy sweet Jersey yields,
The sight is only pain!
With joy he quits these happier fields
To seek Kentucky's plain.

'Tis true, her trees are always gay,
Each season has its flowers,
And cold December seems like May,
So gentle are his showers:

But, if you knew what dangers wait
On those inclin'd to rove,
Your native streams you would not quit,
Nor go so far—to love.

New-York, June 10, 1790.

THE MOUSE: A remarkable Anecdote.
[*From the Life of* Frederick Baron Trenck, *lately published.*]

AFTER reciting his various projects to escape, and the impatience with which he waited for the opportunity, the Baron thus proceeds:

"My time hung very heavy. Every thing was carefully examined on the change of the garrison.—A still stricter scrutiny might occur, and my projects of escape be discovered. This had nearly been effected by the following very singular accident; I had two years before so tamed a mouse, that it would play round me, and eat from my mouth. This intelligent mouse had nearly been my ruin. I had diverted myself with it during the night; it had been nibbling at my door, and capering on a trencher. The centinels happening to hear our amusement, called the officers; they heard also, and added all was not right in my dungeon. At day break, my doors resounded: the town-major, a smith, and a mason entered; strict search was begun; flooring, walls, chains, and my own person, were all scrutinized, but in vain. They asked what was the noise they had heard: I mentioned the mouse, whistled, and it came and jumped upon my shoulder. Orders were given I should be deprived of its society; I earnestly intreated they would at least spare its life. The officer on guard gave me his word of honour, he would present it to a lady who would treat it with the utmost tenderness.

He took it away, and turned it loose in the guard-room, but it was tame to me alone, and sought a hiding place. It had fled to my prison door, and, at the hour of visitation, ran into my dungeon, immediately testifying its joy by its antick leaping between my legs. It is worthy remark, that it had been taken away blindfold, that is to say, wrapped in a handkerchief. The guard room was a hundred paces from my dungeon. How then did it find its master? Did it know, or did it wait for, the hour of visitation? Had it remarked the doors were daily opened.

All were desirous of obtaining this mouse, but the Major carried it off for his lady; she put it into a cage, where it pined, refused all sustenance, and, in a few days, was found dead.

The loss of this little companion made me, for some time, quite melancholy, yet, on the last examination, I perceived it had so eaten away the bread, by which I had concealed the crevices I had made in cutting the floor, that the examiners must be all but blind not to discover them: And I was convinced that my faithful little friend had fallen a necessary victim to his master's safety."

A LETTER,
From Dr. FRANKLIN, to a friend in England, dated in 1775.

DEAR SIR,

I AM to set out to-morrow for the camp, and having heard of this opportunity, can only write a line to say that I am well and hearty. Tell our dear good friend ——, who sometimes has his doubts and despondencies about our firmness, that America is determined and unanimous, a few tories and placemen excepted, who will probably soon export themselves.

Britain, at the expence of three millions, has killed one hundred and fifty Yankies this campaign which is twenty thousand pounds a head; and at Bunker's-Hill she gained one mile of ground, half of which she lost again by our taking post on Ploughed Hill. During the same time sixty thousand children have been born in America. From these data, his mathematical head will easily calculate the time and expense necessary to kill us all, and conquer our whole territory.

My sincere respects to——, and to the Club of honest Whigs at——. Adieu.

I am ever your's most affectionately.

B. F.

ANECDOTES.

THE late Gen. PUTNAM, when he commanded a corps of Rangers in the war of 1775, had a bitch of very extraordinary qualifications. She was constantly by his side in all his excursions. She stood century while he slept, and never deserted him in action, or in any danger. He estimated her beyond all price.

For some of his services against the French and Indians, the city of Albany presented the General, then Major Putnam, with a gold-laced hat, and a gold laced suit of clothes. On the receipt of their present, he dressed himself in this gorgeous apparel, and paraded himself before the looking-glass, when, unfortunately, his favourite bitch entered the room. The bitch started—smelt of his legs to know if it was really her old master thus transformed—and upon being ascertained of the fact, stuck up her hair upon her back, clapt her tail between her legs, and, with a howl, run out of his sight. She never returned, nor never afterwards could be found.

The General, in telling the story, always added, that he never wore the clothes a second time.

A COUNTRY Clergyman, a short time since, was abruptly called upon by a rustick, who very earnestly entreated him to accompany him immediately to christen a *few* new-born children. "A few, (replied the Clergyman) don't you know how many of them there are?" "Not rightly, says the fellow," scratching his head, "there was but three of them when I came out, but the lord knows how many there are by this time!"

A SWISS captain burying pell mell in the field of battle, the dead and the wounded, it was represented to him that some of those whom he thus buried were not quite dead, and with care might perhaps recover. "Poh! poh! said he, "if you take their word for it, there is not a man of 'em, will own himself dead."

AN ignorant fellow maintained in company that the sun did not turn round the world; how then, said one present, does it happen, that he sets at west, and rises again east, unless he passes under the globe? Why, replied he, the sun returns the same way that he came; but the reason why we don't observe it, is, "*That he goes back in the dark.*"

NEW-YORK, August 10.
NEGROE PREACHERS.
Extract of a letter from Maryland.

"IN some counties of this state, we are beginning to be over run by a herd of *black brethren*, styling themselves Gospel preachers. The advocates of delusion and superstition, not content with propagating their doctrines personally, are calling in a host of auxiliaries who by means of the novelty of *black skins and woolly heads in a pulpit*, attracted crowded audiences, that probably would lend much less attention than they do, were the orator of the usual colour.

"In a certain city (Baltimore) a preacher some time ago went up into the pulpit and cried *fire!* so long until he got quite hoarse, and then he sat down and *kicked* and *sparred* to such a degree, that a number of persons thought the pulpit would be broken to pieces. The end of this farce was a complete *roaring match*. I myself, happened to come to meeting, and I am really inclined to think, that the Devil was far oftner mentioned than even the name of God; and at the same time, other expressions were used, much unbecoming the majesty of the gospel. The preachers stormed, frowned, stamped smote, &c. &c. until one of them pulled off his coat, in order, I suppose to be more agile in his proceedings. They never, spoke in *course*, but still the one roared into the other's sermon, until, a parcel of men took the fancy of falling down, and raising a pitiful outcry. Now the confusion got general; all prayed aloud; some, to the utmost of their nervous system, and others with a hoarse droning voice; one crying "*Amen*," here, and the other "*come Lord*," there. To say the plain truth, I never heard our Saviour get so much reasonless language in my life before; and one of them even ordered him to "*mount a white horse and come down and save damned sinners.*" The same preacher likewise expressed himself to some young men, who smiled at the disorder, that he should not wonder, if the *blue flames* were to strike out of their mouths."

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
50		100		5000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8358 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

Samuel Willard,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen in the mercantile line in this and the neighbouring towns, that he has lately received by consignment from Mr. *Thomas Lee*, of Cambridge, a quantity of SILKS to a considerable amount, consisting of

LUTESTRINGS,
MODES,
SARSNETTS,
FRINGE HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
SEWING SILK, &c.

Which he has commission to dispose of by WHOLESALE, at a very moderate advance. The Lutestrings are rich and elegant, and the Silks in general are of a good quality. If any should feel disposed to inspect them, he gives them a most cordial invitation to *come and see*.

Northampton, *August* 18, 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire *HEREBY GIVES NOTICE*,—That he shall attend on the duties of his office, during the whole of September court week, at Capt. Samuel Clarke's tavern, in Northampton.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, August 20, 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. JACOB M'DANIEL, late of Amherst, deceased, represented insolvent, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Gideon Parsons, innholder, in said Amherst, on the second Tuesdays in October, January, and May next, from one to six o'clock P.M. on each of said days. Ten months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

E. MATTOON, jun.
ROBERT CUTLER,
ELEAZER PORTER, ...

☞ ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

DAVID PARSONS,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE, } Administrators.

Amherst, August 2, 1790.

VOL. V.] THE [NUMB. 217.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I SEND you an historical extract—one that will be found worth hundreds. He who can read it attentively without shedding the approving tear of sympathy—without experiencing the most exquisite sensations, of which humanity is susceptible—though he may be *animal bipes et implume*—is not a man—he is an unfeeling savage—and should quit human converse, and fly to the wilderness.

HISTORICUS.

EDWARD the third, after the battle of Cressy, laid siege to Calais. He had fortified his camp in so impregnable a manner, that all the efforts of France proved ineffectual to raise the siege, or throw seccours into the city. The citizens, however, under the conduct of count Vienne, their gallant governor, made an admirable defence. Day after day the English effected many a breach, which they repeatedly expected to storm by morning; but, when morning appeared, they wondered to behold new ramparts raised, nightly erected out of the ruins which the day had made.

France had now put the sickle into her second harvest, since Edward, with his victorious army, sat down before the town. The eyes of all Europe were intent on the issue. The English made their approaches and attack without remission—but the citizens were as obstinate in repelling all their efforts.

At length, famine did more for Edward than arms. After the citizens had devoured the lean carcases of their starved cattle, they tore up old foundations and rubbish in search of vermin—They fed on boiled leather and the weeds of exhausted gardens; and a morsel of damaged corn was accounted matter of luxury.

In this extremity they resolved to attempt the enemy's camp. They boldly sallied forth—the English joined battle, and, after a long and desperate engagement, count Vienne was taken prisoner; and the citizens who survived the slaughter, retired within their gates.

On the captivity of the Governour, the command devolved upon Eustace Saint Pierre, the mayor of the town, a man of mean birth, but of exalted virtue.

Eustace now found himself under the necessity of capitulating; and offered to deliver to Edward the city, with all the possessions and wealth of the inhabitants, provided he permitted them to depart with life and liberty.

As Edward had long since expected to ascend the throne of France, he was exasperated to the last degree, against these people, whose sole valour had defeated his warmest hopes—he therefore determined to take an exemplary revenge, though he wished to avoid the imputation of cruelty. He answered, by sir Walter Mauny, that they all deserved capital punishment, as obstinate traitors to him, their true and natural sovereign—that, however, in his wonted clemency, he consented to pardon the bulk of the plebeans, provided they would deliver up to him six of their principal citizens; with halters about their necks, as victims of due atonement, for that spirit of rebellion with which they had inflamed the vulgar herd.

All the remains of this desolate city were convened in the great square; and like men arraigned at a tribunal, whence there was no appeal, expected with beating hearts the sentence of their conqueror.

When sir Walter had declared his message, consternation and pale dismay were impressed on every face. Each looked upon death as his own inevitable lot—for how should they desire to be saved at the price proposed? whom had they to deliver, save parents and brothers, kindred, or valiant neighbours, who had so often exposed their lives in their defence? To a long and dead silence, deep sighs and groans succeeded—till Eustace Saint Pierre, getting up to a little eminence, thus addressed the assembly:

"My friends, we are brought to great straits this day. We must either submit to the terms of our cruel and ensnaring conqueror, or yield up our tender infants, our wives and chaste daughters, to the bloody and brutal lusts of the violating soldiery.

"We well know what the tyrant intends, by his specious offers of mercy. It will not satiate his vengeance to make us merely miserable—he would also make us criminal—he would make us contemptible—he will grant us life on no condition, save that of our being unworthy of it.

"Look about you, my friends, and fix your eyes on the persons whom you wish to deliver up as the victims of your own safety. Which of these would you appoint to the rack, the axe, or the halter? Is there any here, who have not watched for you, who have not fought for you, who have not bled for you? who thro' the length of this inveterate siege, have not suffered fatigues and miseries a thousand times worse than death, that you and yours might survive to days of peace and prosperity?—Is it your preservers, then, whom you would destine to destruction? you will not—you cannot do it. Justice, honour, humanity, make such a treason impossible.

"Where then is our resource? Is there any expedient left, whereby we may avoid guilt and infamy, on the one hand, or the desolation and horrors of a sacked city, on the other? There is, my friends—there is one expedient left—a gracious, an excellent, a god-like expedient! Is there any here to whom virtue is dearer than life? let him offer himself an oblation for the safety of his people! he shall not fail of a blessed approbation from that power, who offered up his only son for the salvation of mankind."

He spoke—but a universal silence ensued—Each man looked around for the example of that virtue and magnanimity in others, which all wished to approve in themselves, though they wanted the resolution.

At length Saint Pierre resumed—"It had been base in me, my fellow-citizens, to propose any matter of danger to others, which I myself had not been willing to undergo in my own person. But I held it ungenerous, to deprive any man of that preference and estimation, which might attend a first offer, on so signal an occasion. For I doubt not but there are many here as ready, nay more zealous of this martyrdom—than I can be—however modesty and the fear of imputed ostentation may withhold them from being foremost in exhibiting their merits.

"Indeed, the station to which the captivity of lord Vienne has unhappily raised me, imparts a right to be the first in giving my life for your sakes. I give it freely—I give it cheerfully—who comes next?"

"Your son," exclaimed a youth, not yet come to maturity. "Ah my child!" cried Saint Pierre—"I am, then, twice sacrificed—But, no—I have rather begotten thee a second time—Thy years are few, but full, my son! the victim of virtue has reached the utmost & final purpose of mortality. Who next my friends?—This is the hour of heroes." "Your kinsman," cried John de Aire! "Your kinsman," cried James Wissant! "Your kinsman," cried Peter Wissant! "Ah," exclaimed sir Walter Mauny, bursting into tears, "why was not I a citizen of Calais?"

The sixth victim was still wanting, but was quickly supplied by lot, from numbers who were now emulous of so ennobling an example.

The keys of the city were then delivered to sir Walter. He took the six prisoners into his custody. He ordered the gates to be opened, and gave charge to his attendants, to conduct the remaining citizens, with their families, through the camp of the English.

Before they departed however, they desired permission to take their last adieu of their deliverers. What a parting, what a scene! They crowded with their wives and children about Saint Pierre and his fellow-prisoners. They embraced, they clung round, they fell prostrate before them. They groaned—they wept aloud—and the joint clamour of their mourning passed the gates of the city, and was heard throughout the camp.

The English by this time were apprised of what passed within Calais. They heard the voice of lamentation, and their souls were touched with compassion.—Each of the soldiers prepared a portion of his own victuals to welcome and entertain the half-famished inhabitants—and they loaded them with as much as their present weakness was able to bear, in order to supply them with sustenance by the way.

At length, Saint Pierre and his fellow victims appeared, under the conduct of sir Walter and a guard.—All the tents of the English were instantly emptied.—The soldiers poured from all parts, and arranged themselves on each side to admire this little band of patriots as they passed. They bowed down to them on all sides. They murmured their applause of that virtue, which they could not but revere, even in enemies—and they regarded those ropes, which they had voluntarily assumed about their necks, as ensigns of greater dignity, than that of the British garter.

As soon as they had reached the presence, "Mauny," says the monarch, "are these the principal inhabitants of Calais?" "They are," says Mauny—"they are not only the principal men of Calais; they are the principal men of France, my lord, if virtue has any share in the act of ennobling. Were they delivered peaceably?" says Edward, "was there no resistance—no commotion among the people?" "Not in the least, my lord—the people would all have perished, rather than have delivered the least of these to your majesty. They are self-delivered—self-devoted; and come to offer up their inestimable heads as an ample equivalent for the ransom of thousands."

Edward was secretly piqued at this reply of sir Walter's—but he knew the privilege of a British subject, & suppressed his resentment. "Experience," says he "hath ever shown, that lenity only serves to invite people to new crimes. Severity, at times, is indispensably necessary, to deter subjects into submission by punishment and example. Go," he cried to an officer, "lead these men to execution. Your rebellion," continued he, addressing himself to Saint Pierre, "your rebellion against me—the natural heir of your crown—is highly aggravated by your present presumption and affront of my power." We have nothing to ask of your Majesty," said Eustace, "save what you cannot refuse us."—"What is that?" "Your esteem, my lord," said Eustace, and went out with his companions.

At this instant a sound of triumph was heard throughout the camp. The queen had just arrived with a powerful reinforcement of those gallant soldiers, at the head of whom she had conquered Scotland, and taken its king captive.

Sir Walter Mauny flew to receive her Majesty, and briefly informed her of the particulars respecting the six victims.

As soon as she had been welcomed to Edward and his court, she desired a private audience. "My lord," said she, "the question I am to enter upon is not touching the lives of a few mechanics—It respects a matter more estimable than the lives of all the natives of France! It respects the honour of the English nation. It respects the glory of my Edward, my husband, my King.

"You think you have sentenced six of your enemies to death. No, my lord! they have sentenced themselves; and their execution would be the execution of their own orders, not the orders of Edward.

"They have behaved themselves worthily—they have behaved themselves greatly. I cannot but respect, while I envy—while I hate them—for leaving us no share in the honour of this action, save that of granting a poor, an indispensable pardon.

"I admit they have deserved every thing that is evil at your hands. They have proved the most inveterate and efficacious of your enemies. They alone have withstood the rapid course of your conquests; and have withheld from you the crown to which you were born. Is it therefore that you would reward them? that you would gratify their desires—that you would indulge their ambition and enwreathe them with everlasting glory and applause?

"But, if such a death would exalt mechanics over the fame of the most illustrious heroes, how would the name of my Edward, with all his triumphs and honours, be tarnished thereby! would it not be said that magnanimity and virtue are grown odious in the eyes of the monarch of Britain? and that the objects whom he destines to the punishment of felons, are the very men who deserve the praise and esteem of mankind? The stage, on which they should suffer would be to them a stage of honour—but a stage of shame to Edward—a reproach to his conquests—a dark indelible disgrace to his name.

"No, my lord—let us rather disappoint the fiery ambition of these burghers, who wish to invest themselves with glory at our expense. We cannot, indeed, wholly deprive them of the merit of a sacrifice so nobly intended—but we may cut them short of their desires. In the place of that death, by which their glory would be consummate, let us bury them under gifts—let us put them to shame with praises. We shall thereby defeat them of that popular opinion, which never fails to attend those who suffer in the cause of virtue."

"I am convinced—you have prevailed—be it so," cried Edward—"prevent the execution—have them instantly before us!"

They came—when the queen, with an aspect and accents, diffusing sweetness, thus bespoke them:

"Natives of France, and inhabitants of Calais, ye have put us to vast expense of blood and treasure, in the recovery of our just and natural inheritance—but you acted up to the best of an erroneous judgment—and we admire and honour in you that valour and virtue, by which we have been so long kept out of our rightful possessions.

"You noble burghers! you excellent citizens! tho' you were tenfold the enemies of our person and our throne, we can feel nothing on our parts save respect & affection for you. You have been sufficiently proved. We loose your chains—we snatch you from the scaffold—and we thank you for that lesson of humiliation which you teach us, when you shew us that excellence is not of blood, of title, or station—that virtue gives a dignity superiour to that of Kings—and that those, whom the Almighty inspires with sentiments like yours, are justly and eminently raised above all human distinctions.

"You are now free to depart to your kinsfolks—your countrymen—to all those whose lives and liberties you have so nobly redeemed, provided you refuse not to carry with you the due tokens of our esteem.

"Yet we would rather bind you to ourselves by every endearing obligation; and for this purpose we offer to you your choice of the gifts and honours that Edward has to bestow. Rivals for fame, but always friends to virtue, we wish that England were entitled to call you her sons." "Ah, my country!" exclaimed Saint Pierre, "it is now that I tremble for you. Edward could only win your cities, but Philippa conquers hearts."

"Brave St. Pierre," said the queen, "wherefore look you so dejected?" "Ah, madam!" replied he, when I meet with such another opportunity of dying, I shall not regret that I survived this day."

A CAUTION to JURYMEN.

IN the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a person was arraigned before Sir James Dyer, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, upon an indictment for the Murder of a Man, who dwelt in the same parish with the prisoner. The first witness against him deposed, That on a certain day, mentioned by the witness, in the morning, as he was going through a close, which he particularly described, at some distance from the path, he saw a person lying in a condition that denoted him to be either dead or drunk; that he went to the party, and found him actually dead, two wounds appeared in his breast, and his shirt and cloaths much stained with blood; that the wounds appeared to the witness to have been given with the puncture of a fork, or some such instrument, and looking about he discovered a fork lying near the corpse, which he took up and observed it to be marked with the initial letters of the prisoner's name, the witness at the same time produced the fork in court, which the prisoner owned to be his, and waved asking the witness any questions.

A second witness deposed, That, on the morning of the day on which the deceased was killed, the witness had risen early with intention to go to a neighbouring market town which he named—that as he was standing in the entry of his own dwelling house, the street door being open, he saw the prisoner come by, dressed in a suit of clothes the colour and fashion of which the witness described—that he (the witness) was prevented from going to market, and that afterwards the first witness brought notice to the town, of the death and wounds of the deceased, and of the prisoner's fork being found near the corpse—that upon this report the prisoner was apprehended, and carried before a justice of the peace whom he named and pointed at; he being then present in court—that he (the witness) followed the prisoner to the justice's house, and attended his examination, during which he observed the exchange of raiment which the prisoner had made, since the time when the witness had first seen him in the morning—that at the time of such examination the prisoner was dressed in the same clothes he had on at the time of the trial, and that on the witness's charging him with having changed his cloathes, he gave several shuffling answers and would have denied it—that upon the witness' mentioning this circumstance of the change of dress, the justice granted a warrant to search the prisoner's house for the clothes described by the witness, and having put off since the morning—that the witness attended and assisted at the search; and after a nice enquiry of two hours and upwards, the very clothes which the witness had described were discovered, concealed in a strawbed—He then produced the bloody clothes in court, which the prisoner owned to be his clothes, and to have been thrust into the strawbed with an intention to conceal them on account of their being bloody.

The prisoner also waved asking this second witness any questions.

A third witness deposed to his having heard the prisoner deliver certain menaces against the deceased, from whence the prosecutor intended to infer a proof of malice propense. In answer to which the prisoner proposed certain questions to the court leading to a discovery of the occasion of the menacing expression deposed to, and from the witness's answer to those questions, it appeared that the deceased had first menaced the prisoner.

The prisoner being called upon to make his defence, addressed the following narration to the court as containing all he knew concerning the manner and circumstances of the death of the deceased, viz.—"That he rented a close in the same parish with the deceased, and that the deceased rented another close adjoining to it—that the only way to his own close was through that of the deceased; and that on the day the murder in the indictment was said to be committed, he rose early in the morning, in order to go to work in his close, with his fork in his hand, and passing through the deceased's ground, he observed a man at some distance from the path lying down as if dead or drunk: that he thought himself bound to see what condition the person was in, and upon geting up to him at the last extremity, with two [illegible] his breast, from which a great deal [illegible] that in order to relieve him, he [illegible] with great difficulty set him in his lap [illegible] the deceased that he was greatly concerned at his unhappy fate, and the more so, as there seemed to be too much reason to apprehend he had been murdered—that he entreated the deceased to discover if possible the occasion of his misfortune, assuring him he would use his utmost endeavours to do justice to his sufferings—that the deceased seemed to be sensible of what he said, and in the midst of his agonies attempted, as he thought, to speak to him, but being seized with a ratling in his throat, after a hard struggle, he gave a dreadful groan, and vomiting a great deal of blood, some of which fell upon his (the prisoner's) clothes, he expired in his arms—that the shock he felt on account of the accident, was not to be expressed, and the rather, as it was well known that there had been a difference between the deceased and himself, on which account he might possibly be suspected of the murder—that he therefore thought it advisable to leave the deceased in the condition he was, and to take no more notice of the matter—that, in the confusion he was in when he left the place, he took away the deceased's fork, and left his own in the room of it, by the side of the corpse—that being obliged to go to his work, he thought it best to shift his clothes that they might not be seen; he confessed he hid them in the place where they were found—that it was true he had denied before the justice that he had changed his clothes, being conscious this was an ugly circumstance that might be urged against him, and being unwilling to be brought to trouble, if he could help it—and concluded his story with a solemn declaration that he had related nothing but the truth, without ading or diminishing one tittle, as he would answer it to God Almighty." Being then called upon to produce his witnesses, the prisoner answered with a steady composed countenance, and resolution of voice,

He had no witness but God and his own conscience.

The Judge then proceeded to deliver his charge, in which he pathetically enlarged on the heniousness of the crime, and laid great stress on the force of the evidence, which although circumstantial only, he declared he thought to be irresistible, and little inferiour to the most positive proof—the prisoner had indeed cooked up a very plausible story, but if such, or the like allegations, were to be admitted in a case of this kind, no murderer would ever be brought to justice, such bloody deeds being generally perpetrated in the dark, and with the greatest secrecy—that the present case was exempted, in his opinion, from all possibility of doubt, and that they ought not to hesitate one moment in finding the prisoner guilty.

The foreman begged of his lordship, as this case was a case of life and death, that the jury might be at liberty to withdraw; and upon this motion an officer was sworn to keep the jury.

The jury continuing out many hours, Lord Chief Justice Dyer sent an officer with a message to them, to know whether they had agreed, or what was their difficulty?—The officer returned and the jury followed him. They were asked if they had agreed?—The foreman answered in the negative. He said, eleven had agreed immediately after they had got into the jury room; but that the twelfth was unaccountably obstinate, and had all along declared that he knew the prisoner was innocent, and that he would starve to death before would ever agree to [illegible] him in guilty.—He would give no other reason for his opinion, and continued obstinate in his determination. The jury were sent out again, and continued together without agreeing, until the assizes were nearly over; when they were called into court, and informed by the judge, that if they did not agree before the assizes ended, there, they must be carried in carts round the circuit until they should agree. They then went out again, and the eleven at last came over and agreed with their obstinate companion. They then returned their verdict, *Not Guilty*. Surprized at the peculiarity of this conduct, the judge sent a message to the obstinate juryman, whose name was *Hebblethwaite*, requesting his attendance at his Lordship's lodgings.—He accordingly attended the judge, who conjured this juryman to impart to him the reasons of his conduct. Having gained a solemn promise from the judge that he should not be injured by what he should declare, he proceeded to inform the judge, that he himself had unfortunately killed the deceased—that they had gone out that morning with their forks: that upon their meeting together words arose between them; that the deceased was very abusive, and at last struck him a violent blow with his fork upon his shoulder, but which had been aimed at his head; that from the anguish occasioned by that blow, he was so transported with rage, as immediately thereupon to drive his fork into the deceased's body, who thereupon fell. Finding that he had mortally wounded the deceased, he immediately made off, and went home, pretending to have been taken sick. That he would have starved upon the jury, sooner than he would have brought in the prisoner guilty, when he knew him to be innocent; as that would have been the worst of murder, knowingly to take away the life of an innocent man, under colour of law and justice. The judge procured the Queen's pardon for this honest juryman.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Messrs. GREENS,

Perhaps the following may be entertaining to your readers in general.

THE town of East Haddam was formerly much noted for earthquakes from which it obtained its ancient Indian name *Moodus*; which in their language, is said, signifies a *great noise*. They were supposed to take their rise near Salmon-river, which runs between this town and Chatham. Several years ago, they were said to be very loud and frequent, and that they shook the earth for several miles round: and it has been reported, that the ground has been opened in several places, and trees torn up by the roots and carried to some distance, near the above-mentioned river: and that some persons were under fearful apprehensions that the town would, sooner or latter, be sunk. Various have been the conjectures concerning the cause of these earthquakes or *Moodus noises*, as they are called. The following account has gained credit with many persons; It is reported, that between twenty and thirty years ago a transient person came to this town who called himself *Doct. Steel*, from Great-Britain, who having had information respecting those noises, made critical observation at different times in different places, till at length he dug up two pearls of great value, which he called *carbuncles*, near Salmon-river; and he told the people the noises would be discontinued for many years, as he had taken away their cause; but as he had discovered others in miniature, they would be again heard in process of time. The best evidence of the authenticity of this story is, that it has happened agreeable to his prophecy. The noises did cease for many years, and have again been heard for two or three years past, and they increase; three shocks have been felt in a short space, one of which according to a late paper, was felt at New-London, though it was by the account, much, more considerable in this, and the adjacent towns.

LONDON, July 10.

It has been suggested, that in the event of a war, an alliance with the United States of America would be highly advantageous to this country, and might by proper management be obtained. That America could supply a large number of excellent seamen, is not to be doubted: but the advantage of America, as an open ally, in a naval war, may admit of a dispute. The United States are not yet in possession of a formidable navy; they have a great extent of coast to defend, which must be defended by British ships, and which, after all, could not be completely defended without such a superiority at sea as would enable us to keep the whole West-India ocean of the enemy's ships. Were the United States to preserve an ostensible neutrality, their seamen would more naturally resort to our flag and than to that of Spain, and we should enjoy the benefit of their services without the inconvenience of protecting their country.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

Thursday last about 2 o'clock arrived in town from New-York, the President of the United States—his Lady, and suite. They were joined on their approach by a number of respectable citizens—the city troop of horse, artillery, and companies of light infantry, who, on this occasion, as well as others, all testified their affection for the BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND.

Every public demonstration of joy was manifested; the bells announced his welcome—a *feue de joye* was exhibited—and as he rode through town to the City Tavern, *age* bowed with respect, and *youth* repeated, in acclamations, the applauses of the HERO of the Western World.

At 4 o'clock he partook of a repast (provided by the Corporation at the City Tavern) accompanied by the members of our Legislature and of the state Convention—by the President & other executive officers of Pennsylvania, at which REASON, VALOR and HOSPITALITY presided.

We hear that a number of private citizens intend to provide a dinner for the President of the United States, this day, at the much admired and beautiful gardens of Messrs. Grays.

BOSTON, September 3.

By the brig Katy, Capt. RICH *who arrived here on Wednesday last, in 23 days from St. Eustatia, we received a Gazette, printed at that place, of August 5, which contained the following interesting intelligence under the head of*

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, AUGUST 4.

WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Just as this paper was ready for press, a gentleman, whose veracity may be depended on, gave us the following intelligence relative to a

Naval Engagement between the Fleets of England and Spain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this island, dated in July.

"WE have just received intelligence of a most obstinate and well fought action having taken place on the 28th of last month between the fleets of England and Spain, off Cape St. Vincent—the former commanded by Earl HOWE, and the latter by Don JOSEPH SOLLERADO, Vice Admiral of Spain, and a grandee of that kingdom, by birth of the first class. The English fleet consisted of seventeen ships of the line, with four fifties and three forty-fours, which were several times, during the engagement, drawn into the line of battle. The Spanish squadron consisted of eighteen line of battle ships, the smallest of which did not carry less than 84 guns, with metal of an enormous weight, six sixty-fours and eight fifties, besides frigates, xebecs, &c. The engagement began at 10, A. M. and continued till the setting sun. The flying reports, as they are in circulation, are as follow: That Lord Howe immediately upon perceiving the enemy, threw out a signal for a general chace, which was obeyed with the utmost alacrity by our fleet; and by ten they came up with the Dons, who on their part shewed an disinclination to the conflict.—The order of battle was a cable's length asunder.—The Bellona to lead the van, and the Bellerophon to bring up the rear.—After the battle had continued about eight hours, during which time the greatest gallantry, and the utmost proficiency in naval tactics, was displayed, the British fleet at last came off victorious, having sunk two of their ships, taken two and so crippled four others, that it is supposed they will not be able to reach the Port of Cadiz, for which they left them steering. The Dons, in imitation of their ally the French, made dreadful havock among our rigging—in so much as to disable us from pursuing them—which it is evident they had a presentiment of, and provided accordingly. I am sorry to add that towards the close of the day we lost two of our most experienced commanders, with a great many brave tars.—But further particulars, and the names of the Captains who fell you shall have in my next."

In corroboration of the before recited intelligence, we have extracted the following from the Martinique Gazette of July 22.

Capt. John Munro, of the American sloop called the Tant, met on Sunday last, at 7 o'clock in the morning, under the land of Martinique, a Spanish brig coming from Cadiz, having 20 days passage and bound for Carthagenia; the Spaniard told him that the fleet of his nation and that of England had had an engagement; the high sea obliged the American to keep at a distance, that he could not learn which had the advantage, and the Spaniard continued her voyage.

HOLLAND FOR ENGLAND.

Twenty sail of the line is the force prepared by the Dutch: the renowned Admiral Kinsbergen has the conduct of this naval equipment.

MOORISH RESPECT.

There is a report that the new Emperor of Morocco, in order to shew his respect for the English government, determined to hang the Spanish Consul. Our Minister did every thing in his power to save him, and suggested the displeasure of the British King at such a sacrifice, this had no avail.—He then begged that the poor man might be only hanged in effigy; but this was equally unavailing. The Emperor said he must give satisfactory proofs of his regard and friendship for his cousin in England.

SEPTEMBER 8.

One of the soundest strokes of policy, one of the most necessary measures of justice, is, the Assumption of the State Debts—the arguments in favour of this great national object are incontrovertible and rest upon a series of facts and statements, which never have been invalidated—nor has an attempt ever been made to lessen or obviate their force. See the masculine speech of the Hon. Mr. Gerry, on the subject—Yet, astonishing as it may appear, there are candidates for the suffrages of the free and enlightened citizens of the United States, who build their pretentions to favor on their opposition to this righteous provision for suffering patriotism.

It is supposed, from the enumeration already made, that Massachusetts will be intitled to send, at least, *Twelve Representatives* to Congress: And for these seats, if we may judge from present appearances, there will be nearly 1200 candidates.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 23.

"We have lately had a mendicant Clergyman here from Virginia, of the name of BLAGROVE, who has been soliciting charity by singing, and succeeded. He sung two solo Anthems one Sunday in Trinity Church and a collection was made for him. Notice had been given in the news-papers, that he was to sing, and that a collection was to be made "for a benevolent purpose." Great numbers of people attended, and the sum raised was large. I am told that between the collection, private subscriptions and a donation from St. George's society his Reverence received about £. 300 in this city. He has also collected something handsome in Philadelphia, where he exercised his musical talents at the Commencement. Is it not rather a curious circumstance, that a Clergyman of the ancient dominion and of the ancient establishment should be reduced to the necessity of begging in other States, to support his family and pay his debts."

PORTLAND, August 23.

On the 15th instant the house of William Wedgery, Esq. of Newglocester, was set on fire by James Tool and Francis Hilton, two apprentice boys; the first of whom is 17, and the other 16 years of age.

By the accounts that we have been able to collect, it appears; that on the 5th inst. Mr. Wedgery ordered the two lads to go down into a meadow and rake some hay; that Mr. Wedgery soon after followed, found them idle and flogged them. He tarried with them about half an hour and left them. After his departure the boys had some conversation with each other on the subject, concluded that they had been injured by their master and came to a determination to be revenged on him. Tool proposed first to kill a cow—then a horse; and afterwards to knock down Mr. Wedgery himself with a hoe, if he ever came again into the field to flog them; but Hilton would not agree to any of these proposals. Tool then suggested an idea of setting fire to the house; to which Hilton consented; and the more readily, as by this means he thought it probable that his indenture would be destroyed. It was accordingly agreed on the 14th instant the business should be accomplished; but finding a young woman up, who lived in the house, it was found necessary to postpone it until the next evening.—On the 15th, a quantity of punk, or touchwood, was prepared, and about dusk was set on fire, and when they went to bed was taken up stairs with them. Betwixt 8 and 9 o'clock, the fire was communicated by Tool to a large quantity of hemp which was deposited in the chamber. The room was instantly in flames and the lads obliged to leave it.—They took care, however, first to awake and take with them two of Mr. Wedgery's children, who slept in the same chamber. They then alarmed Mr. Wedgery and his family, and ran to the neighbours and called on them for their assistance. From some suspicious circumstances, Mr. Wedgery was induced on the 16th to examine the boys; and with some difficulty the above facts were *drawn* from young Hilton. On the 17th they were both committed to the jail in this town.—Since their commitment, it has been asserted by Tool, perhaps with an intention to palliate their offence, that Mr. Wedgery was extremely cruel in his conduct towards them: and that he flogged them often and very severely. Mr. Wedgery's loss is said to be heavy indeed. It is supposed that his house, and the property consumed with it, were worth upwards of 1000 dollars.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 15.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, commenced business in this town, and on Saturday following adjourned to the second Tuesday of October next. During the term the following persons were convicted of theft, and sentenced accordingly, viz.

John Adams, late resident at Palmer, convicted of theft, was sentenced to be whipt 35 stripes—and on default of payment of damages and costs, he was ordered to be sent to Castle-Island, there to be confined to hard labour for 2 years.

John Phillips, resident at Palmer, convicted of theft, sentenced to be whipped 20 stripes, and on the non-payment of damages & costs, to be sent to the Castle for 18 months.

Robert Hunter, otherwise called Robert Hunt, late resident at Shelburne, convicted of stealing Cattle, on 2 indictments, sentenced to be whipped 30 stripes, and on default of the payment of damages and costs to be confined to hard labour at Castle-Island 2 years.

Robert Harrard, otherwise called Robert Wentworth, late resident at Shelburne, was also convicted of stealing Cattle, on 2 indictments, sentenced to be whipped 30 stripes, and sent to Castle-Island for 2 years.

Joseph Robbins, an Indian, late resident at Conway, convicted of theft and of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to be whipped 15 stripes, to pay costs and damages, and in default thereof to be disposed of in service for 6 months.

Cornelius Thompson, a Negro, late resident at Conway, was convicted of theft, on 2 presentments, and sentenced to be whipped 35 stripes, to pay costs and damages, and on default of payment, to be disposed of in service for one year.

BENJAMIN BOURNE, Esquire of Providence, is chosen Federal Representative for the State of Rhode-Island.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

By publishing the following you will oblige your's, A. B.

HAIL! citizens of every size,
Come see triumphant Shelburne rise;
When in that gust of sacred fray,
The Lords anointed ran away,
And left his flock in starving posture;
Without a Shepherd or a pasture,
In midst of wolves without defence;
Whose only arms were innocence.
To candidates the scribbles, Greeting,
To entertain in gen'ral meeting,
And with the modest show of zealots,
Her Priests are caught like fish in eel-pots;
But scarcely one in half a dozen,
Tho' loudly call'd are kindly chosen;
But forc'd to fly, they quit the gravel,
As fast as horse or legs can travel;
Who like St. Paul, that good Apostle,
Whose preaching made so great a bustle;
In fighting beasts at Ephesus,
Those pests of hell, a gen'ral curse:
So here at Shelburne who will say,
Which are most beastly, these or they.
Ye purer gales on Shelburne hills;
Breathe gently o'er the loaded fields;
Prepare the way and make it level,
And entertain in manner civil—
For lo! he comes at your request,
To be your prophet and your priest,
Dress'd in a garb of awful black,
With Bunyan's Pilgrim on his back;
And pleasing 'twas beyond description,
To hear the gen'ral benediction,
That in a gen'ral hum began,
And instant spread from man to man,
At length the question fairly put,
It had not pass'd a formal vote,
Before a Matron free and willing,
Invites the Priest into her dwelling.
The Priest comply's in luckless hour,
And enters safe the Matron's bower,
Where virtue made so fair a show,
It seemed a little heaven below:
But christian graces lay so thick,
He felt a little stomach sick;
Nor could his gorge digest such matter,
That smoak'd like incense on the platter;
Adorn'd with quibbles, quirks and twills,
To flatter, coax, and fat their priests,
Which with perfumes of different flavour,
Made up a rich sweet smelling savor,
Nor did she fear to superadd,
But gave him tithes of all she had.
At length the Sabbath day came on,
And soon as light began to dawn,
Like Quarter Master General,
She deals our portions unto all;
To every one as case requir'd,
So every one her bounty spar'd;
No matter what, they had enough
Of ev'ry kind of luscious stuff,
Their breakfast done in Epic fashion,
And all committed to digestion,
Then straight they dress and budge away,
To sanctify the Sabbath day.
Now from the desk the priest holds forth,
Not Borealis in the North,
More full conviction could excite,
Or squeeze the conscience up so tight;
For here our saint, like distiling gutter,
Gave vent to more than tongue can utter,
Which Mr. Priest saw struggling in her,
And straight adjourn'd them all for dinner.
Our Matron then conducts unseen,
The Priest away behind the green;
Where they sat down so close together,
In shape, and form, good God! I never.
When lo! like Peter's house-top vision,
Fill'd with all kinds of good provision.
A monstrous pocket she displays,
Just half a sheet, and lin'd with baize;
Fill'd with the best her house affords,
Some tied in caps, some stop'd in gourds:
Good bread and cheese well clear'd of skippers,
Secur'd by bandage in her slippers;
And mutton boil'd, and bak'd, and roasted,
With Indian bread well sop'd and toasted;
A wooden dish well stuffed with sauce,
With lettuce, rue, and clover grass—
Good turnips, parsnips, and mushrooms,
Beat small and laded up with spoons—
No jewish priest had such a lot,
Or from the chaldron or the pot.
But intermission fairly ended,
They all appear full well contented,
And straight for worship all prepare,
And in the solemn service share
What some folks call the after part,
With willing mind and honest heart,
Except the priest, who stole away,
On Tuesday morn by break of day,
And left his post like sly deserter,
Without a hint of his departure,
Nor can intelligence be given,
From what we hear from earth or heaven;
Which way he went or whether fled,
Whether alive or whether dead.
To candidates, with all submission,
We issue out our proclamation,
That for the future, heaven willing,
We will provide a better dwelling,
Nor shall they have just cause to cry,
Like owl in desert, so am I;
But social bliss shall crown their labour,
And we bestow each modest favour.
If better manners can attone,
For what has been already done,
Then for our former misdemeanour
We bind ourselves to good behaviour,
In bonds as firm as can be given,
By any people this side Heaven.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of Capt. NOAH LOOK, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to [illegible] LOOK, Administrator.

Conway, S[illegible] 90.

NOTICE is [illegible] by [illegible] that the time for the settlement of the estate of ORES TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, is prolonged to the first of March next—The subscribers, commissioners on said estate, will attend said business on the first Monday in February next, at the house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, from one to six o'clock, P. M.

ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM,
SAMUEL BOYD.

Sept. 6. 1790.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of EZEKIEL BASCOM, of Greenfield.

Sept. 14, 1790.

SONG,

Tune "The Huntsman is up."

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

IN a mouldring cave, in desert retir'd,
Bright Genius sat sighing alone,
Since SHAKESPEAR her friend, & great MILTON expir'd
Only echo attend to her moan.

By HOMER and VIRGIL she once was address'd,
And sought for all in that age,
By *Aikens* rever'd, and by GAY was caress'd,
And POPE try'd her heart to engage.

She deign'd to give laws to the *Persians* and *Medes*;
To *Britannia* she then took her flight;
The sages with pleasure recorded her deeds,
And ADDISON prov'd they were right.

Jove call'd her a coquet—declar'd in his rage
He would humble her arrogant pride,
That modern bards should refuse her a page,
And with poverty she should reside.

Then wept the fair Goddess with transparent tears,
At the harsh and unwelcome decree,
When TRUMBULL and BARLOW in vision appear,
With power to set Genius free.

The *Conquest of Canaan* they laid at her feet,
The author adores her they say;
Brave HUMPHREYS found out her sacred retreat,
That's often frequented by JAY.

She smil'd approbation on patrons so kind,
Politely to each gave her hand;
The hill of *Parnassus* to them she resign'd,
And their worth she proclaim'd thro the land.

VIENNA, June 16.

As soon as the news arrived here that the Brabanters had desired assistance from Prussia a council was held by his Majesty with all his Ministers, when it was resolved to require a categorical answer from Prussia upon this subject.

PARIS, June 26.

The Court of Spain have demanded of our Court, the succours stipulated by the family compact, and existing treaties, in case it should be involved in a war. The general voice seems to reprobate a compliance; and it is believed the Assemby, when the affair comes before them, will give a flat negative.

LONDON.

THE question, "are we to have a war?" has thrust "how d'ye do?" out of place; & as no person can give a proper answer to this question, the quantity of *supposes, conjectures*, and *ifs*, are really wonderful.

The most notorious and notified Prince of pick pockets has given instructions to his attorney to prosecute a printer for a libel on his character—and why not he, as well as other great men?

It is not generally known, that those perilous rocks on the Welsh coast, called the "bishop and his clerks," derive their name from an incident which happened near 200 years ago. A fleet of merchantmen, coming from Spain, were wrecked upon them, and only Miles Bishop, with John and Henry Clarke, were preserved on the fragment of a mast. Hence the appellation took its rise.

Thanks to the constitution of the government under which we live, that the liberty even of the lowest subject shall no more be invaded with impunity than that of the highest.—A verdict was lately given against the Mayor of Londonderry for illegally imprisoning a poor man five days. Damages 300l.

The art of making perukes was invented at Paris, about the end of the reign of Lewis XIII, and people then gave over the use of Calottes ornamented with a double row of hair, quite straight or frized. The Abbe la Riviere first set the example. His peruke weighed two pounds. These head dresses were heavy, and of an enormous size, until 1680, when the Sieur Ervais devised a method of curling the hair. Perukes then became real ornaments, and seemed to banish the marks of old age.

Antimony, the remedy so celebrated, was discovered by a German monk, named Basil Valentine, who, searching for the philosopher's stone, and having thrown to the hogs what remained after some of his experiments, observed, that those who swallowed it, after being violently purged, became much fatter. He took it into his head to make a trial of it upon some of his brother monks; but as the dose was too strong, they all died. Hence comes the name of antimonie in French, which has been given to this mineral substance.

Burying grounds were not established until the year 200. People before were interred in the highways, and ancient tombs are still to be seen on the roads leading to Rome. Hence these words, so often repeated in epitaphs, *Sta viator*: Stop traveller.

In 1474, the physicians and surgeons of Paris represented to Louis XI. that several people of distinction were afflicted with the stone, and that it would be of the highest utility to anatomy to examine, in a living subject, that part of the human body which is the seat of this disorder. They therefore requested his majesty, that he would order a person, named Franc Archer, who had been subject to this malady, and who was condemned to be hanged, to be delivered into their hands. This being granted, the first operation of cutting for the stone was performed publicly at Paris, in the burying ground of St. Severin. The criminal was completely cured in the space of a fornight, and obtained, besides his pardon, a considerable reward. We cannot here help observing, that this is a striking instance of the vicissitudes of life, since, to be cured of his disorder, it was necessary that this unhappy man should be condemned to the gallows.

DOVER, August 26.

Some time last spring a gentleman belonging to Portland, Massachusetts, being dangerously ill, the sexton inquired of one of his neighbours how the gentleman did; upon being answered there was no hopes of his recovery, and that the family where the gentleman boarded, expected he was dying—The sexton with joy in his countenance exclaimed "thank God that will be six dollars in my pocket!"—And immediately went to a certain shop in town, and reported the gentleman was dead—upon the credit of which the trader trusted the sexton to the amount of three or four dollars—but the day following to the great surprize and disappointment of both sexton and trader, the news was that the gentleman was greatly recovered, and in a short time perfectly restored to health.

Extract *from the* EULOGIUM *on the late* Dr. CULLEN.

By his pupil, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, of *Philadelphia*.

"Dr. CULLEN is now no more.—What a blank has been produced by his death in the great volume of science! Behold, the genius of humanity weeping at his feet, while the genius of medicine lifts up the key, which fell from his hand with his last breath, and with inexpressible concern cries out "to whom shall I give this instrument? Who now will unlock for me the treasures of universal nature?"

"I repeat it again—Dr. CULLEN is no more:—No more, I mean a pillar and ornament of an ancient seat of science—no more the delight and admiration, of his pupils—no more the luminary of medicine to half the globe—no more, the friend and benefactor of mankind. But I would as soon believe, that our solar system was created only to amuse and perish like a rocket, as believe that a mind endowed with such immense powers of action and contemplation had ceased to exist. Reason bids us hope that he yet lives; and revelation enables us to say with certainty and confidence that he yet lives. Fain would I lift the curtain which separates eternity form time, and inquire what are now his studies and employments? But it is not for mortals to pry into the secrets of the invisible world."

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollaas, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8358 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chintz,	A great variety of Paper Hangings.
Dark Callicoes,	
Modes,	A few dozen Shawles,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Writing Paper,
Cotton Flagg do.	Wool Cards,
Shalloons,	Tobacco,
Durants,	Chocolate,
Tammies,	Rum,
Worsted Hose,	Sugar,
Black and White Plain Gauze,	Tea,
Do. do. Milliner,	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Sttinetts,	A few barrels of Liver Oil,
Lastings,	Providence Lime,
Velvets,	American Duck,
	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

TO BE SOLD;

A FARM, lying in Montague, containing one hundred acres, a good HOUSE, BARN, & Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered—Said Farm is well proportioned into ploughing, mowing, pasturing, and wood land; and is known by by the name of Thomas Grover's Farm.

WILLIAM WARRIN.

N. B. Cash or Neat Cattle will be received in payment.

TICKETS,

IN THE

Semi-annual State Lottery,

may be had of

Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE,

AND

EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 212.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Diligence, industry, frugality, &c. recommended—being the introduction to one of the last of the Almanacks published by Dr. Franklin, in 1735.

Courteous reader!

I HAVE heard, that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified, by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants goods.—The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times—and one of the company called to a clean old man with white locks—"Pray father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country?—How shall we ever be able to pay them?—What would you advise us to?" Father Abraham stood up, and replied, 'If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, "for a word to the wise is enough," as poor Richard says.' They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

'Friends, says he, the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might easily discharge them—but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us—"God helps them that help themselves," as poor Richard says.

I. 'It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time to be employed in its service: but idleness taxes many of us much more: sloth, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. "Sloth, like rust consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright," as poor Richard says. "But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of," as poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep? forgetting that the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as poor Richard says.

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be" as poor Richard says, "the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells us, "Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough, always proves little enough:" Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so, by diligence we shall do more with less perplexity. "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy:" and "he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night—while Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not that drive thee—and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," as poor Richard says.

'So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves. "Industry need not wish: & he that lives upon hope, will die fasting. There are no gains without pains—then help hands for I have no lands," or if I have they are smartly taxed. "He that hath a trade, hath an estate—and he that hath a calling, hath an office of profit and honour;" as poor Richard says—but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we are industrious we shall never starve—for "at the working man's house, Hunger looks in but dares not enter." Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for, Industry pays debts, while despair encreaseth them." What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry. Then plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep." Work while it is called to day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. "One to-day is worth two to-morrows," as poor Richard says—and farther, "Never leave that till to-morrow, which you can do to day." If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should find you idle? Are you then your own master? Be ashamed to catch yourself idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, and your country. Handle your tools without mittens—remember, that "the cat in gloves catches no mice," as poor Richard says. It is true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weakhanded: but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects: for, "Constant dropping wears away stones; and by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks."

'Methinks I hear some of you say, "Must not a man afford himself no leisure?" I will tell thee friend, what poor Richard says—"Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour." Leisure is time for doing something useful: this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never—for, "A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things. Many, without labour, would live by their wits only, but, they break for want of stock: whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty and respect." "Fly pleasures, & they will follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift: and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good-morrow."

II. 'But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others—for, as poor Richard says,

"I never saw an oft removed tree,
"Nor yet an oft removed family,
"That throve so well as those that settled be."

'And again' "Three removes are as bad as a fire, and again, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and again, "if you would have your business done, go,—if not, send." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
"Himself must either hold or drive."

'And again, "The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands:" and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge:" and again, "Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open: trusting too much to others' care is the ruin of many," "In the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith but by want of it:" but a man's own care is profitable, for, "if you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself. A little neglect may breed great mischief—for want of a nail the shoe was lost—for want of a shoe the horse was lost—and for want of a horse, the rider was lost," having been overtaken and slain by the enemy—all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

III. 'So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business—but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last. "A fat kitchen makes a lean will;" and

"Many estates are spent in the getting,
"Since women for tea forsook spinning and knitting,
"And men for punch forsook hewing and splitting."

"If you would be wealthy, think of saving, as well as of getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes."

'Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes; and chargeable families; for

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
"Make the wealth small, and the want great."

'And farther. "what maintains one vice, would bring up two children." You may think, perhaps, that a little tea or a little punch now and then, diet a little more costly, clothes a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter—but remember, "many a little makes a mickle." Beware of little expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship," as poor Richard says; and again, "who dainties love, shall beggars prove; and moreover, "Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them." Here you are all got together to this sale of fineries and nick-nacks. You call them *goods*; but, if you do not take care they will prove *evils* to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and, perhaps, they may for less than they cost; but, if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what poor Richard says. "Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries." And again, "At a great pennyworth pause a while." He means, that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, "many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." Again, "It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;" and yet this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the almanack. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, has gone with a hungry belly, and half starved his family;" silks and sattins, scarlet and velvets, put out the kitchen fire," as poor Richard says. These are not the necessaries of life; they can scarcely be called the conveniencies; and yet only because they look pretty, how many want to have them? By these and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing: in which case it appears plainly, that "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," as poor Richard says. Perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think "it is day, & will never be night:" that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding: but "Always taking out of the meal tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom," as poor Richard says: and then "When the well is dry, they knew the worth of water." But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice: if you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some; for "He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing," as poor Richard says; and indeed, so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it in again. Poor Dick further advises, and says.

"Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse;
"Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse."

'And again "pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy." When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece—but poor Dick says, "It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it:" And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell, in order to equal the ox.

"Vessels large may venture more,
"But little boats should keep near shore."

'It is, however, a folly soon punished—for as poor Richard says, "Pride, that dines on vanity, sups on contempt. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty and supped with infamy." And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It cannot produce health, nor ease pain—it makes no increase of merit in the person—it creates envy—it hastens misfortune.

'But what madness must it be to run in debt for these superfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this sale, six months credit; and that perhaps has induced some to attend it; because we cannot spare the ready money; and hope now to be fine without it.—But ah! think what you do, when you run in debt—you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor—you will be in fear when you speak to him—you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses; and by degrees, come to lose your veracity, and sink into base, downright lying; for "the second vice is lying—the first is running in debt," as poor Richard says—and again to the same purpose, "Lying rides upon Debt's back:" whereas a free-born American ought not to be ashamed or afraid to speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue.—"It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." What would you think of that prince or that government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman or gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment or servitude? Would you not say that you were free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny, when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority at his pleasure, to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in jail for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him. When you have gotten your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment—but as poor Richard says, "creditors have better memories than debtors—creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times." The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it—or if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as shoulders. 'Those have a short lent, who owe money to be paid at Easter." At present perhaps, you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury—but

"For age and want save while you may,
"No morning sun lasts a whole day."

'Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expense is constant and certain—and, "it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel," as poor Richard says—so, rather go to bed supperless, than rise in debt."

"Get what you can, and what you get hold;
"'Tis the stone that will turn your lead into gold."

And when you have gotten the philosopher's stone, sure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

IV. 'This doctrine, is reason and wisdom—but after all, do not depend too much upon your own industry, and frugality, and prudence, though excellent things; for they may all be blasted without the blessing of heaven—and, therefore, ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

"And now, to conclude, "experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other," as poor Richard says, and scarcely in that; for, it is true, "We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct:" however, remember this, "they that will not be counselled, cannot be helped; and further, that if you will not hear Reason, she will surely rap you on your knuckles," as poor Richard says.'

Thus the old gentleman ended his harrangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon: for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly. I found the good man had thoroughly studied my almanacks, and digested all I had dropt on those topics, during the course of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me, must have tired any one else: but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom which he ascribed to me, was my own—but rather the gleanings that I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it:—and though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away, resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

Thine to serve thee,
RICHARD SAUNDERS.

GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

Pursuant to his Excellency's Proclamation, of the 19th ult. the Members of the Legislature met at the State-House in Boston, on Wednesday the 15th instant, and having formed a quorum, a Committee of both Houses, were appointed to wait on the Governour, and inform him that they were ready to proceed to business; and at 4 o'clock P. M. his Excellency, attended by the Secretary, met the two Branches, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

NOTHING but a strong conviction of the necessity of the Legislature's being together at this time, could have induced me to convene you at so early a day after the late adjournment.

By your act, passed in the late sessions, for a conditional repeal of the act for raising a revenue by excise, it is provided, that "in case the Congress of the United States *should* assume, or permit to be loaned on the credit of the United States, the consolidated debt of this State, or otherwise provide, upon the credit of the United States, for the payment thereof; then, and in either case, the said act, entitled "an act to raise a revenue by excise, and regulate the collection thereof," *should be, and thereby was* repealed, from and after the time when any act or law of Congress, for either of the purposes aforesaid *should* be made and established."

On the fourth of August last, an act was made and established by the Congress of the United States—by which twenty-one millions five hundred thousand dollars of the debts of the respective states, incurred for compensations, expenditures, for services, or supplies, towards the prosecution of the late war, or for the defence of the United States, or some part thereof, during the same, is permitted to be loaned on the credit of the United States.

Upon receiving information of this act, I directed the Treasurer to lay before the Supreme Executive, the amount of the consolidated debt of this State, which I find to amount to one million five hundred eighty-three thousand and eighty-six pounds nine shillings & three pence, equal to five million two hundred seventy-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and five sixths of a dollar.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you a copy of the act of Congress, that you may give it such construction as shall appear to you to be reasonable, and take such measures as may be suited to the welfare of the Commonwealth, in the present particular situation of it. The Secretary will also lay before you the several acts of Congress, passed since your last adjournment.

You will observe, with satisfaction, that Congress are taking measures to support the credit, and maintain the honor of the Federal Government—And whilst the eyes of the people are upon you, as Guardians of this State, their just expectations will be fully answered, by your adopting those measures, which will do most speedy justice to our creditors, and have a just tendency to maintain the rank and importance of this Commonwealth.

By your act, above referred to, it is provided that the Supreme Executive, on having notice of the making, and establishing an act, or law of Congress for either of the purposes aforesaid, that is, for assuming the consolidated debt of this State, permitting the same to be loaned on the credit of the United States, or otherwise to provide for the payment of the same, on the credit of the States, that they should make the same known in the Commonwealth.

When you shall have attended to the act of Congress, and the particular situation into which the Commonwealth, from our own acts, and the act of Congress is thrown, you will see that the Supreme Executive would have been remiss in the exercise of the authority vested in them, unless they had called the General Court together, in preference to any other measure.

Supposing that the inconvenient season of the year, in which you are convened, will preclude you from attending to any other business, besides that which I have already mentioned; I forbear to mention any other to you.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council-Chamber, Boston, Sept. 15. 1790.

VIENNA, June 19.

Important Intelligence from Italy.

The levelling principles of *democracy* have pervaded the principal part of the Italian States; and to what lengths it has already carried its enthusiastick supporters, the following authentick intelligence will testify, viz.

FLORENCE, June 15.

Journal of the Publick Proceedings in this City during the last Week.

Monday June 7.

Various seditious and treasonable libels were read, being fixed at the corners of several streets in this city.

On Tuesday, some of the ancient customs, relative to the carrying the dead to the places of burial, and other processions, contrary to some late enacted laws of government, were in the evening renewed.

On Wednesday early in the morning, a tumultuous multitude of men and women pillaged and destroyed the house of a monopolizer of oil—afterwards plundered the house of a rich and unpopular man, not esteemed a friend to the poor. Then the mob threatened the house of one unpopular minister, insulted and slightly robbed the house of another, much detested by the people.—Passing by the Archbishop's Palace, in their march to the Jews quarter, the mob were exhorted by him to peace and good order. He followed them, and in vain attempted to prevent their obtaining a considerable plunder from the Jews. From that part the butchers of the market drove them, but, till late in the evening, they continued their insults to passengers and carriages.

Thursday a number of armed citizens seized, two hours after midnight, many of the rioters, who were drunk in bed, and conducted to prison about 100 men and women. Before twelve at noon, 1000 citizens were armed, and an officers guard mounted at each gate of the city, and at the town-house, where was fixed the head quarters. At night many of the nobility, on foot and on horse back patroled the city, when more prisoners were seized, some of whom were Priests.

On Friday about four thousand men were enrolled armed at Leghorn gate, the inhabitants of that part, in a riotous manner attempted to force the gate, having no bread to eat. Two field pieces, and a detachment of armed citizens on horse back, kept them back; and assurances of lowering the price of bread kept them quiet. In the evening theatres were opened.

On Saturday the number of citizens enrolled and armed were 14000—the guards and patroles encreased—At night arrived from Pisa a detachment of dragoons.

On Sunday a paper was read, fixed near the sovereign's palace threatening the head of the first Member of the Regency, Signor Serifieri, if the price of bread was not, within three days, reduced to its original price. More citizens were now armed.

On Monday another treasonable paper was fixed up, threatening vengeance if the prisoners were not released within three days. Military order is more fully established. Some priests are banished, and many deprived the power of confession.

NAMUR, (*Netherlands*) June 18.
FEMALE SOLDIER.

We have just discovered among the soldiers here, a young woman who had taken service in the patriotick army—she was at the taking of Ghent, and served four months afterwards, undiscovered, in the volunteer company of Capt. Keykins—she then returned to her native city of Brussels, and became a servant, for two months; but her sweet heart having lately entered into the artillery, she then determined upon a second expedition, and engaged about a fortnight ago in the company of Capt. Philip Kuyka; when, being subject to the visit of the surgeons, she was obliged to acknowledge her sex. The name of this brave girl is Jeanne Delamortis, of the parish of la Chapelle, in Brussells. Every body is eager to receive her; and Mr. J. B. Vandernoot has presented her with a medallion, and a brevet of cadet, which pay she is to receive.

LONDON, June 10.

The Marquis de la Fayette has lately performed an act, which has deservedly acquired him much popularity. He made a motion in the Assembly, that the command of the national troops was too great a trust to be entirely vested in one person. The motion was adopted by the Senate. The Marquis, therefore, so far from being appointed Grand Prevot, is not near so great a man as before. He now commands only a part of the national forces.

The Queen of Spain's party, which is much the strongest, are determined, as is generally understood, on a war. The King's party see the necessity of arming, but wish to protract giving any answer to England.

The signal for war it is supposed will be given by the King of Prussia, and intelligence of his having commenced hostilities against Austria, is every hour expected.

HORRID MURDER.

Accounts from Riga mention a horrid murder having been committed at that place. A man who kept a tavern without one of the gates of the city, and had also a windmill on his ground, having detected one of his men-servants in several frauds, turned him away, and retained his wages for some little indemnification. The fellow at his going away threatened his master he would make him repent detaining his wages; whereupon he went and associated himself with eleven more as bad as himself. Soon after this they went to the house in the middle of the night, and meeting one of the maid servants going for water, they murdered her, and put her body under the ice; they then entered the house and stables, and murdered three other women & five men servants——at last they entered the landlord's apartment, and murdered his wife and thrice of his children before his face—the fourth, a boy of five years of age, had hid himself in the confusion, below a bed unperceived—they then forced the landlord to open all his chests and drawers, and carried away whatever was portable and valuable out of the house—they then tied the landlord neck and heels to the foot of a large table, at which they sat down and regaled themselves with the best things the house afforded: Here they made an end to their repast, putting hay and straw in all the apartments, and then set the house on fire, that the villain of a landlord, as they called him might be burnt alive, and which would also consume the murdered bodies, and prevent any possibility of discovery; and to make all sure, they brought the servant maid's body from under the ice, and laid it down by her living master: After this well laid plot, they fled with their booty. The boy who was hid under the bed, was forced from thence by the smoke, and the father perceiving the child, called to him, and desired him to take a knife out of his pocket, and cut the cord from off his hands, which the child did. The father being thus cleared, took his little son in his arms, and made his way through the flames, and immediately retired into the covered way of the town, for fear of being discovered by any of the villains who might be still lurking near the place. The house and out-houses being all in flames, the governour ordered the gates to be opened, and sent out a party of men to try to save what they could from the fire; but before they could get to the place all was burnt to the ground—The plot of those villains was so well laid, that if it had not been owing to the miraculous preservation of the child and his father, it might have forever remained a secret. The landlord discovered himself to the officer that was at the head of the detachment, insisted that he might be privately carried to the governour, to whom he discovered the whole of this dreadful scene, and who gave orders to secure and examine all persons who should enter the town that morning; by which caution the villains apprehending themselves secure from every possible discovery, as all evidence had perished in the fire, were, on entering the town, every one taken, and soon after executed.

JULY 6.

Extract of a letter from Nismes, June 16.

"This city has for some time exhibited the most dreadful scene of massacre and confusion.—The troops who came to the assistance of the inhabitants were obliged to march over dead bodies. This morning sixty of those who had been concerned in the disturbances were killed, and among the number were found several priests. The ruffians had for six months been hired by the Clergy of some of the municipal body, at the rate of forty or sixty sols a day. The conspirators have at last been dispersed; more than two hundred of them are killed, and fifty or sixty taken. The chiefs of the conspirators are known. The circumstances are too horrible to be all mentioned. It is with regret we are obliged to say that several of the Clergy were concerned. Their registers were discovered in the house of Froment who was chief of the party. It was found that several patriots, and good citizens were there devoted to destruction. The municipality were the movers and supporters of the plot. The loss on the part of the National Guard is very considerable.—There are no longer any of the conspirators to be found in the city; and those who escaped are dispersed over the country, where they commit the greatest excesses. The city is at last in a state of security."

On Sunday last, a very curious and uncommon phenomenon occurred in one of the gardens at Dumfries; a hive of bees having cast, happened to light upon an adjacent one, and soon after began to enter. The bees within perceiving the encroachment, and alarmed at the number of the intruders, immediately declared their intention of repelling the invaders, by a general hum, which was no sooner made, than they all came forth in order of battle. A dreadful conflict then ensued, which lasted upwards of three hours when the besiegers were at last forced to retreat, after a very obstinate struggle, with the loss of about 2000.

A new ship has lately been launched at Cadiz, which is by far the largest ever built; it is a four decker, and is said to carry one hundred and fifty guns.

Warrants passed the Treasury last week for the delivery of 30,000 gallons of rum, duty free, into his Majesty's stores at Portsmouth, for the use of the navy.

Mr. Hubbard, ship broker in the city, has the contract for 200 sail of transports for twelve months certain.

Wheat has risen by the last return above that of the twenty-first of June, 2s. in the quarter and stands at 2l. 14s. 8d.

The present rise on wheat is in a great degree to be accounted for by the late contracts for the navy; there is; however, fortunately for the poor, a very favourable prospect of a beneficial harvest, which, with importations likely to take place from America, there is good ground to hope for a reduction of the high price of the necessaries of life.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 4.

"Yesterday arrived at the Mother Bank, the London Favourite, and Lady St. John, from Gibraltar.

"These ships have been 33 days from that fortress and bring dispatches for government; also such women and children as, it appears from the following intelligence of the operations of the Spaniards before that garrison, there was a necessity for sending away.

"On Sunday the 30th of May, to the great surprise of the garrison, the Spanish army suddenly advanced their lines into the neutral ground.

"General O'Hara, the commander there, who is very vigilant and attentive, immediately sent them a message to discontinue their works, with an intimation at the same time, that if they persisted in carrying on such works, in violation of the peace existing between the two nations, he would immediately commence a cannonade upon them. This menace the Spaniards treated with neglect, and still continued advancing their works. His Excellency therefore began immediately to take every precaution necessary for the safety of the fortress on such an emergency. All women and children, who could not pay for six months provisions, were ordered immediately to quit the garrison, and the above transports, with three others, which were to sail next day, were employed to carry them to Great-Britain and Ireland.

"The number of men employed by the Spaniards in the lines before Gibraltar were upwards of 3000; and at the time those vessels sailed, the exertions used by the Spaniards in forwarding their works were such, as makes those who came over in these ships think it probable that a regular siege has commenced before this time.

"The fleet in the Bay of Cadiz consisting of thirty sail of the line, with three flag ships, several frigates, bomb ketches, &c."

Captain Wolfe, of his Majesty's Packet the Thyne, arrived at Falmouth, has sent an account up to the Admiralty-Office, that on the 30th last month, soon after he had passed Scilly, he was chased by a Spanish frigate, which hailed him, and ordered him to shorten sail; having all their sails bent, Captain Wolfe kept the ship on her way, on which they fired three shots at him but could not come up with the packet.

On the 24th of March two Spanish ships arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, one of 74, the other of 64 guns, with eight millions of dollars on board; and on their arrival the Spaniards began to equip with all possible dispatch.

On the fourth of April, one 74 and three frigates sailed from Cadiz for the Havannah, for the purpose of ordering the rest of the ships home by the middle of July.

Remarkable instance of Longevity.

A few days ago died in Yorkshire an old man, supposed to be near 130 years of age. He gave the following account of himself to a gentleman about a week before he died: He was born in Wales; was brought up to the farming business, which he had followed all his life time; that he well remembered Charles the IId; that his wife died about 10 years ago in her 92d year; that he had one daughter by her about 40 years ago, who died in child birth; that he had never accustomed himself to eat any breakfast, and only milk for his supper; that for many years he had taken a dislike to animal food, and seldom eat any except boiled mutton. His hair was very white, but his face had but few wrinkles at the time of his death.

On the 31st of May, the people in a tumultuous manner, broke open two churches at Leghorn. They then advanced to the quarter of the Jews, threatening entirely to extirpate them. Some soldiers were hastily assembled and ordered to fire on the mutineers. Six were killed and a great number wounded. Still, however, the disturbances continued. They have opened other churches, and convert them into magazines, and have assumed the red and white cockade.—The Senate and Governor have endeavoured to persuade them to adopt peaceable measures. They have answered by a memorial, stating their civil and religious grievances, and demanding redress.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

Extract of a letter from England, June 22.

"What great events have we lived to see! France has catched the sacred flame of liberty from America, and is now following her example. We thought that France had been a country of slaves, with characters and dispositions enervated and debased by a cringing subjection to their haughty monarch, but we were mistaken. FRANKLIN the American is dead, and the National Assembly go into mourning for him three days. But he has left many Franklin's behind him in France, a Barnave, a Robertspierre, a Freteau, a Menew, a Volney, a Brazat, a Reynault, a Lameth, and many others. The SCHOLAR of WASHINGTON too commands the army. They appear to act with great wisdom in forming a new constitution—May their endeavours be crowned with success.

"In the Austrian Netherlands they have only exchanged the civil tyranny of the late Emperor for the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of the Clergy and nobles; but according to present appearances, the people in that country will soon change their masters, and come again under the power of the Emperor.

"I apprehend that the hostile disposition manifested towards us by Spain in taking our ships on the north-west coast of America, was partly owing to a desire of preventing a revolution in that kingdom similar to that in France, according to the family compact, to call off the attention of that reputedly-fickle people from restoring their liberty and settling their constitution, and to fix it upon external affairs. But the National Assembly were eagle-eyed enough to see the design, and to guard against it by keeping the power of making peace and war in their own hands.

"Our present ministry are not friends to liberty; they keep extending the excise laws; they refuse to admit Protestant Dissenters into civil offices; they refuse to make any reform in the representation of the people, &c. &c. &c."

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.

On Monday evening last, a Mr. Adams, belonging to the county of York, was stopped in the woods between this town and Saccarappa, his money demanded, and his life threatened in case of his refusal. Mr. Adams drew some money from his pocket, and presented it—but the high-wayman in attempting to take it, dropped a blanket that was wrapt about him; by the fall of which Mr. Adam's horse was affrighted, sprang forward, and left the robber and his blanket behind him; neither of which have been heard of since.

We are also informed that another person was assaulted, during the last week, in Saco woods—but the highwayman was obliged to make off.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

On Thursday last, his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Penelope, Capt. Linze, arrived here from Halifax.—He saluted the town with 13 Guns, which was returned from the Castle.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a vessel belonging to Baltimore, dated in the harbour of Aux-Cayes, August 3.

"The inhabitants of this place suspecting, from the contents of some intercepted letters from the General, at Port-au-Prince, to Monsieur Codere, late Major of the Cape Regiment, (containing some particulars of his proceedings at that place and St. Mark's) that there was some secret plan in agitation, which might prove fatal to them, if not timely prevented, assembled a large body of horse and foot, and repaired to Codere's plantation, with the determination of bringing him to town, dead or alive. As they were passing one of his Cane fields, they were fired on by Codere and his negroes, who had secreted themselves in that place—they received no injury from the fire, but immediately returned it with interest, and killed some of the negroes, after which they set fire to the Cane, by which means Codere was taken prisoner, and brought into town under a strong guard, and lodged in the guard house.—It was with the greatest difficulty that the council and leading men could restrain the enraged populace from making an immediate sacrifice of their unhappy prisoner—but they were, at last, prevailed upon to agree to his standing trial by the law: He was then removed under a strong guard to the common goal, till matters could be arranged for his trial; but while the council were deliberating on the most proper mode of proceeding, the people grew most outrageously impatient,—threatening the Judges, that if they did not *find him guilty*, and deliver him up that night, their lives should answer for it; however, before they could give an answer to these enraged men, the poor unhappy prisoner was seized upon by another party, taken from the prison, and seated in a chair in the public market place—The instant the council and mayor were apprised of his situation, they abandoned the church (the place designed for his trial) and in vain strove to rescue him from the fury of the populace—but they were not permitted to approach him, the Mayor excepted, who in vain essayed to appease their resentment and save the prisoner—Nothing could be heard but the cry of—"*Kill Him!*"—They attempted to bring lights, to which the mob objected declaring he should die in the dark. As the people were all in arms, it was apprehended many lives would be lost—but so intent were they upon wreaking their vengeance on the ill fated Codere, that they abandoned the idea of farther mischief. About seven o'clock in the evening, after a great altercation, one of the rabble stabbed him with a bayonet—another, with a cutlass, levelled him to the ground, while others discharged the contents of their muskets into his body—his head was then cut off, and kicked about the market place with the most savage barbarity—all his bones were broken, and his body cut and mangled in a manner too shocking to relate—they then dragged his bloody corpse to the water side: where it remained until a priest obtained liberty to take two negro criminals from the goal, to assist at its burial. Monsieur Codere was a very opulent planter, and has left an amiable wife, and several children to lament the severity of his fate."

The writer of the above letter has arrived from Aux-Cayes, and informs, that on the 9th Aug. 300 inhabitants of that place, completely armed and accoutred, were to march to St. Mark's to assist their friends there, in opposition to the dangerous measures of the General of Hispaniola.

NORTHAMPTON, *September* 22.

The Treasurer of the United States has given notice, That purchases, pursuant to the "act making provision for the reduction of the public debt," will for the present be made in the city of New-York, commencing the 4th inst.—Proposals sealed, accompanied with the certificates, which must be of the present debt of the United States, including Indents, are received by the Treasurer: The Certificates, excepting those issued by the Register of the Treasury and Indents, to be registered before payment will be made.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 15, 1790.

RESOLVED, that all matters and things whatever, which were referred by the Legislature at the last session of the General Court, to this session, or to any particular day of this session, be further referred to the next session of the General Court, and to such day therein as was appointed therefor, in this session;—and that all executions that were ordered in the said last session, to stay until this session, or to any particular day in this session, be further Ordered to stay until the next session of the General Court, and unto such day in said next session, as was directed therefor in this session; and that all persons, who in the said last session, were directed to shew cause against granting the prayer of any petition at this session, or on any particular day in the session, have the same day in their said next session, as was appointed therefor in this session; any thing in any resolution of the General Court, passed at their last session, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the Secretary is directed to publish this Resolve in the public Newspapers as soon as may be.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.
In SENATE, Sept. 15, 1790.
Read and concurred,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.
Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.
True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE FIFTH.

SCHEME

Of the FIFTH CLASS of the
Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8569
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before Thursday, the 28th of October next.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, 1790.

THE Collector of EXCISE for the County of Hampshire, once more informs all who have not rendered their accounts of Excise, and those who have rendered and not paid, and those who are indebted by bond, and likewise those who are accountable for Excise on carriages, unto the first of May last, that unless they settle with him on or before the second Tuesday of October next, their accounts will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, Sept. 20, 1790.

TO BE SOLD:

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, and SHOP, with half an acre of LAND—situated in Deerfield, within a quarter of a mile of the Meeting-House.——A short credit will be given, and payment made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of

HENRY McNELLY,
(at the *Duck Manufactory, Northampton.*

RAN away from the Subscriber on the first of August last, an indented servant boy, named JOEL ATCHISON, fourteen years old, thick set, freckled face, and brown hair. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall have two-pence reward, and no charges paid.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Colrain, Sept. 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for the settlement of the estate of OREB TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, is prolonged to the first of March next——The subscribers, commissioners on said estate, will attend said business on the first Monday in February next, at the house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, from one to six o'clock, P. M.

ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM,
SAMUEL BOYD.

Sept. 6, 1790.

A second-hand
Fall-back CHAISE,
TO BE SOLD.
Enquire of the Printer.

In MEMORY of a DAUGHTER nine months old.

FAREWELL, thou little darling of my heart,
Torn from thy mother's bleeding bosom torn,
Ah! sure 'tis very hard to part,
And live without thee, destitute, forlorn.

Yet tho' this cloud of sorrow, clearer skies,
And genial suns with kinder influence glow,
That thy fond parents' wishes cannot rise
Beyond what death and innocence bestow.

Ye softer sex, regard the little saint,
And if acquainted with a mother's care,
From your sweet babes the lost resemblance paint,
And spare one sigh, if you have one to spare.

The PROVOKED HUSBAND.

WHAT a life does he lead
Who has one of the breed,
Of Zantippe, fast bound to his side,
Like a horse in a mill,
He must follow her will,
And his own never venture to guide.
It is true the old Greek
Was so mild and so meek,
That his rib could not ruffle his mind;
I'm not quite so patient
As that learned ancient,
In my vixen no comfort I find.
She from morning to night
Thinks the last word her right,
While she rapidly rattles away;
And her violent tongue,
While on swivels 'tis hung,
Will not give even echo fair play.
In a nuptial debate
I oft loose my weight,
Few points in my house I can carry:
If her will be but crost,
Every motion is lost——
O why did I—" why did I marry."

The LOTTERY.

AT will, while Fortune turns the wheel,
That a lottery mankind feel;
All venture, few confess their gain,
For rich and poor alike complain,
The lover's mad, the miser's sour,
The coxcomb all things in an hour,
The low repine; and for the high
They're angry too, they know not why.
This single maxim saves the wise,
" Content makes any lot a prize."

Extract from a British publication.

FRANCE is a mighty empire breaking from bondage, and exerting the energies of recovered freedom: and England, which was used to glory in being the assertor of liberty, and refuge of the oppressed—England, who with generous and respectful sympathy, in times not far remote from our memory, has afforded an asylum to so many of the subjects of that very empire, when crushed beneath the rod of persecution—and by so doing, circulated a livelier abhorrence of tyranny within her own veins—England, who has reproached her with being a slave, now censures her for daring to be free—England, who has held the torch to her, is mortified to see it blaze brighter in her hands—England, nursed at the breast of liberty, and breathing the purest spirit of enlightened philosophy, views a sister nation with affected scorn and jealousy, and presumes to ask "*whether she yet exists.*"—Yes, all of her exists that is worthy to do so. Her dungeons indeed exist no longer, the iron doors are forced—the massy walls are thrown down; and the liberated spectres, trembling between joy and horror, may now blazon the infernal secrets of their prison house. Her cloistered monks no longer exist—nor does the soft heart of sensibility beat behind the grate of a convent—but the best affections of the human mind permitted to flow in their natural channel, diffuse their friendly influence over the brightening prospect of domestic happiness. Nobles, the creatures of Kings, exist there no longer; but man the creature of God, exists there.—Millions of men exist there, who, only now, truly begin to exist—and hail with shouts of grateful acclamation the better birth-day of their country. Go on, generous nation—let the world an example of virtues as you have of talents—may the spirit of wisdom—the spirit of moderation—the spirit of firmness, guide and bless your counsels; with intelligence to discern the best possible—may you have prudence to be content with the best practicable—Silence the scoff of your enemies, and the misgiving fears of your timorous well wishers—Go on to destroy the empire of prejudices—that empire of gigantic shadows, which are only formidable while they are not attacked.—Cause to succeed to the mad ambition of conquest, the pacific industry of commerce, and the simple, useful toils of agriculture.—While your corn springs up under the shade of our olives, may bread and peace be the portion of the husbandman—and when beneath your ardent sun, his brow is bathed in honest sweat, let no one dare any longer, with hard and vexatious exactions, to ting from him the bitter drop of anguish. Instructed by the experience of past centuries, and by many a sad and sanguine page in your own histories, may you no longer attempt to blend what God has made separate—May religion and civil policy, like the two necessary but opposite elements of fire, and water, each in its province do service to mankind, but never again be forced into discordant union.—Let the wandering pilgrims of every tribe and complexion, who in other countries find only an asylum, find with you a country—and may you never seek other proofs of the purity of your faith, than the largeness of your charity. Let public reformation prepare the way for private.—May the abolition of domestic tyranny introduce the modest train of houshold virtues, and purer incense be burned upon the hallowed alter of conjugal fidelity. Exhibit to the world the rare phenomenon of a patriot minister, of a philosophic senate.—May a pure and perfect system of legislation proceed from their forming hands—May you never loose sight of the great principle you have held forth, *the natural equality of man*—May you never forget, that without public spirit there can be no liberty—and that without public virtue there may be a confederacy; but cannot be a community—May you, and may we, consigning to oblivion every less generous competition, only contest who shall set the brightest example to the nations; and may its healing influence be diffused, till the reign of peace shall spread

——— "*from shore, to shore,*
"*Till wars shall cease and slavery be no more.*"

To the MANUFACTURERS of WOOLEN CLOTH for Market.

AS large quantities of woollen cloth are made in private families & brought to market in our trading towns, a great part of which is not calculated for market, you will readily attend to the following hints from those who are concerned in purchasing and know what manufactures best suit the market and command the best prices.

1. Be very careful in sorting your wool. There are three, four, or five sorts of wool in a fleece, which should be separated, and all the wool that goes into a piece should be of nearly the same fineness and quality. If different sorts are put together the cloth will not full well. The best practice is, to put the two sorts which are nearest alike, into the same piece; taking the poorer kind for the worse, and the better kind for the filling, as the filling is that which makes the nap in dressing. It is for this reason the filling should be slack twisted.

2. Make your cloths of greater width. The common width from the loom, in this country, is one yard; but this, when fulled, falls short of three quarters, a width that cuts into garments to great disadvantage. It should come from the loom five quarters wide, so that when fulled, it will remain seven-eights, which will cut as well as double width.

3. When your cloths are made for market, let the pieces be of considerable length; about thirty yards from the loom. The sale of much cloth is lost, or the price much lowered, because it comes to market in small pieces of three or four yards. A selvage of ten or twelve threads of coarse yarn should be made of the sides to preserve it on the tender hooks.

4. Let your coarse wool be made into flannel of a yard wide and brought to market white. People are apt to think, because they wear checkered and striped cloth themselves, that the same will suit best in market. This is a mistake. None but white is worn in the large towns, and none but white is ever imported.

5. Let persons employed in making white cloths be careful not to mix, with the wool, shreds of linen, locks of blue wool, pieces of blue yarn or lint, or any thing that will appear in the cloth. All such articles make spots; they are marks of slovenly work, and hurt the sale of the cloth.

6. It would be well that cloths were fulled before they come to market. This is wholly the practice in England, and it is not safe purchasing cloths before they are fulled, for the quality cannot be ascertained.

These hints are intended for the benefit of manufacturers in general; and the printers, by inserting them two or three weeks in their newspapers, will do an essential service to the public.

Hartford, August 1790.

A NEGRO fellow being strongly suspected of having stolen goods in his possession, was taken before a certain justice of the peace in Philadelphia, and charged with the offence.—The fellow was so hardened as to acknowledge the fact; and, to add to his guilt, had the audacity to make the following speech: *Massa justice, me know me got dem tings from Tom dare and me tinke Tom teal um too—but what den, massa? dey be only a piccaninny corkcrew and a piccaninny knife—one cost sixpence and de tudder a shilling—and me pay Tom for dem honestly, massa.* "A very pretty story truly," said the justice "you knew they were stolen, and yet alledge in excuse that you paid honestly for them—I'll teach you better law than that, sirrah!—Don't you know, Cæsar, that the receiver is as bad as the thief? You must be severely whipt, you black rascal you!" *Berry well massa,* says Cæsar, *if de black rascal be whipt for buying stolen goods, me hope de white rascal be whipt too for same ting, when me catch him.* "To be sure," rejoined his worship. *Well den,* says Cæsar, *here be Tom's massa, hold him fast constable, he buy Tom as I buy de piccaninny knife and de piccaninny corkcrew—he know berry well poor Tom be stolen from his fadder and mudder, de knife and de corkcrew never neder.*

Whether it was that his worship, as well as Tom's master, were smote in the same instant, with the justice, or the severity of *Cæsar's* application, we know not, but after a few minutes pause, *Cæsar* was dismissed, and the action discharged.

ANECDOTES.

TWO men had committed a murder upon Essex bridge near Dublin, and were condemned to be executed upon the bridge. When the first was tied up the rope broke, and he fell into the water. By swimming he escaped to the shore. His companion very earnestly requested that a strong rope might be procured for him, as he could not swim, and if he fell into the water he would certainly be drowned.

IN the window of a wax work shop, in London, was written, *Little Children made here,* A gentleman taking this *literally,* and observing the [illegible] pretty woman, asked her, "if she wanted a journeyman."

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery,* which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				125000
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chintz,	A great variety of Paper Hangings.
Dark Callicoes,	A few dozen Shawles,
Modes,	Writing Paper,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Wool Cards,
Cotton Flagg do.	Tobacco,
Shalloons,	Chocolate,
Durants,	Rum,
Tammies,	Sugar,
Worsted Hose,	Tea,
Black and White Plain Gauze,	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Do. do. Millinet,	A few barrels of Liver Oil,
Strinetts,	Providence Lime,
Lastings,	American Duck,
Velvets,	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying in Montague, containing one hundred acres, a good HOUSE, BARN, & Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered—Said Farm is well proportioned into ploughing, mowing, pasturing, and wood land; and is known by the name of Thomas Grover's Farm.

WILLIAM WARREN.

N. B. Cash or Neat Cattle will be received in payment.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of Capt. NOAH LOOK, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

NOAH LOOK, Administrator.

Conway, Sept. 7, 1790.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of EZEKIEL BASCOM of Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 213.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Mr. NECKER's Opinion on the abolition of TITLES *of* NOBILITY *and* ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

"A REPORT," says M. Neckar, "having been circulated, that I gave my opinion in Council against accepting the decree of the National Assembly, relatives to titles, names, and armorial bearings, I am called upon to make known the simple fact. I was of opinion, and I pressed that opinion with much earnestness, that the King, upon accepting the decree, should send his observations on it to the National Assembly; and as I shall never dread the publicity of my actions or my opinions, I avail myself of the King's permission to print those observations as they stood in the draft presented by me. This I do the more willingly, that the National Assembly has already instructed the Committee of Constitution to prepare some explanations of this same decree.

"I was also of opinion, that the observations should be accompanied by a letter from the King, expressing his Majesty's inclination to be guided by the knowledge of the National Assembly, and as this letter formed part of my advice, a draft of it will be found at the end of the observations. I may have been mistaken, and I suppose I was, since my advice was not followed: But I choose rather to afford an opportunity of judging clearly of my error, if I have committed any, than to suffer a vague subject of reproach to remain, which malignity would daily extend by false constructions. I am confident of the purity of my intention, and the true interests of the people; and these sentiments, which are the grounds of confidence, will always induce me to act without disguise. (Signed)

NECKER.

Of the observations, which extend to considerable length, the following is an abstract.

"It is often necessary, when the public good requires it, to impose sacrifices on a particular class of citizens, which is always to be done with circumspection and delicacy, so dangerous is it to infringe, in any degree, the right of possession and the ordinary rules of justice.

"No deprivation ought to take place, from which moral advantage is derived.

"When exclusive privileges were superceded, and taxes equalized; when feudal rights were abolished; when the road to employments and preferments was opened to all alike; when all citizens were called together on a footing of equality, to form National and legislative Assemblies, what was lost by one class was more than counterbalanced by what was gained by another.

"But what benefit will the great body of the people derive from the Decree relative to titles, names, and armorial bearings? The numerous class who must live by the wages of their industry, employed in the service of others, far from feeling hurt at the rank of their employer, conceive it in some degree reflected on themselves.

"Those whom fortune or education had placed but at a small distance from men of title, may enjoy, perhaps a momentary pleasure in seeing those little eminences that obstructed their own prospects completely demolished; but for the sake of an imaginary benefit so circumscribed in its nature is it equitable to deprive a numerous class of citizens of honorary distinctions, which form a part of their inheritance, and of which the loss will be more painful than that of all the pecuniary advantages they possess?

"Without inconvenience, and on just grounds might the mention of titles be forgiven in all Assemblies, National or Municipal where equality is necessary even in appearances; where it is of so much importance that the ascendancy should be always reserved to reason and the confidence which patriotism inspires.

"It would also be proper to forbid all honorary additions in the Magistration of citizens, to remind Frenchmen in the beginning of their course, that being equal in the eye of the law they will be equally supported by it in their effort to serve their country. But, to pursue the distinctions farther, to follow them into the commerce of private life, would be a severity without use, the execution of which would be impracticable, without instituting an Inquisition inconsistent with the principles of liberty.

"The trappings of vanity are not lowered in price by an anxious proscription; but by a careless indifference, and by presenting to mens minds, other objects of ambition.

"Useless deprivations will induce men of rank to seek for those distinctions in foreign countries, which are denied them in their own, sumptuary laws are found to banish the ostentatious and the wealthy.

"It is a hardship to oblige a numerous class of citizens to resume names, many of which are forgotten; and many families wish to be known by names which call to mind the services of their ancestors.

"It will be productive of confusion in many public proceedings.

"All these objections apply to the abolition of armorial bearings, and with greater force, inasmuch as they are, if possible, less offensive to the people.

"The abolition of liveries might indeed be agreeable to those whose fortune it has been to wear them, but would be a great loss to the manufacturers employed in the articles of which they are composed.

"In pursuing through the most minute details, all marks of distinction, some risk is run of misleading the people, respecting the true meaning of the word Equality, which in a civilised nation, and society already formed, can never mean an equalization of rank or of property. The diversity of labours and of functions, the differences of fortune and education, emulation, industry, the gradation of talents and acquirements, all these disparities productive of the social movement, unavoidably bring with them external inequalities—and the sole object of the Legislator is, in imitation of nature, to direct them all towards a common good, equal to all, though different in its form and appearances.

Draft of the King's Letter.

"The decree of the National Assembly, respecting titles, names, and armorial bearings, affords just grounds of complaint to a numerous class in society, without procuring any advantage to the people—and as, notwithstanding its importance, it was passed at one sitting, these several considerations have determined me to communicate to the National Assembly some observations on the subject. I desire the Assembly to examine them, and if that body should adhere in all points to its first opinion, I will accept the decree, as a mark of my respect for the wisdom of the Assembly, & because I set a great value on maintaining a perfect harmony between the Assembly and myself."

A MORAL TALE.

DRACO, first Dragoman of the Porte, had rendered himself famous in the Ottoman capital, by the extensive knowledge he had acquired of the Musselman law. All the commentators were as familiar to him, as the writings revealed to the prophets, and the passages of these sacred works which he could recite with great propriety, gave him an advantage in disputing that did not fail to raise him many enemies. The most dangerous of all these was the chief Islam.—This man, who by his intrigues, had risen to the eminent station he held, was enraged to see an infidel possess a science, which he had neglected to acquire.—Inflamed, therefore, with jealousy, he waited upon the Vizir, and addressed him in the following words—"All powerful minister, who without a rival enjoyest the favour of our sublime Sultan, listen to the counsels of religion, which now speaks to thee by my voice.—I know thou hast granted thy confidence to Draco—but hast thou reflected, that the indulgence we shew towards the blindest Christians cannot be extended to this infidel, who knows our law without obeying it. For a long time the Oulema has been offended with this scandal—and I, who am the chief and organ of it, find myself obliged to require his head. Send for Draco, and ask him what religion he considers as the best—if he decides in favour of ours, oblige him to follow it; but if he takes a contrary side, he will utter a blasphemy, and deserve death." To this request the Vizir consented, though with reluctance.

Having sent for his interpreter, "Dragoman," said he, "I know that thou art equally acquainted with the law revealed to our holy prophet, and with that which Issa formerly dictated to his followers—To which of the two doest thou give the preference?" Draco readily perceived the snare that was laid for him, and without giving an answer, begged permission to relate the following tale.

"When I commanded," said he, "in the name of his Highness, the provence entrusted to my care, some of his subjects thought they had discovered a mine of precious metal. Each began to dig into it by different passages, and all hoped one day to make themselves masters of it—but after long and continued labour, their lamps were extinguished. Their ardor, however, was so great, that instead of perceiving it, they each cried out as before, it is I who have found the gold, the rest have got noting but copper or tin.

"He, who from the highest heavens, sees the ant on its nest, and hears the sound of his feet, beheld also the unhappy wretches in their obscure caverns. He might doubtless have re-lighted their extinguished lamps—he might have suffered some of the rays of eternal light which surrounds him to descend—but he contented himself with leaving to each that hope & security which are sufficient to procure them happiness."

When he had ended his relation, he was applauded by the Vizir, and the hypocrite retired in confusion.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

A short discourse upon Drunkenness.

[*By* OPAY MICO, *one of the Indian Kings, from the Little Tallassee country, lately departed from this city.*

WHEN I consider the variety of evils that nature has thrown in the way of man, while a resident on this changeable theatre, the world we inhabit, I cannot possibly blame him for having availed himself of some of those choice extractions from the fruits of the ground, which put a new soul into him, and bid them, for a time, not only to forget the miseries of his condition, but also to encourage him to look forward to those abodes of joy, where the measure is continually full, and no one who was ever allowed to taste, could truly say—" The quantity is diminished."

What an insignificant thing is this world to me, if I am forever restricted the use of water! This element leaves me as it found me, a poor insipid creature, destitute of all elevation, as well as incapable of great designs, or actions worthy the arm of valour.

The end and design of man is happiness. Hence then, ye cold moralists, who upon the uncertain speculations of futurity, would abridge our joys of the present season. When once a man departs hence, he is a MAN no more. His pleasures, if any he has, will be no longer the pleasures of a man, but of a creature existing in some other mode of being. Let me then, in my own proper nature, while here, enjoy those pleasures which are the peculiar portion of humanity.

The time will come when this liquor which now sparkles in the bowl, will avail me nothing!—They will place the full bottle by my side, but it shall not yield me a single ray of consolation, much less shall it inflame me to generous and noble actions!

Nevertheless I pity that man, who in using this *good thing* is so unfortunate as to convert it to an evil purpose. Such is our friend *Tuskenulah*, or the Big Lieutenant. No sooner does the strong spirit of the juice of the grape begin to operate, than he in a moment becomes a monster. Cruelty is in his eye, and the resemblance of death is on his countenance. He smites fiercely at all around him, and delights in acts of violence. For such, the Great Man above the clouds did not bid the grape to grow. For such he only meant the running stream, the standing lake, and the spring that issues constantly from the bosom of the mountain. To say all in a few words, he placed such men in the same rank with the beasts in the forest.

Who that has a spirit within him partaking in ever so small a degree of the celestial nature, but will perceive himself becoming a better man by the operation of this divine liquid, the juice of the grape. Is he generous? It heightens his generosity. Is he brave? This elevates him into a prodigy of exalted valour; all narrowness and meanness of spirit, if any such he possesses, is thrown aside after a full draught of this enlivening liquor. He takes hold of the hand of the orphan, and relieves him, and his benevolence extends to the comforting of the widow, and the feeble daughter of distress. I was ever greatly afraid of that man who was never known to transgress the bounds of strict sobriety in drinking. Such a man is cold and unfeeling. His whole happiness is centered in himself continually—He never relaxes the severe brow of care, but like a certain animal of our forests, is continually anxious to collect a hoard which it is most likely he shall not long exist to enjoy. To be always serious is not true wisdom. Life should, in a certain degree, be chequered with folly, otherise we disguise the feelings of nature, and under the severe mask of wisdom, lose those pleasures which folly, when seasonably indulged, never fails to inspire.

What think you of the power called nature?—Tell me, philosopher, is she at all times in that sedate and reflective mood, which you yourself would wish constantly to assume? Has she not visibly her passions & her whims, her fits of anger and of moderation? She has even her hours of play and merriment; and, pardon me when I say, she at times commits some little breaks analogous to what we call *folly* in man.

There is a flower that grows in our forests, which has particularly attracted my attention. In our language it is called *Jos soe asarcab*, in England the *Beeflower*. Upon this flower the whimsical fancy of Nature has painted a Bee, as if in the act of extracting honey—so nicely as to deceive the most penetrating eye, until the imposition is discovered by applying the finger to the flower, and endeavouring to catch the Bee.

This was evidently done with an idea of jocular deception. It is prophane to say Nature had taken a glass of wine too much, when she went to work at contriving this flower? If so, I hope I may be permitted to observe, without censure, that she could not have been otherwise than at least *in a very good humour.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By His Excellency

John Hancock, Esquire,

Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation.

For a Day of public THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS it is the incumbent duty of Communities, as well as individual persons, on all proper occasions, to recollect the innumerable Blessings conferred upon them, by their all-gracious Father and Benefactor: And as the season of the year is now approaching, when, in imitation of the Example of our venerable Forefathers, a Day has been invariably set apart for this laudable and religious Purpose:

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT IT FIT, and by the Advice and Consent of the Council, Do hereby accordingly appoint, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth Day of November next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, throughout this Commonwealth: Hereby calling upon Ministers and People of every denomination, to assemble on the said Day, and devoutly, and with one accord, to join in so rational and delightful an Exercise—Rendering to GOD, the tribute of Praise, for his unmerited goodness towards us, in favouring us with so great a measure of health—in preserving us from desolating judgments—in so far smiling upon our Trade, our Fishery, and the works of our Hands, in prospering the industry of the Husbandman, and affording us the prospect of a plentiful harvest—in continuing to us the innocent enjoyments of social life—the means of Religion—the right of private Judgment, and the Holy Scriptures, which are able to enlighten & make us wise to Eternal Salvation. And together with Thank-Offerings, it is highly becoming that we present our humble and penitent Supplications to the GOD of all Grace, that HE would be pleased mercifully to forgive our manifold Sins, and through the sanctifying influences of his Spirit, correct our Hearts & Manners, and make us a Holy and a Happy People: That he would be pleased to preserve to us our invaluable Rights and Liberties, civil and Religious—To prosper the administration of the Government of the United States, and of this, and the other States in the Union, according to the true intent of their respective Constitutions—also afford his further Blessings on our Agriculture and Fishery, Commerce and Manufactures—To smile upon our University, and all Seminaries of Learning, so that Streams may issue from them, to make glad the City of our GOD—To bless the Allies of the United States, and all Nations of the Earth—To put an end to civil and Religious invasions on the Rights of Men—and to cause the benign Religion of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST, to be known, understood and practised among all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

And I do earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to abstain from all servile Labour and Recreation, inconsistent with the solemnity of the said Day.

Given at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, the sixteenth Day of September, in the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By His Excellency's Command, With the Advice and Consent of the Council,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Proceedings in the General Court.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

EXCISE ACT.

A BILL for repealing the Excise Act of this Commonwealth, as far as the same respects articles imported, was read three several times, debated, and passed.—To take effect on the first day of October next. [*The Hon. Senate has concurred with the House in the above Act.*]

A letter was received from the Hon. George Cabot, Esq. accepting his appointment as a Senator of the United States.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governour, by his Secretary, communicating a letter from the President of the United States, relative to a memorial of the French Consul.

A message was also received from the Governour, communicating a letter from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Fisheries.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

A petition from Paul Richardson, offering to disclose frauds in procuring certificates to elude the payment of Excise, was read, committed: and a Resolve passed thereon. [*This Resolve is referred by the Senate to the next session.*]

A Resolve came down from the Hon. Senate, reported by the Committee, to whom the letter from the Secretary of State on the subject of the FISHERIES was committed, appointing a Committee to collect and transmit information on the subject.

Ordered, that the Speaker, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Breck, with such as the Hon Senate may join, be a committee to prepare an address to the National Assembly of France, to be reported at the next session of the Legislature, expressive of the satisfaction they have felt on the progress of the Revolution in that country, and of the warmth and sincerity of their wishes that the splendid event may successfully terminate in the establishment of a mild and just government of peace and liberty; and may not only add new honour to a nation already conspicuous for literary fame, as well as military atchievements; for private virtue, and publick spirit; but may operate to confirm and extend the blessings of society, and the rights of human nature.

A Resolve passed, empowering his Excellency the Governour to issue his Proclamation offering a reward of Thirty pounds, for detecting Samuel Hadlock, lately convicted of Murder, in the County of Lincoln.

A committee of both branches, raised for that purpose, waited on His Excellency the Governour, to request a recess, soon after which, Mr. Secretary Avery, came down and informed the House, that His Excellency the Governour had given assent to the Act to repeal certain parts of an act, intitled an Act to raise a publick revenue by Excise, &c. and that it was his Excellency's pleasure, by and with the advice of Council, and desire of the two Houses, to adjourn them until the last Wednesday of January next.

PEACE—between England and Spain.

LONDON, August 7, 1790.

Whitehall, August 5.

This morning one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, with dispatches from the Right Honourable Alleyne Fitz Herbert, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court; containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency on the part of his Majesty, and by his Excellency Count Florida-Blanca, his Catholick Majesty's Minister and Principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholick King.

DECLARATION.

His Britanick Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the north-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King; the undersigned Councillor and Principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorised, declares, in the name, and by the order of his said Majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannick Majesty for the injury of which he has complained, fully persuaded that his said Britannick Majesty would act in the same manner towards the King, under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

It being understood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulteriour discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim to form an exclusive establishment at the Port of Nootka.

In Witness whereof I have signed this declaration, and sealed it with the Seal of my Arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

Signed

(L. S.) Le Comte de Florida Blanca.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca, having signed, in the name and by the order of his Catholic Majesty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they shall have sustained; the undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic King, being duly and expressly authorised, accepts the said declaration in the name of the King; and declares that his Majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

The under signed declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said declaration, signed by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof, by the under signed, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said Bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this counter declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed,

ALLEYNE FITZ HERBERT.

What a very fine thing *war* is, and how much have we paid for the *honour* and *glory* of the *thing*, will appear from the following.

Expenses of the several wars in Great-Britain since the Revolution.

War during the reign of	
William,	£. 30,447,382
Queen Anne,	43,360,003
George I.	6,048,267
begun in 1739,	46,418,689
begun in 1756,	111,271,996
American,	139,171,876
Late armament,	311,385

In the small sum of *three hundred and seventy-seven millions, twenty nine thousand, five hundred and ninety eight pounds sterling*. In consequence of war, we are now paying taxes to the amount of seven millions, and the estates and property of the nation mortgaged probably forever! Add to this the many millions of men who have been killed and wounded, the numberless widows and orphans it has been the cause of, and the fine countries it has ravaged and desolated! the trade commerce and manufactures it has ruined, and finally, the famine, pestilence and diseases it has brought on mankind!

In the Court of King's bench, Lord Kenyon, in deciding between an Attorney and a client, observed, that when Attornies conducted themselves properly, they were useful members of society—but when their sole object was to increase and multiply suits, and by *pillage and plunder* to put as much money as possible in their own pockets, they were very noxious animals, and ought to be deprived of the power of doing further mischief.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 12.

"The following animated address has been circulated by the department of Paris, to the other departments of the kingdom.

"Dear Friends,

"The circumstances of the times were never more critical—never did they call upon Frenchmen to unite in one spirit, and courageously support the laws and establish the Constitution more forcibly than at present.

"Ten months are scarcely elapsed since that memorable epoch, when the walls of the Bastile were raised, and a joyful shout suddenly reached the skies—Frenchmen ye are free! and an exclamation still more affecting—Frenchmen, ye are brethren!

"Yes, we are free—we are brethren. We have a common country, long subject to a galling yoke. We have now assumed the lofty post of a people sensible of their dignity.

"The glorious fabric of the Constitution is raised. But civil dissentions, political storms, the efforts of interest, and the envy of the times are in hostilities against it.

"We are neither Bretons nor Angevins (said our brethren of Anjou and Bretagne, as you term us). We answer, neither are we Parisians, we are all Frenchmen.

"Your example, and the speech of the King, have inspired us with a magnificent idea. You will adopt it—it is worthy of you.

"On the 14th of July we obtained our liberty.—And on the 14th of July we propose, that you assemble within the walls of Paris, and swear with us to preserve our liberty. So that at the same day, and at the same hour, one unanimous shout may rend the skies in all parts of France.

"*Vivent la Nation, la Loi, et le Roi.*"

"If we may judge from the preparations that are going forward, the above will be one of the most splendid and august spectacles ever exhibited."

FREDERICKSBURG, (Virginia) September 9.

We learn, that during the gust of Thursday last, the lightning entered the house of a Mr. William Tudgate, of Stafford, and killed him and three of his children; his wife and two other children were much burnt, but it is thought they will recover. A man was also struck in the neighbourhood of this place, and we are informed his life is still in danger.

ANNAPOLIS, (Maryland) September 9.

On Sunday the 5th instant, as Mr. Robert Goldsborough, jun. of Cambridge, was crossing the bay from Kent Island to this place, the boat was unfortunately overset by a gale of wind, off Tally's Point, and he with a gentleman from Ireland, perished in the waves: The two boatmen, by clinging to the masts, escaped the dreadful fate the others met with.—Mr. Goldsborough was in the 24th year of his age, a young fellow of whom very flattering expectations were entertained. The benevolence and sincerity of his heart were unbounded; indeed he was an amiable character, and all who knew him must heave a sigh of regret at his untimely death.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Extract of a letter from London, received by the July Packet.

"A reduction of the rate of interest upon money is actually in contemplation with Ministry, and will soon become both in England and Ireland a serious object of Parliamentary discussion—this reduction of interest will doubtless induce the monied men in England to invest their property in the funds of the United States of America, where we understand a high interest will be paid. Intelligent and unprejudiced men in this country, consider the security under your new government as perfectly good, and the situation of the funds of America becomes daily more known in Europe; we are anxiously waiting to know the terms upon which Congress will fund the debt of the United States."

CHAMBERSBURGH, (Pennsylvania) Sept. 2.

Several persons lately from the Ohio country inform that great preparations were making, by the immediate direction of Governor St. Clair, for a formidable expedition into the Indian Country. The forces, it is said, will consist of 500 militia from the frontier counties of this State, and 1000 from Kentucky to be supported by a detachment of continental troops—the whole to rendezvous about ten miles below Wheelen some time in the month of Sept. Whether this force is designed to cover some negociations with the Indians on that quarter, or to commence hostilities against them is not yet certainly known; but the latter is expected, and hoped for by the inhabitants of the Western Waters.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in this city, dated July 6.

"Were I an American, I would be among the first to sell my shirt (if necessary) to pay off the National Debt, whilst it is possible. And if you are wise you will make it a fundamental law of your Constitution—NEVER TO BORROW AGAIN. The moment any country borrows money, the inhabitants are metamorphosed into asses, and the rulers have nothing to do but to get up and ride, which they will never fail to do. If you should pay off your debt, and resolve never more to borrow, your empire will be the greatest the world has ever seen. It would be an asylum for the whole earth. All nations will flock unto it and bring their silver and gold with them. But a national debt! the very name would freeze their warm blood cold, & make them endure great toils at home, when they found that all governments were corrupt, and that oppression with hands of iron, and heart of brass, in the form of a national debt, had seated herself in every clime."

BOSTON, September 22.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. *Edward Vail Brown*, and *John Bailey*, a black man, who have been severally convicted of burglary, were brought to the bar; when his Honor Chief-Justice Sargeant, after a few preliminary observations, which did great honour to his head and heart, pronounced Sentence of Death on both of them.

The Court House, on this occasion, was crowded with citizens—attracted by the uncommon sight, of a fellow citizen, as *Brown* once was, the head of a family, who until of late years, supported an unblemished character for probity and industry, and who once bid fair to be a man of affluence—arraigned at the bar of publick justice, to receive sentence of death for an atrocious crime. While commiseration cast a gloom on every countenance, a solemn silence indicated the impression which each one received from the scene.

Brown appeared in much distress, and whilst the sentence was delivering, sunk down on the floor.

NORTHAMPTON, *September* 29.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Sept. 16, 1790.

"*Altho' I am not in your district, yet I feel as anxious to have your, and every other, district make a judicious choice of a Federal Representative, as I do to have my own: For when chosen, they will be the Representatives of the whole people—and therefore, if a knave or a fool should be elected in the Western Counties, he will be as injurious to me, and to the State, as if chosen in Suffolk.*

"*Believing that you feel equally interested with myself to promote the real good of the community, I have taken the liberty to solicit your influence and exertions, at the approaching election, in behalf of Mr. Sedgwick. I am confident in my own mind, that you have no man in the district who is better able, or more inclined, to advocate our State and National concerns than he is, that I think it a duty I owe to myself, my children and my country, to impress upon your mind the importance of securing his election.*

"*Sure I am, if the good people of your district knew his worth, and were made acquainted with his conduct in Congress—with his unceasing endeavours to lessen their State Debt, and of course their land taxes, they could not but give him their unanimous suffrages—I have been at New-York in the sitting of Congress, and have been an eye and ear witness to his great exertions in behalf of our Commonwealth; and I have taken much pains to scrutinize into the public conduct of all our members, and am satisfied that Mr. Sedgwick stands as high on the list of merit as any of them.*

"*I know you have in your district, many men of great abilities, and worthy of public confidence—Few of them, however, if any, have been so recently and deeply engaged in our great National affairs as Mr. Sedgwick. And if you admit, and I believe you will, that his abilities are equal to the important trust, then you will candidly admit also, that his great zeal, steady patriotism, and unshaken integrity as exhibited through each session of Congress, ought to entitle him to your future confidence in preference to any other candidate. In fact, his intimate acquaintance with the southern members, and his perfect knowledge of their local views and politics, do capacitate him to render much greater service to the State and to the Union, than we can expect from any new member whatever.*

"*The doings of Congress, in several instances, have been very unpopular—I lament that there has been so much reason to complain—but would not, therefore, leave out every old member without once enquiring who advocated or opposed the measures of which we complain. This would be very capricious indeed. We ought coolly to examine the conduct of our members; and if any one has done wrong let him feel the resentment of his constituents. But never leave out those who have zealously and with all their might opposed every oppressive measure? The greatest complaint has been against the high pay—high salaries, &c. Now I affirm from my own knowledge, (for I have been in the gallery and heard him) that Mr. Sedgwick uniformly and warmly combated those exorbitant grants. And will your district leave him out, because he has been faithful, and acted as you would have him act? Because he has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of his friends? And because he is able and determined to pursue your best interest in spite of all opposition? 'Tis impossible—No people can be so lost to their own interest, or that of the public; or so ungrateful to their friend. And I am happy to hear that many influential persons who formerly opposed his election, are now determined to support it—and because they are convinced, (and every unprejudiced man must be convinced,) from the whole tenor of his conduct, that he is a firm, open and decided friend to the great body of the people! Had I a doubt of this, I would execrate him—but I have not.—And I shall rejoice, and the old grey-headed patriots of 75 will rejoice, to hear, that the Western District have made choice of the Honourable* Theodore Sedgwick, *Esq'r. to represent them in the Congress of the United States.*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in this town.

"I have been informed by several gentlemen from the County of Hampshire, that your papers have been almost entirely free from those electioneering skits and squibs which so much abound with us. What motives the aristocratic faction can have in view by this conduct I shall not at present pretend absolutely to determine—perhaps they dread an enquiry into present measures, & think to gain their object this election by surprise, while the great body of the people are lulled into security by an apparent calm—or perhaps they may, as I know they have sometimes done heretofore, come out of this silence suddenly, just before the day for giving in your votes, with the most plausible eulogium in favour of some candidate of their's—but it seems to me that bait has been too often used to succeed at this time—You need, however, always be on your guard against the insinuations of their craft and design. I hope, however, that your experience of former stratagems is sufficient without this monition. Whatever may be said for or against particular characters, see and judge for yourselves, who have been the friends of the people, and mark them whose sole object seems to be their own emolument and interest. The representative branch should consist of popular characters. The last election took place under such circumstances that I fear we shall long feel the effects of the want of men with democratic notions of government—but may heaven avert the evils. As to the Assumption of the State Debts, so much used as a motive to re-elect the old Representatives—They perhaps might be much interested in that event; besides it is wholly problematical with me whether it proves so very beneficial as some think, unless it be to speculators—be that as it may, the Representative from your district can't claim but small share of the credit of the success of a measure that had well nigh been defeated by his intemperate zeal. The republican spirit, therefore, of rotation, applies to your situation with unabated force."

The prize of three thousand pounds, drawn last Friday in the New-York City Lottery, is the property of two young girls of that city—the ticket was purchased with the savings from their laboriously earned pittance.

The following remarkable occurrence happened at Northboro' on the evening of the 11th inst—Mrs. Ruth Davis, of that place had lived several months in a large house, entirely alone. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, a person went to the house where she lived, and found her dead on the floor, having all her clothes, from the loins upwards, wholly burned off, the skin turned brawn, the hands, breast and stomach burned to a crisp, but the lower part of her clothes not much burned. From various circumstances, it is probable, that while sitting in her chair, with a candle in her hand, she was seized with some fit, which rendered her totally insensible, and that she was thus burned, chiefly while sitting, until at length she fell out of her chair, whereby that was overset. In this situation, she was found about 22 hours (as seems most likely) after she was dead. The verdict of the inquest was," that as far as they were able to judge, she came to her end by some casualty, or the immediate act and providence of God."

From the *Independent Chronicle.*

"IN the Amendments proposed by the Convention of this State among other alterations and provisions to be introduced in the Federal Constitution, it is expressly mentioned in the 2d art. that there shall be one Representative to every 30000 persons. When this proposition was debated in Congress, Mr. *Ames* moved to strike out 30000 and insert 40000. His colleagues, Messrs. *Gerry* and *Sedgwick*, were decidedly against him, and urged the propriety of attending to the recommendations of the Massachusetts Convention—alledging that this amendment was carried after a full discussion, and that their constituents were generally in favour of it."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 17, 1790.

WHEREAS by a Resolve of the General Court, at their last session, for certain reasons in said Resolve mentioned, it was resolved, that an act, intitled, "An Act, limiting the times within which accounts or demands against this Commonwealth, shall be exhibited for liquidation and allowance, should be suspended until the end of the next session of the General Court.

And whereas by the unexpected session of the General Court at this time, for a few days only, the intent of said Resolve is defeated.

Therefore *Resolved*, That the said Act be, and hereby is further suspended, until the end of the next session of the General Court.

Sent up for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, Sept. 17, 1790.

Read and concurred,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

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

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery. CLASS THE FIFTH.

SCHEME

Of the FIFTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669 Prizes.				8569
3331 Blanks.			Deduction,	1414
5000 Tickets.				10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before Thursday, the 28th of October next.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of James White, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

Benjamin Austin, jun.
David Cobb,
Samuel Cooper,
George R. Minot,
John Kneeland,
Managers.

Boston, 1790.

Tappan & Fowle,

INFORM their Customers that they have just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which make as compleat an Assortment as is to be found in this County—Which they will dispose of at the lowest rate for CASH, FEATHERS, BEES-WAX, Old PEWTER and BRASS, BUTTER, and most kinds of Country Produce.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

William & George Bull,

HAVE by mutual agreement determined to dissolve Partnership by the first day of January next. They therefore most earnestly request all persons indebted by Book, Notes, &c. or have any demands with WILLIAM BULL, GEORGE BULL, or WILLIAM and GEORGE BULL, to call and settle the same by that time, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. will positively be put in suit.

The Flax-Seed MACHINE

Is now in prime order for cleansing—any gentlemen wishing to have their Seed go to Market in good order, may have it done on the following terms, viz. cleansed, headed, lined, nail'd, branded and stored one month after cleansed, and shipp'd to order, free of any expense, except Two Shillings per Hogshead, and pay made easy.

CASH,

And the Highest Price given for

FLAX-SEED.

Hartford, Sept. 16, 1790.

A second-hand Fall-back CHAISE, TO BE SOLD. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED, A quantity of early-made CHEESE. BY LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

TICKETS, IN THE Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery, may be had of Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE, AND EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire, NORTHAMPTON.

THE Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire, once more informs all who have not rendered their accounts of Excise, and those who have rendered and not paid, and those who are indebted by bond, and likewise those who are accountable for Excise on carriages, unto the first of May last, that unless they settle with him on or before the second Tuesday of October next, their accounts will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, Sept. 20, 1790.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of EZEKIEL BASCOM of Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1790.

ON VIRTUE.

If there's a power above,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud,
Thro' all her works—he must delight in Virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
ADDISON.

AURORA, daughter of the dawn,
With golden light had streak'd the lawn,
The lark had left her young,
And poiz'd in air with grateful lays;
To heaven breath'd forth her hymn of praise,
Her rural matin song;

When old Acasto, virtuous sage,
Whose head was silver'd o'er with age,
Forsook his peaceful cell,
Again each favourite scene to view,
Ere yet he took his last adieu,
And bid earth's joys farewell.

Awhile he wander'd o'er the plain,
Immers'd in thought, and o'er each scene
With pleasing rapture hung.
At length the solemn silence ceas'd,
When the warm transports of his breast,
Thus trembled from his tongue:

"Sweet is the breath of rosy morn,
Bright are the dew drops on the thorn,
The streamlets gently flow:
Sweetly her notes the sky-lark thrills,
Cool are the zephyrs from from the hills,
And fair the flowers that blow:

But neither breath of rosy morn,
Nor dew-drops glist'ning on the thorn,
Nor streams that gently flow:
Nor sweetest notes the sky-lark thrills,
Nor cooling zephyrs from the hills,
And fair the flowers that blow.

Though all united can suggest
One spark of rapture to the breast,
Unless fair Virtue's ray
Illume the mind, then all within,
Is calm, unruffl'd and serene,
And all without is gay.

Unless a spark of heavenly flame
Beam forth within the earthly frame,
And glow within the heart,
Ah! what avails each rural scene!
The sloping hill, the verdant green,
No pleasure can impart.

In vain the feather'd songsters raise
Their sweetest notes in varied lays,
And animate each strain;
In vain the zephyrs softly blow,
In vain the streamlets gently flow,
Meandring through the plain.

The flowers in splendid beauty gay,
In vain their brightest charms display,
They gladden not the eye;
All Nature wears a cheerless gloom,
Unheeded all her beauties bloom,
Unheeded droop and die,

Ye, who are lost to purer joys,
Go, sigh for gilded fleeting toys,
Th' illusions of an hour;
But still may I at early day,
As through the vale unseen I stray
Feel Virtue's fostering power.

Do thou, celestial maid, inspire
A kindly glimpse of heavenly fire,
Do thou propitious smile,
A ray of of thy all-cheering light,
Shall soon dispel the clouds of night,
And sweeten every toil."

SONG at the CLOSE of HARVEST.

WITH thankful hearts and cheerful voice
Let all the nymphs and swains rejoice,
And singing merry make;
The plenteous harvest now secure,
Let old and young the pleasures pure,
Of rural life partake.

The barn's now fill'd with hay and grain,
To spend when storms of snow and rain
Wide devastation brings;
Each breast let gratitude possess,
Each willing soul forever bless
The giver of good things.

Set round the board like Christian friends;
Let us partake what heaven sends,
The produce of the earth:
Let foreign spirits ne'er intrude,
To make us angry, rough or rude,
And poison all our mirth.

The jovial song and lively dance,
The joys of human life advance,
Let no one then be sad:
Why with dull superstition's cloud.
Should we the Almighty's image shroud,
When scripture bids be glad!

Then let the hardy jovial swain,
That lately mow'd the flow'ry plain
Unbend himself a while?
And Susan quit her spinning wheel,
And join to dance the country reel,
Forgetting all her toil.

The contemplative mind of age,
And sedate philosophick sage
Will join the social band.
While musick's most enchanting sound,
And joy and virtue dance around,
Forever hand in hand,

RUSTICUS.

ACCOUNT OF THE CREEK NATION.

THE Creeks, who call themselves Muscokies, are composed of various tribes, who, after tedious wars, thought it good policy to unite to support themselves against the Choctaws, &c. They consist of the Apalakias, Alibamons, Abecas, Cawittaws, Coosas, Conshacs, Coosactes, Chacsihoomas, Natchez, Oconis, Okohoys, Pakanis, Oakmulgis, Taensas, Tallepoosas, Weetumkas, and some others. Their union has not only answered their first hope, but enabled them to overawe the Choctaws and other nations.

They inhabit a noble and fruitful country, where they will become civilised, more and more every day; and where they, or some other people, more civilized & powerful, will one day enjoy all the blessings, which the superior advantages of their soil, climate and situation can bestow. They are an expert, sagacious, politic people—extremely jealous of their rights—averse to parting with their lands—and determined to defend them against all invasions, to the utmost extremity.

They are remarkably well shaped—are expert swimmers—and are a sprightly, hardy race. They teach their horses to swim in a very extraordinary manner; and find great use therein in their war parties. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine—turkeys, ducks, and other poultry—They cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, &c.

Their country abounds with mellons, peaches, strawberries, plumbs, grapes, and some other fruits.

To strangers they are hospitable, nay liberally kind to excess, even to white men, when any above the rank of a trader visits them. With those they are punctual and honest in their dealings, and they afford them protection from all insults. Many of the nations are addicted to trade as principals, or as factors for the London company, who are allowed by the Spaniards a free trade with them, in a stipulated number of ships from London annually.

Their women are handsome—and considering their state of civilization, many of them are very cleanly. Their dresses at festivals and public dances, are rich & expensive. They are exceedingly attentive to strangers, whom they serve with excellent provisions, well cooked, which are always accompanied with a bottle of chrystaline bear's oil, and another of virgin honey, full as pure.

Their country, or what they claim, is bounded northward by nearly the 34th degree of latitude; and extends from the Tombecklee or Mobille river, to the Atlantic ocean. It is well watered by many navigable streams, leading to bays and harbours, which will become of great importance in peace and war; and is abundant in deer, bears, wild turkeys, and small game.

The men value themselves on being good hunters, fishermen, and warriours, so much that their women still do most of the work of the field, which in this fine country and climate, is not very laborious. They are, however, adopting the use of black slaves.

They are the only red people I know, who frequently keep by them store of liquor, by way of refreshment only—or who make any great use of milk, eggs, and honey.

Their country, amongst other valuable commodities, is possessed of a number of extraordinary salt springs, some of which produce one third salt. And their rivers are stored with the best of fish.

Hospitable and kind as these people are to friends—they are, if possible, still more inveterate to enemies, which is an exception to true bravery—but it is the effect of their education.

Whilst the British possessed the sea coasts of East and West-Florida, the Creeks lived on good terms with them—And they are now in as strict friendship with the Spaniards, who cultivate their esteem with great attention, and strict regard to justice, indeed with a liberality some other nations are strangers to—no nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith, in general, than these people. Yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wish to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the Southern States shall not trespass.

Mr. M'Gillivray, whose mother was principal of the nation, and who has several sisters married to leading men, is so highly esteemed for his merits, that they have formally elected him their sovereign, and vested him with considerable powers. This gentleman wished to have remained a citizen of the United States—but having served under the British during the late war, and his property being considerable in Georgia, he could not be indulged. He therefore retired among his friends, and has zealously taken part in their interests and politics.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for the settlement of the estate of OBED TAYLOR, late of Shelburne, deceased, represented insolvent, is prolonged to the first of March next——The subscribers, commissioners on said estate, will attend said business on the first Monday in February next, at the house of the widow Sarah Nims, in said Shelburne, from one to six o'clock, P. M.

ASA CHILDS,
JABEZ RANSOM,
SAMUEL BOYD.

Sept. 6, 1790.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8538 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				125000
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, 1790.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chintz,	A great variety of Paper Hangings,
Dark Callicoes,	A few dozen Shawles,
Modes,	Writing Paper,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Wool Cards,
Cotton Flagg do.	Tobacco,
Shalloons,	Chocolate,
Durants,	Rum,
Tammies,	Sugar,
Worsted Hose,	Tea,
Black and White Plain Gauze,	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Do. do. Millinet,	A few barrels of Liver Oil,
Sttinetts,	Providence Lime,
Lastings,	American Deck,
Velvets,	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying in Montague, containing one hundred acres, a good HOUSE, BARN, & Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered—Said Farm is well proportioned into ploughing, mowing, pasturing, and wood land; and is known by by the name of Thomas Grover's Farm.

WILLIAM WARRIN.

N. B. Cash or Neat Cattle will be received in payment.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of Capt. NOAH LOOK, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

NOAH LOOK, Administrator.

Conway, Sept. 7, 1790.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the first of August last, an indented servant boy, named JOEL ATCHISON, fourteen years old, thick set, freckled face, and brown hair. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall have two-pence reward, and no charges paid.

WILLIAM MILLER.

Colrain, Sept. 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 214.

THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to repeal certain parts of an Act intitled "An Act to raise a Public Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the collection thereof," passed the third day of March last.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That on and after the first day of October next, the said recited Act to raise a Publick Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the collection thereof, and all former Excise Acts, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared to be null and void, except as herein after excepted.

Provided always, and be it further enacted,—That the said Act shall continue and remain in full force, so far as to authorise and empower the Comptroller-General and the present Collectors of Excise or their successors, to continue in the discharge of their respective offices, to settle all excise accounts up to the said first day of October next—and to demand and to receive the excise agreeably to the aforementioned Act, upon the several excised articles which shall have been sold, used or consumed, before the said first day of October—and also to demand and receive all monies that are, or shall become due by virtue of such parts of the before recited Act, as by this Act are continued in force. And the said Collectors or their successors are hereby further empowered to settle all excise accounts that were due on and previous to the first of May last, and to demand and receive the excise due, agreeably to the rates established in the acts respectively under which it became due.

And be it further enacted, That the said Collectors or their successors, be, and they are hereby empowered to prosecute to final judgment and execution for all offences that have been committed against any preceding Impost or Excise law, and for all offences that have been or shall be committed against the aforementioned Act, any thing in any Act or Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That when any person shall settle his Excise account up to the said first day of October next, and render therein excised articles as being then on hand, he shall take and subscribe the following additional oath or affirmation, viz:

I do solemnly swear or affirm, that the articles I have rendered in this account, as being on hand the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, are the identical articles I have charged myself with in said account. SO HELP ME GOD.

Be it further enacted, That such parts of the aforementioned Act, as impose duties on licences, and on wheel carriages, and regulate the collection thereof, shall continue and be in full force, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That all Acts now in force for imposing duties on certain papers, commissions and instruments, and all Acts in addition thereto, shall continue and be in force, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 17, 1790.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In SENATE, Sept. 17, 1790.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From the (London) Political Magazine.

Character of Dr. Franklin.

FEW men have gained universal celebrity from such an origin. The principal conductor of the American Revolution had been a journeyman Printer in Philadelphia. Such are the destinations of that Providence, which has ordained the production of an oak from an acorn.

Dr. Franklin came to London in 1726. The love of science can be traced from this early period, though he appeared here in the line of his business. He had procured letters to, and was well received by Mr. Folkes, afterwards President of the Royal Society, and through him knew Dr. Clark. He was not, however, gratified with a sight of his friend, which he often lamented, & which he had laboured to obtain—great age and increasing infirmities prevented an introduction to Sir I. Newton.

Of his origin he made no secret. In a conversation at Paris, in company with the Comte D'Aranda, and the Duke de la Rochefoucalt, he replied to an Irish Gentleman who had asked him some questions about America, and particularly about the state of the paper manufactory there, few men can give you more information on that subject than myself, for I was originally in the printing trade.

The principles and qualities of Electricity were scarcely known in the last age. The Electric Fluid was barely mentioned at the end of Newton's opticks.—It was reserved for Mr. Franklin to investigate its properties, and of that branch of science he may be considered as the father. Theory was advanced to practice and utility, by the invention of the *Conductor*.

Nor were his observations confined to this science. There were few subjects of common utility, upon which he did not comment; none which he did not improve and illustrate of which his advice to Servants; to Tradesmen; to Settlers in America; on the cure of Smoaky Chimnies; Rules for Clubs and for Conversation; Maxims to convert a Great into a small Empire written with the caustic spirit of Swift, abundantly prove. To be generally useful, that he might be universally celebrated, seemed to be his ruling principle.

The memories of the aged are now supposed to be retentive. The truth, however, seems to be, that the tablet of the memory becomes callous at a certain period, nor is it susceptible of new impressions, and particularly of verbal knowledge. Franklin was an exception to this rule: he acquired French after seventy; he spoke fluently and even scientifically in that language.

In society he was sententious, but not fluent, a listner rather than a talker, an informing, rather than a pleasing companion, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question, which they have heard attentively, unlike some of the politest societies in Europe, where a sentence can scarcely be finished without an interruption.

It is a testimony to truth, and bare justice to his memory, that he used his utmost endeavours to prevent a breach between England and America. His Parliamentary examination in 1766—all his conversations till 1775, had the same benign tendency—Had his councils been followed he would have proved a friend indeed to this country. From the period of the well known abuse before the Council, he entertained a most ardent resentment, too often the excresence of great minds. Politeness and moderation could not restrain the most pointed and bitter sarcasms against the conduct of England in mixed companies; and it is remarkable, that when the ship in which he sailed last to America had touched at Portsmouth, he was requested to refresh himself on shore; but he declined it, saying he was resolved never more to set his foot upon English ground.

The testimonies of Franklin's merit were conceived in the highest strain of panegyrick: In the year 1777, Lord Chatham adverted, in a remarkable speech, to his forcible arguments against the war, and to the sagacious advice of the American Newton.

Upon his reception in the French Academy, D. Alembert, the friend and correspondent of Frederick the Great, welcomed him with that well known line, which revived the boldness and the sublimity of Lucan:

'Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.'

The Congress of America have enjoined a general mourning, and the public gratitude has celebrated his obsequies; science shall hereafter record the name of Franklin in the truest registers of fame.

From the Pennsylvania Mercury.

The Folly, and Absurdity of Atheism.

THERE needs no *miracle* be wrought by God, says Sir Francis Bacon, to convince men of the error of *Atheism*, because his *ordinary* works convince it.—He who contemplates the works of *nature* (as he pleases to term them) will find such a chain of miracles, that he will be obliged to fly to the acknowledgment of a God. If we consider the immense stock of beings endowed with *life and sense*, in this our little world; that every plant and animal breeds numberless other insects; that every drop of water has its inhabitants; or if we contemplate the bright and spacious globes of Heaven; we must have reference to a *supreme cause*, which *cause* can be only God.

The *mite* has its eyes; it will turn away from such objects as may be hurtful to it; place but a straw in its way, and you will see it alter its course immediately. Can you then think that the *crystalline humour*, the *retina*, the *optic nerve* all which are assistant to convey sight to this little product of *nature*, are the product of *chance*?

Take your magnifying glass and look into a drop of water in which a little pepper has been steeped—there observe what a thirst it has excited in an infinitude number of small animals, who like so many monsters in the wide ocean, are moved to and fro with incredible swiftness—Each of these creatures are a thousand times less than a *mite*, and yet is a body that lives, receives nourishment, must not only have *muscles*, but vessels also equivalent to *veins*, *nerves*, *arteries*, and besides them, a *brain* to make distribution of the *animal spirits*. To vary your wonder, look through your glass at the least bit of any thing that is *mouldy*, though no bigger than a grain of sand, and it will appear like a heap of many plants, some of which have *flowers*, some *fruits*, others only *buds*, others quite withered—how extremely small must the fibres be through which they receive their nourishment? But then should you consider that these plants have their own proper seed as well as *oaks* or *beech*, and those minute animals, are multiplyed by generation as well as *whales* or *elephants*, whither can such observations lead the most stubborn favorer of *chance*, but to confess these could never be *mere effects* of it? Could a fortuitous congregation of atoms produce creatures so fine, so exceeding small, that no eye can perceive them; and, that as well as the heavens border on infinity, tho' in the other extreme? Is it not rather that *Being*, which moves the *heavens* and the *stars*, those vast bodies, so wonderful in their *bigness*, *motion*, and *extent* of their courses? Behold this our world, which in regard to the whole system, is but an atom hanging in the air; behold the *moon* in its *full*, it seems larger than the *sun*, and a great deal larger than the other planets; yet there is nothing in the heavens so small—Its *motion* is not above 1,620,000 *miles in a day*, which is not above 1120 *miles in a minute*. But the *sun* is really larger than a million of such globes put together—Consider then the distance it must be, when its appearance to us is so small; it is calculated to be *ninety millions of miles*; but the distance of the planet *Saturn is nine hundred millions of miles*; yet the distance of these is so inconsiderable, if opposed to that of the other stars, that no comparison, no expression is adequate to the measure. Do you not wonder? But if you wonder that such immense globes seem only sparks, should you not admire that they preserve from so vast a height any appearance at all?—When you have surveyed these, think of the *earth* on which you tread; a globe like a loose grain of sand hanging in the air: Behold then that multitude of fiery globes, the vastness of whose bulk confounds imagination, whose height is beyond the conception of man, all in a constant course perpetually rolling round this little *ball*, and each within its proper limits journeying through the immense spaces of the heavens.

Are these *miracles* of *chance*, as you call it? Consider if these can be chance—and while you are *amazed* confess the *power* of your God!—These globes are regular in their proper courses: Should they in the least deviate, should they hit, should the least of them but touch our world, it would reduce it into a *chaos*—But all these heavenly bodies are so exact and constant in their stages, that a little creature (confined to this little globe) called *man*, knows their revolutions, and can tell in what degree of their courses these stars will be 2000, nay 10,000 years hence.—Now think, thou *Patron* of *Chance*, thou denier of thy GOD, are these the *blind effects of chance*?—Could *chance* produce such *wonders*!

A contemplative *Atheist* is what I think impossible; most who would be thought *Atheists*, are so out of indolence, because they will not give themselves time to reason, to find if they are so or not: It is rather from the wantonness of their heart, than the result of their thoughts. But as for those who take the denial of a God to be a specimen of their *wit*, they are deceived: Any one might be as *witty* as they, would he be as *wicked*: Like the fool he might say *there is no God*, if like the *reprobate* he would hazard his *Salvation*.

From the Gazette of the United States.

"*It is fancy, not the reason of things, that makes life so uneasy to us as we find it.*"

I CAN think of no rule that will determine, whether the evil or the good we anticipate, be most likely to turn out differently from what we expected. The imagination is equally apt to exaggerate in both cases. Excess of fear and anxiety is not less common, or less foolish, than the contrary extremes of hope and complacency. We are so much controuled by fancy, and whirled about by passion, that it is difficult to acquire a habit of viewing things according to their real character, or of regulating our hopes and fears by any rational standard. Though I am not of opinion, that disappointed hopes are a source of so much pain, as to balance the pleasure resulting from the indulgence of such hopes, I nevertheless think that barely to escape the evils we have dreaded is no compensation for having cherished needless and anxious fears. We are, as has been before observed, alike liable to meet with disappointment when we are swayed by fancy, either as to objects of good or evil. The impulses of hope are so lively and constant, that though they are frequently fallacious, they still return with fresh vigour and delight. So that upon the whole, we may reckon hope as a precious source of felicity. Nor do I conceive it very detrimental to happiness, to give wing to the imagination in looking for the enjoyment of objects which we may never attain. The only restriction in this case, is that we do not suffer ourselves to be so much elevated with alluring prospects, as to neglect ordinary duties, and to despise ordinary occurrences.—A sacred regard to support a clear conscience, and a fair character, will restrain the pernicious effects of hope, and make it the source of much delight, intermingled with little inconvenience.

But it is far otherwise with respect to fear. This passion, though implanted as a natural guard or forewarner against the various hurtful incidents to which we are exposed, becomes a monstrous enemy to happiness, when we surrender it to fancy. If there be any case in which reason should eminently assume a sway over the passions, it is in moderating the excesses of a fearful, anxious disposition. Ill health, loss of friends, and a thousand other misfortunes are apt to give a gloomy cast to the mind, and force it into an habit of cherishing imaginary evils. By this means, a fixed melancholy ensues, and a disrelish for the innocent enjoyments of life. We are thus deprived of those gratifications which providence puts in our way, and become the slaves of a servile passion. In this view of the subject, we can perceive the necessity of examining the reason of things, when fancy suggests any circumstance that excites fearful apprehensions. It is true, that it may be desirable to have a right view of objects, when hope is stimulating us to action, but an error in this case is far less pernicious than an excessive and unreasonable degree of fear. For as evil is as uncertain as good, it is more eilgible to hope too much of the one than to fear too much of the other.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.——PARIS, July 13.

M. Talma, an actor in the French Theatre, complained that the Rector of St. Sulpice, had refused to publish the banns of marriage for him, alledging that Comedians are deprived by law of the holy sacrament of matrimony.

Several members expressed their surprise at this perverse opposition in the Rector of St. Sulpice, adding that it was customary to admit the people of the theatre to the sacrament of matrimony, under the character of musicians.

It was decreed—

That the committees of the constitution, and of ecclesiastical affairs, do take this into immediate consideration.

The address made to the President by a deputation of Americans, was much applauded.

"The force of truth is irresistable; the celerity of its progress, beyond calculation.

"We have long believed that the nations of the earth would wake out of their lethargy; and that men would claim their rights in a voice that *men* would not be able to resist. We believed that religion would be disrobed of its borrowed terrors, and that fanatacism and intolerance would fly at the presence of reason.

"We have but one wish on the present occasion, and that is to assist at the august confederation, and to swear, at the feet of the same altar, to be faithful to the nation, to the law, and to the King, and to vow eternal friendship with the people of France."

The answer of *M. Bonnay*, the President, was not less applauded—

"It was in aiding you to be free, brave Americans, that the French became acquainted with *Liberty*, and loved her. The arm which broke your fetters asunder, disdains to be fettered itself.

"But in this respect we are more happy than you were. We have a *Patriot King* to assist us in the recovery of our liberties.

"Liberty cost you torrents of blood, you won her by your Courage. We are free by following the dictates of reason, the Throne of Liberty is now established in the two worlds."

V I E N N A, July 17.

An Estafette arrived here yesterday at 7 o'clock in the morning, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of our illustrious Gen. Landohn.

The command of his army is conferred, for the present, upon his Excellency the Mareschal Comte Joseph de Color do.

A courier arrived here lately from Reichenbach, bearing, it is said, dispatches relative to the election of a new Emperor.

P A R I S, July 15.

A curious dispute occured in the assembly a few days ago, respecting the preparing a seat for the Queen; and it ended in a resolution, that as, in case even of the King's death, the Queen could not assume the government, she could, in the eye of the nation, be considered only as the wife of the first citizen; that for the first citizen, to whom they intrust so large a share of the government, they have decreed a particular place; but, as to his wife, why he was at liberty to do as other citizens did, and it would be hard, if, among the rest, he could not get her a good seat. So her Majesty must mix with other citizens wives on the occasion.

The cause of the citizens becoming laborors in the preparations was as follows:—The 30,000 work-people, were paid thirty sous a day, demanded forty; upon which an invitation was given to all good citizens to come and assist M. de la Fayette, and M. Bailly, the Mayor, each took a shovel and a barrow, to set the example, and for several days there were near 200,000 people working gratis in removing the gravel to form the embankment; amongst them, ladies of the first fashion; and one day the King laid hold of a barrow, and desired it might be filled; the persons addressed having about half filled it, stopped; but the King said, "Fill away, my good friends, and don't let it be said, that so strong a built labourer as I am disgraced himself with half a load, whilst every other man in the service carries double, and even the women and the boys contend for full measures."—He wheeled away three barrows, and acquired much applause. It drew more labourers too the next day; and until the greater part of the vast undertaking was accomplished, they stuck to it closely.

L O N D O N, August 7.

Anniversary of the Revolution of France.

[*Abstracted from a French Paper.*]

BY intelligence from Paris, to the 12th of July, it appears, that the efforts of the National Assembly, in completing the immense objects of their appointment, were rapid, and successful. On the 14th, the anniversary of the Revolution was to be celebrated with astonishing magnificence. The Deputies from the National Troops were daily arriving in the capital from the extremities of the kingdom, and were received with the utmost cordiality and affection by the citizens of Paris. After receiving tickets of admission from the officers of the Police, they were quartered upon families, by whom their company was courted with uncommon solicitude. Every thing discovered the utmost tranquility and satisfaction—and the fears, which concealed malcontents had industriously circulated to disturb the festival, had gradually subsided. A throne was erected for the King, and seats provided for the citizens, painted in imitation of marble, to contain five or six hundred thousand spectators. It appears from the number of deputies, compared with the whole number represented by them, that the National Troops consists of three millions of persons, all of whom, at the same hour, are to celebrate the same anniversary, throughout France.

The Oath which the King is to take, is in the following form:

I, King of the French, swear to the Nation, to employ all the power vested in me by the Constitution, to maintain the constitution, and to execute the laws.

Many of the national guards have been already reviewed by the King; and the joy every where prevailing in France, appears to be such as a people would discover upon the establishment of public liberty.

The National Assembly have regulated the pensions in a manner highly satisfactory, and with a saving that is astonishing.

On one of the last days of their sitting, before the Feast of the anniversary, the Americans of these states, resident in Paris, appointed a deputation, to address the National Assembly.

Charitable donations were made for the prisoners, and an agreable and cheap uniform for the ladies, who were to appear at the festival.

By subsequent accounts, the 14th of July had passed in France in perfect tranquility.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 29.

"In the session of the National Assembly, held the 26th, it was proposed by the 120 deputies of the commons of Paris, to erect a lasting monument upon the Field of Mars, in perpetual remembrance of the Confederation held, and the sacred Oath taken there by the King and People, on the 14th of July; and that the said oath be engraved upon the Tables and placed in the middle of the Field of Mars; that in fine, the Field of Mars be dedicated to posterity, under the name of the *Field of Federation*, and that it be kept for the place where the Kings of the French be in future invested with the power delegated to them by the Constitution; and where they shall solemnly swear, never to exceed the bounds of those powers."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 20.

"Dr. Franklin lived and died an ornament to the Philosophic and literary world; the press has already produced some anecdotes (hitherto unpublished of this veteran and reverend sage; it is said his stores of MS papers, memorandums, and correspondatory letters will afford a vast scope for literary publication upon Philosophy, Mathematicks, legislative and circuitous Politicks, prior to and during the late war. His correspondents seems to have been with men of the first rate abilities and genius, and not confined to any part of the globe. He found means to get communications of the first authority even from Asia as well as Africa, and the principal places in Spanish and Portugese America. It is said his valuable collection is not a little added to by a series of letters written to him when at Paris, between the years 1775 and 1783, in a stile similar to that of the Jewish Spy, by a Mr. D———t, (who was employed in England during that time agent for America, and is since gone to India) and are fraught with much political as well as commercial knowledge, describing in a particular manner the manufactures, and giving characters and anecdotes of the leading men of Great Britain, &c.".

On Saturday arrived here Mr. Hallett and Mr. Hayward, two of the officers of the Bounty armed ship, under the command of Lieut. Bligh, who were put on board an open boat in the midst of the Pacific ocean by a mutinous crew, and left to the mercy of the seas. They relate that most of the hands in the boat that survived to reach Batavia, were so exhausted that it was feared nature would never be recruited in them. Four of the unfortunate sufferers are dead, and all the rest left in a very languishing state, and unable to take their passage to Europe, except two seamen who returned with the above gentlemen from Battavia, in a Dutch ship. The survivors mention with astonishment their preservation after the ship quitted them; left alone in the midst of a raging ocean, in a small open boat that was every moment liable to be filled with water and go down under them. Their only chance (being then in a strong eastern trade wind) was to steer W. N. W. directly before the sea and wind, as they would instantly have foundered had they attempted any other course. Having considerably upwards of 4000 miles before them till they could expect to fall in with any known land in the East-Indies, despair (they say) would have taken full possession of their minds had it not been for the hope of falling in with some of the unknown islands of the Western ocean. They were not disappointed in this expectation, having at different times discovered several small islands in that immense expanse of water, but all of them inaccessible, owing to the natural rockiness of the shores, and the prodigious surf that broke upon them in every direction; so that this prospect only added to their misery, in presenting them with the sight of herbage and cocoa nut trees in abundance, the fruit of which they could not enjoy; at a time too when they were almost perishing for want of the least drop of moisture, except that which the ocean, their own urine, or a transient shower supplied to them. Upon one of these islands they discovered savages, who came down upon the rocks and seemed to commiserate their condition as they passed by; but from the appearance of the island, which was very small and rugged, and, as far as they could see surrounded with broken reefs, these Indians had no kind of embarkation, and probably till that day had no idea that there were any human beings in the universe except themselves.

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

SAGACIOUS DOG.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

"Strange as it may seem, the following is related here for a fact. A gentleman who resides in Darby (seven miles from this place) has a dog, who every morning goes down to the river, and scarcely ever fails of bringing home with him *a large cat-fish*. Some time ago, the owner made a journey to Pittsburgh, about 320 miles distant, in company with the dog. By some accident, or possibly being weary of remaining too long at Pittsburgh, the dog separated from his Master & came home alone, to the great distress of his family, who from this circumstance imagined he must have been killed, or at least met with some fatal accident. The master's fortunate arrival, however, a few days after, relieved them from their anxiety, and left them to admire the sagacity of a dog who has not only the surprizing faculty of catching fish, but could find his way alone 320 miles, through a strange country without the least knowledge of geography, or any other of the arts or sciences commonly taught in our schools."

FRENCH PROPHETESS.

There is now living in France, a very virtuous lady, called Susannah la Broussa, who has foretold many strange things. Eleven years ago she foretold the present revolution in France, the plans relative to the reform of the clergy, the suppression of monastic vows, and the approaching happiness of all the nations of the earth, who would in future make but one great family. She also announced the establishment of the National Assembly, the event of the American war, and many other matters beyond all intelligence, merely human to foresee. The present humiliation of the Royal Family in France was so particularly pointed out by her in the year 1780, that it was impossible it could be understood, although it was generally delivered. Dom Gerle lately attempted to give a full account of this extraordinary woman to the National Assembly, but was so minute and tedious in his account, that the patience of the assembly was exhausted, and the order of the day being called for from all sides, he was obliged to sit down without coming to a conclusion.

Extract of a letter from London, dated in July.

"Whatever report may say on the subject of the naval armament of Britain, you may rely on it, that the fleet equipping consists of but sixteen sail of the line, and which to this moment are by no means manned, notwithstanding every exertion by impress; even the much talked of popularity of a war with Spain, has not prevented their sweeping the prisons, and yet the fleet must remained unmanned till the arrival of their West-India ships.

"You will hear much of ten sail of Dutch line of battle ships, having joined the English; but in this report there is no truth; neither is it possible for Holland to arm ten ships at present, were they so inclined; five sail of the line they can and will man. Lord Aukland is at the Hague, urging a compliance with the treaty: Amsterdam, however, gives every opposition to his measures, and despises the Prince of Orange, as the tool and creature of Britain.

"You will be told of counter-revolutions in France, but to such reports pay not the least attention, as every idea of the sort is intirely abandoned. The King of Spain demanded of the Count FLORIDA BLANCA, to name an officer to command a body of troops to re-instate his brother of France. The Count asked permission to refer his Majesty to Count D'ARANDA, who from his personal and accurate knowledge of the situation of France, was well qualified to head an army for this purpose. With what body of troops, demanded the Monarch, can you penetrate into the heart of France? I believe, Sire, replied the Count, at the head of fifty thousand men the thing is practicable; but I beg leave to add, as my opinion, that not a man of them would return, because the National Assembly have thirteen hundred thousand troops devoted to them: The difficulty was deemed insurmountable, and every idea on the subject has been since rejected.

"As to Spain, it is well known they have been arming, without intermission, since the commotions in Holland, in 1787; and were powerful enough, before Britain was alarmed, to have cripled the naval nerve of England, by intercepting the East and West-India fleets; but they want enterprize, and in case of war will have cause to lament omiting this blow.

"America is rising very radidly in consequence; and since the prominent national features that she displays by her new constitution, the powers of Europe heretofore unwilling to do her justice, discovers symptoms of more than respect. This Court, I aver, will concede many points that they have heretofore obstinately contended for; and Spain is already soliciting your friendship, by having ordered the Governor of New-Orleans not to interrupt you in a free navigation of the Missisippi."

Notwithstanding the reports of an amicable settlement of the differences between England and Spain, the ship George, Capt. Hunter, which arrived here on Tuesday last, from St. Andero, Spain, which place he left the 8th of Aug. brings an account of a hot press for men, and of the most active preparations for war at that place.

ALEXANDER WHITE, and RICHARD P. LEE, Esq'rs. are re-elected Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the State of Virginia. It is said Mr. PAGE, and Mr. PARKER are also re-elected.

M I D D L E T O W N, Sept. 18.

Yesterday se'nnight a boy aged ten years, living near the River in this City, leaped from a garret window and fell 25 feet to the ground, with very little injury to himself, only spraining his wrist, and otherwise trifly bruising himself. The circumstances of the above were as follows, viz.—The lad had the preceding day made fast some logs to a wharf, and being a bed in the garret and a sleep, about ten o'clock in the evening, dreamed that the logs had gone adrift, and that he dove from the wharf to prevent their going off; instead of which it appears he dove out of the window. The family being alarmed by his groaning immediately discovered him on the ground—he appeared as if just awaking from a sound sleep, and could give no account of what had passed except his dream, which he perfectly recollected.

P O R T S M O U T H, September 8.

The infamous Thomas Mount, who, together with a gang of villains, has lately infested this town and neighbourhood, and who, together with his accomplices, was committed to goal on suspicion of being concerned in setting fire to the building of Col. Whipple, but was liberated for want of sufficient evidence, was no sooner liberated, than he went to the eastward, broke open a store, and robbed it of goods to a considerable amount; he was pursued, apprehended, taken and committed to York goal for trial; but on Thursday night last, he by means of two case knives, which he had stolen, made into saws, sawed off the iron grates which secured one of the windows, and made his escape, together with Kitty, his wife, who attends him in all his wickedness; he made the best of his way to Kittery, got to New-Castle, and was ferried over to Portsmouth or Rye, by a man who he made believe, that together with his wife, had been cast away, and suffered great hardships. The night following he broke into one of the appartments of the goal in this town, occupied by Mr. Chadwick, the keeper, and took from thence, a large desk, containing a quantity of linen, small cloaths &c. &c. which, together with five dollars in cash, and some coppers, he made off with; the desk was found near the goal. On discovery of the robbery, he was pursued diligently, but no track of him could be discovered until Monday last, when he was apprehended, with his Kitty, traveling towards Newbury-Port, but without the least article of his ill-gotton wealth, except a few coppers. The first night of recommitment, he very readily freed himself from the irons on his feet. He is now, however properly secured, and, it is hoped, will remain where he is, until justice inflicts on him that punishment which his crimes so loudly demand. Mount is rather tall, of a meagre complection, says he was born in the state of New-York, where his parents (persons of credit) and friends are now living. He says he was 26 years old on the 4th of August last. When admonished to reform and turn from his evil ways, he replies, "no, no, that is impossible, Tommy Mount must be hung for a thief." He is one of the most hardoned villains that ever disgraced a goal in this, or perhaps in any of the United States—glorying in his acts of villainy, boasting of his thefts, and of his adroitness in making his escape from confinement; expresses the greatest indifference at what may be his fate; and often observes, that a man is not worthy the name a thief, who dreads the gallows.

B E N N I N G T O N, September 6.

A correspondent from the county of Rutland, informs, that the plan of opening a water communication between Lake Champlain and Hudson's river, has become a subject of much conversation in that and in the northern counties of this state. A company of gentlemen in that part of the country have agreed to make an excursion a few weeks hence, for the purpose of examining the ground between Fortanne and Hudson's river, and determining the practicability of the scheme, by actual mensuration, if necessary. Our correspondent adds, that the practicability cannot be doubted, if a stream of water can be found sufficient to supply a canal, capable of being brought on to the highest ground in the course. Woodcreek is boatable from Lake Champlain to Fortanne, fifteen miles, except the falls at Whitehall, which may easily be locked; from Fortanne to the Hudson is twelve or fourteen miles through a level county.

The advantages to be derived from the accomplishment of such an undertaking, to a fertile country adjacent to lake Camplain, are almost inconceivably great; and the addition of 130 miles inland navigation, through the most fertile and thriving country in this part of America, to the present commercial advantages of New-York, will give them a decided superiority in trade to any place in the union. It is apprehended, should the execution of the scheme be found possible, by actual survey, the expensiveness of the undertaking will be no obstacle to its accomplishment. It is an object worthy the attention not only of individuals but the legislatures both of New-York and Vermont.

B O S T O N, Sept. 30.

Capt. Hopkins, who arrived here yesterday, from Peterburgh, brings accounts of two severe naval engagements between the Russians and Swedes—one of which happened the 4th of July, off Wyburgh, in which the Russians were completely victorious, having taken and sunk 7 line of battle ships and 4 frigates—the other happened on the 13th, off the Burton islands, in which the Russians suffered a very heavy loss. The above account is confirmed by a late arrival at N. York from Petersburgh.

Sunday arrived the ship Mary, Capt. Gremardi, in 39 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Gremardi informs, that the Spaniards have no idea of peace—on the contrary, they are still making every possible preparation for an open and obstinate WAR, early next spring, and that the Spanish Fleet was then out upon a CRUIZE!

In England things yet look war like.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 6.

We mention the following authentic particulars as well, to shew the spirit of enterprize of our countrymen, as the fertility of the soil. Mr. Willard, of Charlestown, No. 4, a short time since, built a barn, 40 feet by 28, raised it, covered it, and put into it *nine hundred* shocks of wheat, all in one day. The shock will produce at least *one thousand* bushels of wheat; and part of the timber of which the barn is constructed, was growing in the field on the above day.

The votes given in on Monday last, in this town, for a Representative to Congress, were, for

Mr. Sedgwick 99—Col. Lyman 21—S. Lyman, Esq. 1.

Amherst, Mr. Sedgwick 37.
Hadley, Mr. Sedgwick 32—Col. Lyman 5.
Goshen, Mr. Sedgwick, the whole, about 30.
Belchertown, Mr. Sedgwick majority.
Williamsburgh, Mr. Sedgwick 31—Col. Lyman 3.
Westampton, Mr. Sedgwick 27.
Norwich, Mr. Sedgwick 23—Col. Lyman 6—S. Lyman, Esq. 9.
Conway, Mr. Sedgwick all, about 35.
Southampton, Mr. Sedgwick 84—S. Lyman, Esq. 4.
Eastampton, Mr. Sedgwick 25.
Westfield, Mr. Sedgwick 35—S. Lyman, Esq. 4—Sam. Fowler, Esq. 17—Col. Lyman 2.
Deerfield, Mr. Sedgwick 27.
Barnardston, Mr. Sedgwick 20—S. Lyman, Esq. 4.

EXTRACT.

A writer in a late London paper, observes,—

"That nothing will contribute more to the rising greatness of America, than that unbounded protection and toleration she holds forth to all sects and descriptions of men. The Roman Catholics, Protestants and Quakers, live there in one common bond of amity, and though there is an established religion in every particular state, the dissenters from it are not precluded from offices either of honour or profit. The liberality of sentiment, by which the celebrated *Washington* has at all times been actuated, was never more apparent than on a recent occasion, when an address was presented to him by the Roman Catholics of America. He assured them, in the character of PRESIDENT of the United States, of the utmost protection of Government, and the same liberty enjoyed by other citizens.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

Tappan & Fowle,

INFORM their Customers that they have just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which make as compleat an Assortment as is to be found in this County—Which they will dispose of at the lowest rate for CASH, FEATHERS, BEES-WAX, Old PEWTER and BRASS, BUTTER, and most kinds of Country Produce.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

William & George Bull,

HAVE by mutual agreement determined to dissolve Partnership by the first day of January next. They therefore most earnestly request all persons indebted by Book, Notes, &c. or have any demands with WILLIAM BULL, GEORGE BULL, or WILLIAM and GEORGE BULL, to call and settle the same by that time, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. will positively be put in suit.

The Flax-Seed MACHINE

Is now in prime order for cleansing—any gentlemen wishing to have their Seed go to Market in good order, may have it done on the following terms, viz. cleansed, headed, lined, nail'd, branded and stored one month after cleansed, and shipp'd to order, free of any expense, except Two Shillings per Hogshead, and pay made easy.

C A S H,
And the Highest Price given for
F L A X - S E E D.

Hartford, Sept. 16, 1790.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of
P O W D E R,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
F L A X - S E E D.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.

Northampton, October 5, 1790.

WANTED,
A quantity of early-made
C H E E S E.
BY
LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of Capt. NOAH LOOK, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

NOAH LOOK, Administrator.

Conway, Sept. 7, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, thin main and tail mixed with gray, natural trotter, eight years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH JULIARD.

Leyden, Sept. 25, 1790.

A SONG.

In imitation of "The Watery God."

THAT power who form'd th' unmeasur'd Seas,
(Not with base trident vainly sways)
Look'd from th' empyrean sky ;
The solid land, th' extended main,
With all their ample realms contain,
Lie naked to his eye.

Fierce Discord shook the earth ! the seas
Enroll'd in one promiscuous blaze
With doubling thunders roar'd !
" Michael ! go forth !"—(the Godhead cry'd)
" Wave my dread engine o'er the tide,
And edge Columbia's sword."

Th' archangel wing'd ethereal rod,
T' obey the mandate of his God,
And reach'd Columbia's shores :
Her dauntless heroes on the wave
Proud Albion's boasted Navy brave
And battle all her powers.

In vain her thousand ships appear
In all the horrid pomp of war,
And thunder round the coast :
Whole squadrons captive led, she view'd,
By force inferiour far subdu'd,
Their Wealth, Fame, Glory, lost !

Amaz'd—the seraph seeks the sky,
And tells the wond'rous tale on high,
All heav'n astonish'd gaze !
Thrones, angles, principalities,
In loud applause, united rise,
And universal praise !

Hail brave Columbians ! sons of Heaven !
To whose all conquering arms tis given
To bend proud tyrants down—
To burst vile slav'ry's iron band—
Guard sacred Freedom ! save your Land
There fix the Goddess' Throne.

No more Albion rule the waves ;
For you the broad Atlantick heaves,
And owes your proud controul :
For you she visits every shore,
Wafts India's treasures—Afric's ore.
And wealth from pole to pole.

They ceas'd—when the Almighty spoke,
(Heaven's adamantine pillars shook
As the dread word went forth)
" Columbia's sons I give to reign,
At home, and o'er the boundless main
Unrival'd lords of Earth !"

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

To the Farmers of America.

AS the present year is one of the most abundant in apples ever remembered in this country, I flatter myself that the following account of the method of making cyder in Gloucester and Hereford, in England, will not be unacceptable to you. It is taken from the verbal information of a gentleman from one of those counties, and founded on his own practical observation and experience.

The apples, when ripe, are gathered and thrown into a large heap, where they lie as long as the season will permit, being covered, to prevent any injury from the frost. The later the cyder is made, the better, as the juices are more perfectly ripened, and there is less danger to apprehend from fermentation. Great care is taken to separate the fruit any wise rotten from the rest. The apples are ground very close, so that the seeds are all broken : this gives the juice an agreeable bitter—the pumice is then pressed through hair bags, and the juice strained through two sieves, the uppermost of hair, the lowermost of muslin. After this the cyder is to be put into open casks, when great attention is necessary to discover the exact time in which the pumice, still remaining in the juice, rises on the top, which happens from the third to the tenth day, according to the greater or less heat of the weather. This body does not remain on the top more than two hours, consequently care should be taken to draw off the cyder before it sinks ; this may be done by means of a plug, observing not to attempt to skim off the pumice as it thereby is precipitated to the bottom. When drawn off, the cyder is put into casks. Particular attention is again required to prevent the fermentation, when, the least inclination towards it is discovered : this may be done by means of a small quantity of cyder spirits, to be regulated by the state of the cyder. In the Month of March, the cyder is again drawn off, when all risk of fermentation ceases. It is then put into good casks, and in three years from that time, is thought fit for bottling. Old wine casks are preferred ; those which contain rum, are always avoided.

A friend to Agriculture.

ANECDOTE.

NOT long since, a sermon was preached by an itinerant Methodist Minister, in a neighbouring town. From the uncommon eloquence of the preacher, and its visible effects upon the audience the hearers had it in contemplation to get it printed, and probably would have done it, had they not been prevented by an old woman, who observed to them—" Ah ! you may print the words, but you can't print the TONE."

A LETTER from a CHINESE LADY to Mrs. ***, of Philadelphia.

Canton, *in the year of the world 10,305, and the third day of the month of peace.*

MADAM,

YOUR letter, together with the samples of the dress of your American ladies, all came safe to hand, by Captain Willet. The size of the *stays*, and the use to which they are applied in your country, have excited the admiration of our whole city. How is it possible that a lady's waist can ever be accommodated to them, when it is impossible to make them fit the waist of a child of two years old ; I should suppose, that so tight a ligature drawn across the bowels and breast, could not fail of producing cholics—asthmas, and consumptions among your ladies. I conceive further, that the disproportion which the stays must create between the lady's waist and her limbs, must be very unseemingly, for who can believe that a lady's arm and body are of the same thickness—and yet, by means of your stays, they are made to appear as if this were really the case. —I hope, after this, you will cease to banter me about the small shoes I sent you, by Captain Barry, some time ago. They do not impose half the restraint upon our bodies, that your stays do your's—These shoes never impair our health, does the change they produce in the size of our feet, offend the eye, by exhibiting disproportion in shape of our bodies. Besides, as the custom of our country forbids our going abroad, we suffer no inconvenience from the want of agility in our feet. We breathe easy in our chambers—we are strangers to the cholic and consumptions—and lavender and volatile salts are wholly unnecessary, to keep us from fainting in warm weather.

The *cushion* is a great curiosity. Soon after its arrival, I prevailed upon my sister to wear it upon her head. But this was not all. After wearing it three days, it excited such an intolerable pain and itching in her head, that she hastily threw it into the fire.

I know not how to describe the ideas that were excited in my mind by the sight of the *Bishop*.—Agreeably to your direction, I fixed it upon my hips, but judge what my feelings were, when I tell you, that my sister and two brothers ran out of the room to avoid me. I pursued them into the court yard, where a new scene of terror opened before me. All the dogs belonged to the house barked at me—the cats squalled as I passed by them—and my favourite parrot nearly broke his cage to fly from me. In this terrible situation, I flew back again into the parlour, and tore the detestable mass of trumpery from behind me. My father came in time enough to prevent my cutting of it in pieces. He took it up, and viewed it attentively and afterwards gave orders to have it sent to Pekin, to be preserved among the articles of *dress* worn by the Tartars before they were civilized by being incorporated with our nation.

We have been told here that you copy the British nation in your dresses and manners. If so, we suppose the report we heard some years ago, that you had become a separate and independent empire, is wholly without foundation.

You laugh at us for our ignorance of many speculative sciences, and particularly for our ignorance of your religion—but what avail your sciences, and your religion, if they do not teach you to submit yourselves to the government of reason ?

What avail your numerous universities and schools of learning, when they do not teach you to manufacture your own cloathing ?—What avail your numerous refinements in government, when none of them have taught you that the first object of all government should be *Justice* ? you complain loudly of the frauds that are committed upon your agents by some of our inferior merchants. Our laws are notwithstanding just. But we are told, that you defraud not only strangers, but even your own citizens by *law*.

What avail your alphabet, and your logick, when neither of them has taught you to make a breakfast, without sending to the East and West-Indies for the materials that compose it ? What avail your boasted free governments, when they have no virtue to prohibit the importation and consumption of a liquor, which we are told destroys many thousands of your inhabitants and carries out of your country many hundred thousand pounds, every year ?

While we avoid all these follies and vices, we have but one wish ; and that is to be preserved, by means of gates and fortifications, from such an intercourse with your country, as shall secure us from the infection of your dresses—sciences—liberty and religion.

From, Madam, your
distant, and unknown,
but sincere friend,
THALISKA TOLUDA.

P. S. I hope you will not hereafter reproach us with the *pass* given to your vessels*. Many of your customs belong to barbarous nations, and all the power, knowledge, and ingenuity of your country can never *hurt* us, while you consume our luxuries, and pay for them with money, obtained by the culture and sale of the necessaries of life.

* *Permit the barbarians to pass the fort ; they can do no harm.*

TO BE SOLD.

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, and SHOP, with half an acre of LAND—situated in Deerfield, within a quarter of a mile of the Meeting-House.—A short credit will be given, and payment made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of

HENRY McNELLY,
(at the *Duck Manufactory, Northampton.*

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				125000
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, 1790.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,	Low prized Linnens,
Fancy do.	Jeans, of best kind.
Light and Dark Chintz,	A great variety of Paper Hangings,
Dark Callicoes,	A few dozen Shawles,
Modes,	Writing Paper,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	Wool Cards,
Cotton Flagg do.	Tobacco,
Shalloons,	Chocolate,
Durants,	Rum,
Tammies,	Sugar,
Worsted Hose,	Tea,
Black and White Plain Gauze,	Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
Do. do. Millinet,	A few barrels of Liver Oil,
Sttinetts,	Providence Lime,
Lastings,	American Duck,
Velvets,	Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying in Montague, containing one hundred acres, a good HOUSE, BARN, & Shoemaker's SHOP, & a good Orchard well watered—Said Farm is well proportioned into ploughing, mowing, pasturing, and wood land ; and is known by by the name of Thomas Grover's Farm.

WILLIAM WARRIN.

N. B. Cash or Neat Cattle will be received in payment.

THE Collector of EXCISE for the County of Hampshire, once more informs all who have not rendered their accounts of Excise, and those who have rendered and not paid, and those who are indebted by bond, and likewise those who are accountable for Excise on carriages, unto the first of May last, that unless they settle with him on or before the second Tuesday of October next, their accounts will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN.

South-Hadley, Sept. 20, 1790.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the first of August last, an indented servant boy, named JOEL ATCHISON, fourteen years old, thick set, freckled face, and brown hair. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to me shall have two-pence reward, and no charges paid. WILLIAM MILLER.

Colrain, Sept. 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 215.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

GRAND CONFEDERATION OF THE FRENCH ON THE Anniversary *of their* Freedom.

A PROCLAMATION was published by the King, on the 13 July, arranging the whole order of the procession, and appointing the Sieur de la Fayette, Major General of the Federation—and in this quality his orders were to be considered as coming immediately from the King. The Sieur de Gouvion was appointed Major General *en second.*

On Tuesday the 13th, the King reviewed the Deputies from the eighty-three Departments of the Nation, on which occasion the populace filled the air with shouts of *Vive le Roi.* Since the arrival of the Deputies at Paris, his Majesty's body guard has been composed of draughts from them, the troops of the line, & Parisian guards.

At the Metropolitan Church, *Te Deum* was performed, with a band consisting of all the performers of the Royal Academy of Music, and those belonging to the various places of public amusement. The Electors, the Representatives of the Commons of Paris, the Deputies of the National Departments, twelve Members of the National Assembly, and a vast concourse of people attended.

By way of introduction to the *Te Deum*, a *Hierodrame*, composed of verses from the Psalms and books of Prophets, applicable to the purpose of the ceremony, was performed. An overture by M. des Augiers, composed for the occasion, communicated the most lively impressions, and produced the grandest effects. The memorable evening that preceded July 14, 1789, was described with all the truth of expressions ; song of victory announced the fall of the baleful Castle where Despotism held his seat—a Citizen called on the victorious people to give thanks to the Supreme Disposer of events—*Populi laudate Deum*, and a grand Chorus, which began the *Te Deum*, answered the call of the citizens.

On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, all the persons appointed to assist in the procession assembled on the Boulevards, between the gate of St. Martin and the gate of St. Antonie, and the

THE PROCESSION

was arranged in the following order :

A Troop of Horse, with a Standard, and Six Trumpets.
One division of the Music, consisting of several hundred instruments.
A Company of Grenadiers.
The Electors of the City of Paris.
A Company of Volunteers.
The Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons.
The Military Committee.
A Company of Chasseurs.
A band of Drums.
The President of the Districts.
The Deputies of the Commons appointed to take from them the Federal Oath.
The Sixty Administrators of the Municipality, with the City Guards.
Second Division of Music.
A Battallion of Children carrying a Standard, with the words,—" *The Hopes of the Nation.*"
A detachment of the Colours of the National Guards of Paris.
A Battallion of Veterans.
The Deputies, of the Thirty-two first Departments of the Nation in alphabetical order.
The ORISLAMME ; or, GRAND STANDARD of the KING, borne by a *Cornette blanche* of France, in the first rank of the Deputies of the troops of the line, composed of
Marischalls of France.
General Officers.
Officers of the Staff,
Subaltern Officers.
Commissioners of War.
Invalids.
Lieutenants of the Marischalls of France.
Deputies of Infantry.
Deputies of Cavalry.
Deputies of Hussars, Dragoons, and Chasseurs.
General Officers and Deputies of the Marine, according to Rank.
The Deputies of the Forty-one last Departments in alphabetical order.
A Company of Volunteer Chasseurs.
A Company of Cavalry, with a Standard and two Trumpets.

The procession being formed in this manner made a most noble appearance ; for the varieties of emblematic ornaments were endless. Every order was marked by distinguished indications of the district from which they came, or the body which they represented ; and in doing this, much fruitful fancy had been employed to make the marks serve for ornament as well as distinction.

The Military Deputies had only their side arms.

In each division a banner indicative of the department, was borne by the oldest person in the first rank, and the ranks were formed eight abreast.

The procession passed along the streets of St. Dennis, of the Feronnerie, St. Hunore, Royale, to the palace of Louis XV. where they halted, and the detachment of the colours of the National Guard of Paris opening to the right and left received into the centre

THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

who were thus surrounded and escorted by the body who had before protected them.

The procession then moved on through the Cours la Reine along the Quay to the bridge of boats, over which they passed, and from whence they entered the Camp de Mars.

In entering the Camp de Mars, the Cavalry marched to the right, and ranged themselves in the exterior line on the opposite side to the entrance. The company of Grenadiers formed under the steps of the Amphitheatre, as well as all the companies that were employed as escorts.

The civil bodies took the place allotted to them in the Amphitheatre. The battallion of children formed about a hundred paces from the Grand Alter, crossing the Camp de Mars, but facing the Alter.

While the National Assembly passed through the Triumphal Arch, the escort of colours passed through the two lateral gates, and the Members took their seats on the right and left of the Chair of State, and the Chair of their own President.

The Battallion of Veterans was placed a hundred paces behind the Alter, across the Camp de Mars, but facing the alter.

The detachment of National Guards, appointed to take the oath, ranged themselves each under the banner, indicative of his place in the Amphitheatre.

The music, now all collected in one immense band, occupied the side of the platform, under the Alter, next to the Invalids—the band of drums the opposite side.

The detachment of Cavalry that closed the procession, formed the exterior line on the side where they entered, opposite to the first detachment.

While the Deputies were taking their seats, the entrances to the tier of elevated benches, that surrounded this immense Amphitheatre, were opened, and the people of all ranks and both sexes, the ladies all drest in white, took their places. These benches, rising thirty in number above one another, and extending an immense way, were capable of containing, as it is said, 300,000 persons.

Their Majesties entered the Camp de Mars through the Military School, and took their places to assist in the ceremony in a superb box erected for the occasion, and elevated about fifteen feet.

The Foreign Ministers took their places in an elegant box near them.

As soon as they were seated, after a solemn invocation to God, the grand standard and all the banners of the several departments were brought up to the platform, and received benedictions—after which they were carried back to their several stations. High Mass was then celebrated. After which the Nation, thus assembled, proceeded to the great object of the day.

The Major-General having announced the Solemnity, the Assembly all rose, and the King approached the Grand Alter, and swore in the presence of God, and of three hundred thousand of his people.

" *I, Citizen, King of the French, do swear that I will employ the whole power delegated to me by the Constitutional law of the State, to maintain the Constitution, and enforce the execution of the law.*"

His Majesty was followed by the President of the National Assembly, who took the oath to the Nation, the Law, and the King, while all the other Members, holding up their right hand, pronounced *Je le jure.*

The *Sieur de la Fayette* (we give him his own appellation) then took the oath for himself, and all the other Deputies of the eighty-three Departments of the National Guards, who, all [illegible]ing, pronounced after him *Je le jure* ; and these words, with uplifted hands were solemnly pronounced by every individual of this immense assembly.

Te Deum was then sung—and never was there an occasion where a solemn thanksgiving to God was more proper, or when it was given with more fervor of devotion, or a purer gratitude of heart. The performance was lofty beyond the powers of description.—Never did France see such an orchestra, and never surely did the world behold such an audience. Their numbers baffled the eye to reckon. Their shouts rent the skies, when, in the enthusiasm of joy, they mingled acclamations of rapture with the effusions of piety, & yet, in their attention to the grand and solemn parts of the national passion, silence, the most profound, testified the interest that they felt, and decorum, order, peace, and concord reigned through the immense multitude.

The ceremony being ended, the procession moved off in the order in which it entered, and then the detachment filed off to the tents in the adjacent grounds, where a collation was provided, of which, strange as it may found, several hundred thousands partook. Every part of the neighbouring country was covered with tents, and in various appointed places dinner and wine were delivered to the poor, gratis.

A grand illumination closed the triumphs of the day—and the only breach of the peace that took place through the whole was provoked by the sudden obstinacy of some inveterate aristocrats, who did not light up their houses, or who had fled with their domesticks, and left their windows dark emblems of their own minds. They fell a prey to the indignation of the populace—and all the massacre of this day, so much dreaded in anticipation, was the massacre of some thousand pannals of glass.

Here for the present we shall stop in our account of this glorious day—we shall only add, that M. D. Orleans attended, and sat in his place as one of the members of the National Assembly. He had gained much popularity by a short appeal to his country, in which he called upon them to try him, if they had any charge to exhibit against him, but to try him, *not by Judges, but by a Jury.*

OF MOROCCO.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Gibraltar to his friend in America, dated June 16, 1790.

" ON the first day of December last, I embarked for the African shore. It may not be unentertaining to you to be informed of the news of that country, being more singular than for many years back. I performed my journey from Tetuan to Tangiers in a shorter time than usual. I set out from Tetuan with my guards about 2 o'clock in the morning. The rivers were so high that we were obliged to swim over them on horse back, at which the Moors are very expert, there being no other conveyance over the lakes & rivers. As soon as day-light appeared I requested my guards to stop, take a pipe, and refresh, which they accordingly did, and although it is against the Mahometan principles to drink any strong liquors yet those who accompanied me, laid Mahomet's rules and instructions aside, and on this occasion, drank so heartily of brandy that they pushed on at a rate not common in that country. Near the end of our journey, at the declivity of a mountain, we fell in with a camp of six thousand Arabian black troops, under the command of Muli Eshaim, one of the Emperor's Sons. With difficulty we got out from among these Ruffians, and I had the pleasure once more to dine with my old friend in Tangiers. On enquiring the reason of the encampment which I have just mentioned, I was informed that it was intended to go against Muli El-Azed, the Emperor's eldest Son, who has been for several years banished Court, although the only one of the Princes that the people admire. He took refuse in the tomb of Muli Absolem. Eshaim on his arrival sent to the principle people of the mountain, where his brother was, and requested that they would immediately dislodge Muli El-Azed, for which purpose his father had sent them a present of 8000 Cobbs. The money they received, and then went to their respective abodes. In three days an Alcayd arrived from them informing Eshaim, that his brother Muli El Azed had taken refuge in the tomb of Muli Absolem, which they considered as the house of God and Mahomet their Prophet, and that they held the same as sacred, and his person as a saint ; he having been at Mecca three different times. Upon this Eshaim requested another interview with the Primo's, at which he begged to know how many soldiers his brother Muli El-Azed had with him. They replied only five attendants. He answered that he knew his brother with fifty men was able to go against any person with five hundred. In this situation affairs rested a considerable time.

The Emperor was much enraged against his Son Eshaim for not endeavouring to dislodge and behead his brother El Azed. Being determined to do it himself, he ordered his army to assemble at Morocco in the beginning of last January, which they did to the number of twenty thousand horsemen and five hundred attendants on foot. He set out from his palace, and after he was two days out, his army, having augmented as he went along, began to mutiny, so that he was obliged to return to Morocco, where he remained until he af-

fembled an army with whom he could trust himself.—He then sent orders to Tangiers to his Son, to meet him at Sallee with his army, consisting as before mentioned of 6000 troops. The Emperor was at the head of sixty thousand. All this preparation was made to go against a poor prince, with only five attendants, who had given his father the greatest assurances that he did not mean to disturb him in his old age, but as the Crown was his undoubted right, he would remain quiet until his death, when he would demand that right which was due to him. During El-Azed's exile he had suffered a great deal, and had it not been for one Arziny, a Tetuan Moor, who had assisted him with cash, he must have become a victim to his father's rage. This Arziny, with thirty families of the same name, were ordered to leave Tetuan, their property confiscated, and all were made beggars. But now comes the happy day for Muli El Azed. His Father, on his journey from Morocco to Sallie, was sent for, to answer to God for his past offences.

The Effendi, who is the Prime Minister, kept his death concealed several days, during which time he sent the treasure with a strong guard to Morocco, and dispatched a Courier to Muli El-Azed, informing him of the death of his Father. El-Azed in an instant ordered himself to be proclaimed in Absolem, Emperor of Morocco, mounts his horse, and goes direct for Tetuan, at which place I was at the time of his arrival.—He was received by every one with open arms, and declared Emperor in all their places of worship. The first order that he gave was, that every Jew in that city should be put to death. This was nearly being carried into execution, but a worthy fellow who had been with him during his exile, requested that he would suspend his order, as being contrary to the laws of *Mahomet and God*. The new Emperor then ordered every man, woman and child of the Jewish religion to be stripped naked, their goods, money and property of every kind to be given to his troops. This was actually done;—and of all the scenes that ever I saw this was the most horrid.—Think within yourself to see thousands of beautiful women going round the streets in the greatest distress, without a single rag of cloaths upon them. My rooms were as full of women as they could stow, and I do declare to you, that every article of cloaths, blankets, sheets, &c. save what I wore, were appropriated to their use. My pen cannot describe to you the horrid situation they were in, *cut, beat*, and *abused* by every rascal they came near. Many hundreds of their women were *ravished* by the black troops. This horrid scene being over, he enquired for the Spanish and English Vice-Consuls, who were both Jews. He ordered them both to be tied up by their heels, there to remain until they died. At the request of the English Admiral, the English Vice-Consul did not suffer, but a much better man, the Spanish, suffered as above.

The many cruelties he has committed would be too much for me to subscribe, or you to read. He next proceeded to Tangiers, Sallee, &c. but in place of acting as he had done at Tetuan, he was advised to exact large sums of money, which was done all along as he past. He is now declared Emperor all over the Empire. It was generally thought he would meet with opposition from some of his brothers, but in place of that wherever he made his appearance they fled.

"Having given you a description of the late Emperor's proceedings against his Son, it will be a natural question, why did he adopt these measures against him?—It was for this reason, principally, his Father was educating and bringing up a very fine girl, at Morocco, to make *his wife*—but his son Muli El-Azed happened to get to bed to her, and she proved *with child*,—for which she was *put to death* and he banished the Court."

Observations on obscurity of birth.

IN a republican and in every free government, where merit, and favour, is the ladder by which we mount to preferment, "virtue alone is true nobility." Why then do mankind rail at each other for obscurity of birth; Are they not originally descending from the same parents; Have not some of the first generals the world ever produced, been men of obscure birth. A shoemaker's son protected Athens against hosts of armed allies. The son of a blacksmith resisted the all powerful charms of gold, while his eloquence revived the drooping spirits of his countrymen, and made the potent king Philip acknowledge, "he did him more harm than all the armies and fleets of the Athenians."

But why such obscure examples?—Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and Franklin was a printer. The one was thrice invested with unlimited authority by his countrymen, and restored the tottering state of Rome. The other disarmed the artillery of heaven of its force and his mind like a mirror, has been said to reflect upon the Deity "a miniature picture of his own works."

It has been said, the poorer class of people are more debauched in their principles—have not the opportunities of gaining knowledge, that the rich have, and of consequence should have no share in the government. Does experience or example warrant the assertion? No, there is no foundation in nature for it.—It exists only in the mind of him who uttered it, there let the phantom die.

What amiable—what admirable times have been! when poverty was accounted a virtue—luxury detested, the love of one's country superior to parental affection—and merit the means of preferment alone!—But how strangely are the minds of men corrupted! Honesty, that god-like virtue, has been derided; villainy has been encouraged; the amor patriæ has been said, "to be no more than the love of an ass for his stall."

But will a revolution never happen? Shall we never see those happy days again? Yes.—They approach fast. America has already astonished the world by the wisdom of her councils. The golden age approaches with rapidity. The foundation has been laid long ago. The parties and political feuds in the several states, should be considered as so many blessings to the citizens; as yet they have done nothing but good. The new constitution proceeded in a great measure from them; they are blasts, to keep alive the political fire: by them knowledge is disseminated through the states. Vanity and ambition have been already disappointed. Titles have been disgraced, and in this land of liberty are declared to be truly ridiculous to all who wear them.

This is the place, where old age will not be blindly worshipped, unless it be an honourable old age. Knowledge and virtue will be revered: superstition shall be banished: agriculture shall be respected: the arts and sciences shall flourish. Legislatures will no longer attempt to govern, without being acquainted with government. They will no longer come "*undi et inermes, nulla cognitione rerum, nulla scientia ornati*."

STOCKHOLM, July 13.

The Finland mail of yesterday, and a messenger from the Duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the defeat of the Swedish fleets by those of Russia, on the 3d and 4th inst.

An unsuccessful attempt made by the King of Sweden, to destroy the Russian coasting squadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Nassau with the Cronstadt division, had already rendered the position of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay, extremely critical, when the scarcity of ammunition, and the want of provisions, made their own ports a measure of necessity.

The King resolved therefore to avail himself of a strong easterly wind, which set in on the 3d, and to set sail with both fleets for Swensk Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate through a narrow pass, and sustain the fire of four Russian line of battle ships, two of which were placed on each side of the Strait. After this it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tschitschahoff's line, which was drawn up along the coast, at a small distance, while his frigates were ranged among the islands which lie near the shore.

The Swedish van, under Admiral Modee, passed the Strait without suffering any essential loss, firing, with great spirit, both broadsides against the enemy. The cannonade from the four Russian ships was, however, so powerful, and continued to be so well supported, that it was resolved by the Duke of Sudermania, to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved so unsuccessful, that the fire ships employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highnesses own line of battle ships, and a frigate both of which blew up.

This accident seems to have caused a degree of confusion among the ships that were to follow, four of which struck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther course along the coast, with a diminished force, the Swedes lost two more ships of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th) on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coasting fleet is not so exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: but it is certain that the King arrived the same evening in Swensk Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having lost six gallies, with eight hundred men (of the Guards) which were taken by the Russians, besides a number of small vessels taken or sunk, reported to amount to sixty.

The number of sailors and soldiers lost in this action are computed to be about seven thousand.

Thirty of the Galley Fleet got into the hands of the Russians.

Of the troops which were on board, the regiment of Guards, the Northeast Chonnener, Uplanders, and Queen's regiment, suffered most.

The Duke of Sudermania was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Accounts from Revel, dated the 7th of July, mention the arrival of two Russian ships of the line there, with one thousand prisoners, amongst them the Swedish Rear Admiral Lejonanken, and fifty six officers.

PARIS, August 20.

A Society of Printers of this city, lately assembled in the Hall of the Cordeliers, to celebrate a funeral *fete* to the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—On a column in the middle of the Hall, was placed the bust of that great man, bearing a civic crown—Underneath appeared a printing press, and other implements of the art he so much honored and cultivated. While an apprentice was pronouncing the eulogy of Franklin, the compositors and others were occupied in printing and distributing copies of it, to a numerous body of citizens who honoured this interesting ceremony with their presence.

The Abbe *Fauchet* has pronounced, in the presence of the Deputies of the National Assembly, and all those of all the confederated departments within the Kingdom, a CIVIC EULOGEUM on Dr. FRANKLIN; which the Representatives of the Commons of Paris, we learn have resolved shall be printed, and transmitted to the Congress of the United States.

LONDON, August 23.

The negociation between England and Spain in George the Second's reign, lasted from the year 1727 to 1739, and after sundry declarations and counter declarations, terminated in a war at last; and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to say, that if France can possibly be drawn into the present dispute, Spain will neither give up the South Sea fishery, nor the trade of the North-West coast of America, without an appeal to the sword. That both Spain and England continue their preparations is certain, and it is as certain that France is arming with the greatest vigour.

A young lad, out of the Highlands in Scotland, happened to step into one of our churches on Sunday last, during divine service, while the organ was playing the Sexton took him by the hand to shew him into a pew. "*You'll excuse me*," says the Caledonian, "*I never learned to dance*."

BALTIMORE, September 17.

Extract of a letter dated at the Croft Mills, July 31.

"On the 19th inst. the Creek Indians killed and scalped Mr. Alexander Neely, and two of his sons within two miles of this place; the old man and one of the boys were brought in alive, but expired in a few hours; they also killed two men about the middle of June last, at the mouth of Stones river."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Ohio, dated July 30.

"Since my last the gentlemen I mentioned to you, are now forming themselves into a company, for the purpose of building three vessels of force, mounting from 24 to 40 twenty-four pounders, completely manned and equipped; they propose to load the same with tobacco, flour, &c. and proceed to sea by the Gulph of Mexico, with a full determination to punish severely every insult which, in violation of treaties, may be offered to the American flag, sailing down the Missisippi.—It is generally supposed they will embark between 12 or 1500 men, in order to assert America's undoubted right to the navigation of the Missisippi."

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"In the Procession of the Confederation from the Thuileries to the Champ de Mars, a man holding a bottle in one hand, and a glass in the other, placed himself in M. de la Fayette's way, filled his glass, and presented it to the General, who, after a short pause, drank it off; the man, struck with the air of hesitation, and thinking he new the motive of it, poured out a glass for himself, and immediately drank it off."

"The rendezvous of the different corps of the Confederation, was at the Boulvards du Temple; from thence they went to join the National Assembly, in the Place of Lewis XV. along the streets of St. Dennis and St. Honore. This procession was a striking sight, but nothing was more moving than when the Deputies of Bearn, passed, through the street de la Feronnerie, arrived at the spot where Henry the Great fell by the hand of a fanatic. They all stopped for a moment in silence, and then payed to this Prince the father of his people the millitary honors, while the loudest plaudits shewed how every citizen interested himself in the moving scene."

Letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to his friend in New-York, dated August 2, 1790.

"DEAR SIR,

"BEFORE your letter of June last was handed to me, we had received information of Congress having accepted of the cession made by North Carolina of this country; and the effects of it are already perceivable upon Cumberland river, the lands having immediately taken rise, and a number of families from Kentucky having wrote to their friends in New District, their intentions of removing themselves to our settlements. Brigadier General Smith has also ordered a guard of 120 men, under the command of Col. Elijah Robertson, to repair to the lower settlements on Holston, by the 1st day of October to escort through the wilderness about five hundred families, who, as he informed, are coming to this country from Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia; this additional number of inhabitants, together with the families who came last spring from Kentuckey, and the New-Englanders who came down the Ohio to us, will add much to our present strength, and will tend also to raise the price of our lands as rapidly as the Kentuckey lands raised in value since the year 1784: this puts me in mind, of an offer made me in Kentuckey in 1783, of a considerable tract of land in the vicinity of which the town of Denville has since been built, for about 10l. per hundred acres, and the same lands sell now for 30 shillings the acre. I have often regretted since that I did not avail myself of so great a bargain, as the same causes under similar circumstances will always produce the same effects, what has happened in Kentuckey, will necessarily be the case in Cumberland, and the more so, as our country is preferable to Kentucky on several accounts; but as you might take this assertion to be only grounded on local prejudices, I must explain the matter to you in such a manner as to leave you no doubts of the advantages we enjoy over Kentuckey. In the first place, therefore, I will candidly confess, that there can be no better or richer soil in this sublunary world than that of Kentucky, but at the same time, that the land is only adapted to the culture of corn and tobacco, which grow there in the greatest perfection. In Cumberland we have land equal in every respect to the richest in Kentuckey, and which produces corn and tobacco as abundantly and in as high perfection; but our lands being more diversified, and our climate more southerly we do raise besides corn and tobacco, all the produce of North-America, viz. cotton, flax, hemp, rice, indigo, wheat, barley, rye, &c. We have still other advantages over Kentuckey, our country is much better watered, our springs being more numerous and our creeks and branches not running dry as they do in Kentuckey; we are also nearer to New-Orleans, which in time must be the market for all our produce and our ranges are more fresh and lasting; besides our situation is such, that separated from Kentuckey by open barrens of upwards of 150 miles, we have nothing to fear from the hostilities of the northern Indian tribes, who extend their excursions so within a [illegible] miles of Lexington, the chief town of Kentuckey, [illegible]. These Indians have never done us any [illegible] since 1779, when our country was first settled [illegible] can ascribe it to no other reason than their apprehension of marching through an open country of so [illegible] extent, where they must be overtaken by our cavalry should they visit us in a hostile manner; true [illegible] that we are exposed to the four southern tribes, but [illegible] of them, the Choctaws and Chickasaws have always been in peace and amity with us; and as to the [illegible] others, the Cherokees and Creeks, we understand [illegible] United States are about making a treaty with them [illegible] which most undoubtedly will make our country safe as [illegible] part of America east of the Apalachians.

[illegible] I am clearly of opinion, my dear sir, that the time [illegible] not very distant when we will be the happiest people [illegible] America; indeed nature seems to have been partially kind to Cumberland, here numbers of salt springs, [illegible] sugar tree with sugar, and banks of the richest iron [illegible] are found in several places, well situated for the [illegible] tion of works. A cotton manufactory is now actually on foot, and the undertakers have been promised [illegible] ready 20,000 acres of land, and a large quantity of [illegible] corn, pork, beef, and cotton annually for the term of [illegible] years, has entered into articles to sell us all kinds [illegible] cotton stuffs as low as they can be bought in the most [illegible] populous cities of America; he proposes also erecting a manufactory of printing linens, and establishing a [illegible] ing mill. When these several works will be [illegible] completed, we shall want little or nothing from any part of America or from Europe; and our exports being considerable in tobacco, wheat, flour, flax, hemp, [illegible] for which we will want but cash in exchange; and [illegible] can afford to deliver our produce down the Missisippi at a lower price than the said articles can be purchased at any of the sea ports, we must undoubtedly [illegible] shortly a market for our produce, and have more [illegible] remaining cash in our country, in proportion to the number of acres of cleared land, than any other part of [illegible] American empire. For five years we have been petitioning the general assembly of North-Carolina [illegible] cede us to Congress, in the full persuasion, that the supreme government of the union, sensible of the importance of the western settlements, would take [illegible] most effectual measures to let us enjoy the free navigation of the Missisippi, agreeable to the tenor of [illegible] definitive treaty of peace; moreover, as we understood that some doubts had been entertained respecting [illegible] validity of the North-Carolina claims to her western lands, our friends in the state legislature took particular care to make it one of the conditions of the cession, that the United States should warrant and guarantee the appropriations of land made by the state in [illegible] ceded territory: this being the case, and Congress having accepted of the cession, upon those terms, they cannot any longer raise any objections to the grants made by Carolina; this circumstance alone has stamped, immediately, a higher value on our rich and fertile lands, which have always rented at ten bushels of corn [illegible] acre. Let me know whether any thing has been [illegible] respecting the navigation of the Missisippi; the western country is so deeply interested in that business, [illegible] a number of conjectures are made daily relative [illegible] that matter. Major Doughty is detached at the mouth of the Tenesee river, where he is actually erecting a fort, assisted by eighty warriors of the friendly Chickasaw nation. Adieu."

OCTOBER 16.

Once More of SPAIN *and* BRITAIN!

The public credulity has been much abused with speculative accounts of the disputes between those two nations—the accounts received since our last, however, appear in the guise of *authenticity*, but are not, even now, [illegible]—the concession made by Spain, is only for the [illegible] taken in Nootka Sound—the right of the English to trade on the North-West coast of N. America, to be the subject of *future litigation*. At present the conduct of Spain does not appear very humiliating—for she has paid only for what she has taken, but the British nation must be greatly disappointed when they find, that Spain is not to pay the expences of the British armament, and that the demand for the vessels taken, was only 200,000l. sterling—whereas the extraordinary expences of fitting the English navy for sea, amount to near Two Millions.

From St. Kitts, we are informed, that the account of [illegible] engagement said to have happened between the English and Spanish fleets, was forged in that place.

SWEDEN and RUSSIA.

The war between the Swedes and Russians greatly interests all Europe—the character of the King of Sweden, as a warrior and hero, has ingratiated him, with [illegible] nations of that character, even his natural enemies; [illegible] first battle, in which Conquell was declared in his favour, gave general joy—the 2d, was feared to have [illegible] a fatal stroke to his fleet—but here we have the satisfaction of detailing a well authenticated victory, to [illegible] equal value:—

On the 9th and 10th of July an obstinate engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish [illegible], which was maintained with firmness on both [illegible]. The action commenced about half past 9 in the morning of the 9th, and continued without intermission [illegible] midnight—at two the next morning the Swedes renewed the attack, and continued the engagement till [illegible]—by which time the Russians were entirely defeated. The Swedes lost two gun-boats, blown up, and a [illegible] vessel sunk by a bomb, the crew saved.

The following is an official account of the Russian frigates and gallies taken or destroyed on the 9th and 10th of July.

Maria frigate, 38 guns, sunk, and lost.
Catharine do. do. aground, but can be repaired.
Constantia do. do. do.
St. Nicholas do. do. sunk.
Petersburg gally, shot between wind and water, but can be repaired.
Five gallies, one sunk and four taken.
No. 4 galley, with three 18 pounders, taken, and repairable.
One galley sunk.
No. 5 galley, one 24 pounder, and two 12 pounders stranded.
One galley with two 24 pounders, & three 12 pounders, ashore, but repairable.
No. 8 galley.
One galley with three 18 pounders, and two eight pounders, do.
One do. sunk.
No. 2 galley, sunk.
One hemmema, repairable.
One chebec, useless.
Two galleys, 1 repairable.
One brigantine sunk.
One galliot, sunk.
Four galliots, 1 sunk, and 3 repairable.
One tschaike, repairable.
Two floating batteries, sunk, eight thirty pounders each.
Four cutters, taken.
Two gun shallops, sunk.
Two advice shallops, taken.

Most of them had guns from 12 to 30 pounders, and the greatest part carrying 30 each of different calibres. One hundred and ten officers, and 2000 men, are made prisoners—amongst whom are the Russian Brigadier Denisow, and the Prince of Nassau's flag Captain.—Trophies, &c. are bringing in every moment.

SPANISH GALLEONS.

On the 2d of July, fourteen vessels arrived in Cadiz harbor from Vera Cruz, New-Orleans, Havanna, Montevieddo, and Campeache—their cargoes consist of 910,686 piastres, 100 marks of wrought silver, 494,896 pounds of tobacco, 615 pounds of castor, 24,510 hides, 60,053 arobes of sugar, 19,770 pounds of coffee, and other merchandize. And on the 6th and 9th, several vessels arrived at Santander and St. Sebastian, from the Isles, with a cargo of 52,815 piastres, and other merchandise.

BOSTON, October 7.

In most of the late British papers (observes a correspondent) there are intermixed with a few compliments, a considerable number of ill natured reflections upon the French; and their late glorious revolution. It seems to be the wish of some men to make the world believe that the nation is only changing a monarchical for a mob government, not considering that the disorders they reprobate dwindle into nothing when compared with the effects of past revolutions, of infinitely less consequence, in other countries. Perhaps a person on the spot who had leisure and opportunity to investigate the source of these invectives against the French, would find them originating from a no better motive than jealousy in the English *that the French have become a freer nation than themselves*.

We have the satisfaction to assure the public, from good authority, that SAMUEL HADLOCK, the person who was convicted by the Supreme Court at Pownalborough, of murdering Mr. ELIAB LITTLEFIELD GOTT, but who made his escape, was on Saturday last committed to Portland goal. He was taken at Long-Island, near Mount Desert. In taking him he wounded one man, (William Norwood) with a bayonet—it is feared the wound will prove mortal. Hadlock says he was unjustly condemned but does not blame the Court or jury,—the witnesses he says did not swear truly.

WORCESTER, October 30.

We hear from Petersham, that on Thursday last, a child of Mr. Martin Rice, having removed the covering of a well which was not secured by a curb, fell in, and was unfortunately drowned.—We hope this melancholly accident will be a warning to others whose wells are not better secured.

Mr. Joseph Barber, of Warwick, has raised the present season, three pompions of a very remarkable size; one of them weighed 85lb. and measured five feet and nine inches in circumference—another weighed 56lb. and the other 50lb. all from one hill.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 13.

VOTES for a Federal Representative, for the District of Hampshire and Berkshire, in addition to what was published in our last, viz.—

County of *Hampshire.*

	Mr. Sedgwick.	S. Lyman.	Col. Lyman
Hatfield,	35		
Whately,	12		
Granby,	13		
Springfield,	25	38	
Longmeadow,	25	36	
West Springfield,	8	47	27
Southwick,	9 Fowler 11	0	1
South-Hadley,	12	9	
Chester,	25		
Heath	15		
Leyden,	20		
Blanford,	47	14	
Chesterfield,	20	2	9
Ludlow,		27	
Norwich,	23	9	6
Cumington,	36		
Worthington.	60		
Greenfield,	25	3	
Granville,	28	9	
Orange,	24		
Warwick,	39	6	
Montague,	17		
[illegible]	18		
Pelham,	11	61	
Shelburne,	56		

County of *Berkshire.*

	Mr. Sedgwick.	S. Lyman.	Bacon.	Skinner.
Stockbridge,	95		12	
Lenox,	25			12
Washington,	14			
Lee.	24	1	43	2
Great-Barrington,	39	1		
Sheffield,	62	10	2	
Pittsfield,	65			2
New-Marlboro'	50			
West-Stockbridge,	54		5	
Tyringham,	6		12	
Windsor,	50			
Lanesborough,	97			
New-Ashford,	16			
Williamstown,	15	1		32
Hancock,	22			
Richmond,	54		3	
Alford,	11	5		
Bethlehem,	27		2	
Dalton,	0		12	2
Partridgefield,	35			
Becket,	27		2	
Lenden,	28			

There were a few scattering votes in the above towns.

Sentiments of a French Author.

The Americans, says a Traveller, very much delight in *pudding*. This is the favourite dish; not only of the Clergy, but of the people in general. Provided there be a pudding upon the table, no matter what are the other dishes; they are sure to make a feast. They think themselves so happy when they have a *pudding* before them, that if any would tell a friend he is arrived in a lucky juncture, the ordinary salutation is "Sir, I am glad to see you—you are come in *pudding time*."

MARRIED—Rev. PAYSON WILLISTON, of Easthampton, to Miss NANCY BIRDSEYE, of Stratford, Connecticut.

*** WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

CHARLES Emanuel, duke of Savoy, had some pretentions to the city of Geneva, and endeavoured, in the beginning of the last century, to seize upon it by surprize: for this purpose he assaulted it, in the night time, but the success did not answer his expectations; the alarm being spread, before a sufficient number of assailants were got upon the wall. The inhabitants beat immediately "to arms," and soon repulsed the besiegers, who were too weak to resist the united efforts. Those who had the misfortune of falling into their hands, were condemned to suffer an ignominious death. Amongst the prisoners, there was an officer of distinction. The news of his fate was soon carried to the ears of his spouse, who although big with child, flew to the place destined for the execution of her husband, and on her knees craved the permission of embracing him for the last time. This demand was cruelly denied her, and the officer was hanged before her eyes, without its being possible for her to approach him. She followed, however, the corpse of her husband to the spot where it was to be exposed. There she sat down before the mournful spectacle, and persisted in remaining there; it not being possible for any one to prevail on her to take food or nourishment, or, to draw her attention one moment from the cherished body—till death (which she impatiently waited) came at last, and shut her eyes for ever.

William & George Bull,

HAVE by mutual agreement determined to dissolve Partnership by the first day of January next. They therefore most earnestly request all persons indebted by Book, Notes, &c. or have any demands with WILLIAM BULL, GEORGE BULL, or WILLIAM and GEORGE BULL, to call and settle the same by that time, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. will positively be put in suit.

The Flax-Seed MACHINE

Is now in prime order for cleansing—any gentlemen wishing to have their Seed go to Market in good order, may have it done on the following terms, viz. cleansed, headed, lined, nail'd, branded and stored one month after cleansed, and shipp'd to order, free of any expence, except Two Shillings per Hogshead, and pay made easy.

C A S H,
And the Highest Price given for
FLAX-SEED.
Hartford, Sept. 16, 1790.

C A S H

Paid for
Old GOLD
and
Old BRASS
By SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Oct. 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, thin main and tail mixed with gray, natural trotter, eight years old, The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH JULIARD.
Leyden, Sept. 25, 1790.

The FUNERAL.

SEE the pall-supporting hearses
All in undertaking show:
See the train of sable-wearers
Acting every mode of woe!

Silent crouds the spot surrounding,
Call'd the grand receiver's dome;
Dismal-telling tenor sounding,
Fellow-mortals! follow home!

List! oh, list! ye state declaimers,
On whose words the many dwell:
Place-bestowing, patriot tamers,
Hark! oh, hark!—'tis grandeur's knell.

Heralds loud proclaim the honors
Of this once-puissant past:
Tell his titles!—count his manors!—
Lord of only this!—at last.

View the tomb with sculpture splendid,
View the sod with briars bound;
Here—the face of finery's ended!
All are equal under ground.

Fashions here their envies vanish'd:
Beauties here can't plead their forms:
Here—precedencies are banish'd:
Offals, all, to odious worms.

Wise folks, weak ones—poor and wealthy,
Tenant, unremitting, graves;
Haughty, humble, sick and healthy—
Briton's sons and Asia's slaves.

Gloom no more the brow with sorrow;
Meet the moment come what may:
If we're all to die to-morrow,
Let us live, my lads, to day.

We'll not lavish life's expences,
Nor be niggards while we pay;
Let us please, not pall, our senses:
This is reason's holiday.

Here, to dunces bid defiance—
Affectations disapprove:
Here's my toast—the grand alliance—
Friendship, freedom, wit and love.

ADDRESS *from the* HEBREW CONGREGATION *in the State of Rhode-Island, to the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

SIR,

PERMIT the children of the stock of Abraham to approach you, with the most cordial affection and esteem for your person and merits—and to join with our fellow-citizens in welcoming you to Newport.

With pleasure we reflect on those days—those days of difficulty and danger, when the GOD of Israel, who delivered David from the peril of the sword, shielded your head in the day of battle:—And we rejoice to think, that the same spirit, who rested in the bosom of the greatly beloved Daniel enabling him to preside over the provinces of the Babylonish Empire, rests, and ever will rest, upon you, enabling you to discharge the arduous duties of Chief Magistrate in these States.

Deprived as we heretofore have been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now, with a deep sense of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all events) behold a government erected by the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE—a government which to bigotry gives no sanction—to persecution no assistance; but generously affording to ALL liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship—deeming every one, of whatever nation, tongue or language, equal parts of the great governmental machine. This so ample and extensive federal Union, whose basis is philanthropy, mutual confidence and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the great GOD, who ruleth in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatsoever seemeth him good.

For all the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy under an equal and benign administration, we desire to send up our thanks to the Ancient of Days, the great Preserver of men—beseeching him, that the angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the promised land, may graciously conduct you through all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life; and when, like Joshua, full of days and full of honour, you are gathered to your fathers, may be admitted into the Heavenly Paradise, to partake of the water of life, and the tree of immortality.

Done and signed, by order of the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, Rhode-Island, August 17, 1790.

MOSES SEIXAS, Warden.

THE ANSWER.

To the HEBREW CONGREGATION *in* Newport Rhode-Island.

Gentlemen,

WHILE I receive with much satisfaction your address, replete with expressions of affection and esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you, that I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced in my visit to Newport, from all classes of citizens.

The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are past, is rendered the more sweet, from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security. If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favoured, we cannot fail, under the just administration of a good government, to become a great and happy people.

The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves, for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. ALL possess alike liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of the inherent natural rights: For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction—to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection, should deam themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow, that I am pleased with your favourable opinion of my administration, and fervent wishes for my felicity. May the children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants; while every one shall sit in safety under own his vine & fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the Father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations usefull here, & in his own due time and way everlastingly happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE FIFTH.

SCHEME

Of the FIFTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669 Prizes.				8569
3331 Blanks.			Deduction,	1414
5000 Tickets.				10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before Thursday, the 28th of October next.

TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Managers.

Boston, 1790.

William & George Bull,

Have a small Consignment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale, for barrell Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax-Seed, Flax, and Tow Cloth, viz.

Stormont Callicoes,
Fancy do.
Light and Dark Chintz,
Dark Callicoes,
Modes,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Flagg do.
Shalloons,
Durants,
Tammies,
Worsted Hose,
Black and White Plain Gauze,
Do. do. Millinet,
Stinetts,
Lastings,
Velvets,

Low prized Linnens,
Jeans, of best kind.
A great variety of Paper Hangings.
A few dozen Shawles,
Writing Paper,
Wool Cards,
Tobacco,
Chocolate,
Rum,
Sugar,
Tea,
Iron Ware, &c. as usual.
A few barrels of Liver Oil,
Providence Lime,
American Duck,
Pot Ash Kettles.

Hartford, August 28, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

TO BE SOLD.

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, and SHOP, with half an acre of LAND—situated in Deerfield, within a quarter of a mile of the Meeting-House.—A short credit will be given, and payment made easy to the purchaser. Enquire of

HENRY McNELLY,
(at the *Duck Manufactory, Northampton.*

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active BOY, about 15 years of age. Enquire of EZEKIEL BASCOM of Greenfield,

Sept. 14, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Omission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

Tappan & Fowle,

INFORM their Customers that they have just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which make as compleat an Assortment as is to be found in this County—Which they will dispose of at the lowest rate for CASH, FEATHERS, BEES-WAX, Old PEWTER and BRASS, BUTTER, and most kinds of Country Produce.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of

P O W D E R,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
F L A X - S E E D.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.

Northampton, October 5, 1790.

WANTED,

A quantity of early-made
C H E E S E.
BY
LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Sept. 1790.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of Capt. NOAH LOOK, late of Conway, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

NOAH LOOK, Administrator.

Conway, Sept. 7, 1790.

A second-hand
Fall-back C H A I S E,
TO BE SOLD.
Enquire of the Printer.

TICKETS,
IN THE
Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery,
may be had of
Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE,
AND
EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire.
NORTHAMPTON.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Remarks on the state of American Manufactures and Commerce, by W. BARTON.

THE great importance, considered in a national point of view, of encouraging manufactures and the useful arts, in this extensive and growing republic, is now so generally acknowledged, as to admit of no controversy. Many able pens have been employed, in demonstrating the good policy of the measure: and the essays we have made, in the establishment and progress of divers valuable branches of manufacture, within three or four years past, already evince the practicability of our succeeding upon a more enlarged scale. Experiment has justified the theories of those writers, who have uniformly asserted, that the institution of manufactories in the United States, would be so far from impeding the progress of agricultural improvements, that they would mutually benefit each other—turn our commerce into a profitable channel—and eventually promote the wealth and prosperity of the country at large.

It cannot but afford a great degree of satisfaction to the well-wishers of the union, when they observe the spirited exertions which have been made by our citizens, since the peace, to institute many new extensive manufactures; and the rapid advances towards perfection, in those heretofore established in several of these states. Among the most important of our manufactures may be reckoned the following: shipbuilding—flour, malt liquors—fabricks of wool, flax, hemp, and cotton—iron and steel, under various modifications; a principle one of which, is the article of nails—leather, and the numerous fabrics of this material—paper, and the printing of books, &c.—pasteboard (including playing cards)—parchment—pot (and pearl ashes*—tobacco and † snuff—beaver hats of a very superior quality, and hats of other kinds—cabinet ware and carpenters' work—thread, cotton, and worsted hosiery—wool and cotton cards—cables and cordage—coaches, chariots, and carriages of other kinds—clocks and watches—printing types—brass-founders' ware—pewterers' and tin plate workers' ware, coppersmiths' ware—plumbers' work—silver plate and jewelers' ware—glass—potters' ware—gunpowder—cheese and butter—callico, linen and cotton printing—indigo—oil‡—lumber§—tar, &c. soap and candles—glue—silk—refin'd sugars—starch and hair powder—whips and canes—book-binding—brushes of all kinds—surveyors' compasses, with a variety of mathematical and optical instruments of various sorts—divers kinds of drugs—distilled liquors, —cider, &c. &c. &c.

Some of these ‖ materials, which are themselves the product or fabric of manufactories, give employment to workmen in various branches of business. Thus ship-building employs (besides the builder) carpenters, sailmakers, smith, painters, carvers, plumbers, &c. Leather, (comprehending the several kinds of this article) is wrought up into shoes and boots, sadlery, breeches and gloves, coverings of trunks and books, &c. Paper and pasteboard are used by the printer, paper-hanging maker, book-binder, card-maker, &c. And, in this manner, the product of one manufacture serves as a material, in the fabrication of others; thus furnishing employment and a comfortable subsistence to a numerous body of valuable citizens.

The materials, employed in the greater part of our manufactories, are almost wholly the product of this country. These, if exported in their crude or unwrought state, would yield comparitively small returns.

The labour and ingenuity bestowed upon the fabric, by the manufacturer, create, in most cases, the greater part of its value: and, therefore, the industry and genius of our mechanics and artisans may be considered as a valuable portion of the productive stock of our country. Their numbers add to the national strength—and their labor to the wealth of the union generally, and of our towns in particular: they defray their proportion of the public expenses, and by creating a demand for the product of our farms in a twofold point of view, give additional value to landed property.

Ship building is a branch of manufacture which bids fair to arrive at great perfection in this country. The beauty, cheapness and excellence of American ships, are too well known to need any comment. This is a business that appears to be peculiarly well adapted to the American States. Within the country, are to be obtained all the materials—even the sail cloth; which is now manufactured at Boston, in large quantities, and of a superior quality. Mr. Shaw's ship the Massachusetts, of 800 tons burthen, designed for the East India trade, was furnished with cordage and sail-cloth from the Boston factory; taking of the latter article, nearly 12000 yards. Besides this ship, three other Indiamen have been wholly clothed with it; as well as a great number of other vessels, of different descriptions. The sail-cloth made at Boston factory, is from no. 1 to no. 8. inclusive; and it is expected that 2000 yards, per week, will be supplied from thence.

Breweries are multiplying very rapidly; and spiritous liquors, so destructive of health, are giving way to* the increasing use of porter, ale and beer—There are it is said; fourteen breweries in the city of Philadelphia alone.

The manufacture of woolen cloth is, as yet, quite in its infancy among us; but enough has been done in this way, to shew that much more may be accomplished by industry and perseverance, aided by a little enterprise. Excellent cloth is made in † Connecticut: and the woolen manufactory, established at Watertown in Massachusetts, under the direction of mess. Faulkner and Co. promises great success. It is hoped our farmers will redouble their attention to the raising of sheep.

The manufacture of cotton is encouraged in several of the states. This commodity is the growth of the southern states; and it cannot be doubted, that they will find it their interest to promote its culture and manufacture. In the eastern and middle states, it will answer very well to work up even the foreign cotton, into jeans, fustians, corduroys, &c.

The culture of hemp and flax deserve particular attention. From these large supplies of cordage, and ‡ linnen cloth of various kinds, may be drawn; and the flaxseed is besides an object of considerable importance, as an article of export.

Iron may be deemed one of the staple commodities of this country; as the United States abound with this article, of an excellent quality. This invaluable metal is of such extensive and indispensable use, that it may be justly esteemed one of the greatest sources of wealth we possess: and there is scarcely any material, that employs so great a number of artisans and mechanics, in a variety of manufactures. All the coarse and heavy manufactures of this article may be advantageously carried on among ourselves; besides which, there are many others, § lately introduced, which are found to answer very well. It is supposed, that, in the three states of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, there are manufactured annually, about three hundred an fifty tons of steel, and six hundred tons of plate iron and nail-rods. Nails are becoming an object of export; and this is also the case with wool and cotton cards, & several other articles of American manufacture.

Our fabrics of leather might be rendered much more valuable to the United States, than they are at present, if the farmers would employ oxen more generally in husbandry; and if buckskin breeches were as commonly worn, as their wear is economical—the manufactures of tanned leather are, notwithstanding, very prosperous.

Paper is now supplied in such large quantities, and on so good terms, principally from paper-mills in the middle states, that the importation of foreign paper is nearly at an end. In Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, there are sixty three * paper-mills; in which are made, annually, about 250,000 dollars worth of paper. The enterprise and spirit of our printers deserve particular commendation: at the same time that they are promoting the useful manufactories, connected with their own business, they are a principal means of disseminating useful knowledge throughout the union. Newspapers are now established in all our considerable towns; the museum and a magazine are published, monthly in this city; and are well conducted—besides two or three miscellanies of the same kind, in other parts of the continent: valuable European works are frequently re-printed in America:—and Mr. Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, is now engaged in reprinting the Encyclopædia, upon an improved plan, from the last British edition of that extensive work—The † execution of the undertaking, hitherto, is in such a stile as fully merits the liberal patronage it has obtained from a discerning public. There are actually at press in different parts of the union no less than five or six editions of the bible—one by Mess. Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, of New-York—one by Mr. Thomas, a most excellent printer, at Worcester, Massachusetts, whose performances reflect credit on his profession, as well as on himself, and have deservedly gained him the character of the American Baskerville—one by Mr. Young of this city—and one by the printers of the museum.

Paper-hangings, equal in quality and cheapness to any imported, are manufactured in large quantities by Mr. William Poyntell and Messieurs Le Collay and Chardon, at Philadelphia; by Messieurs Mackay and Dixey, at Springfield in New-Jersey; and at other places in the union.

A great progress has been made in the manufacture of hosiery, in this country; and, with proper encouragement, much more may be accomplished in that branch. Mr. Burnaby (in his travels through the middle settlements of North-America, in the year 1759 and 1760) notices the highest estimation in which the Germantown stockings were then held: and this gentleman mentions his having been credibly informed, that two years before that period, there were manufactured in that town, sixty thousand dozen pair; the common retail price of which was a dollar per pair. This, however, is conceived to be a mistake—it is probable, that six thousand dozen pair was ment, as a redundant cypher (perhaps an error of the press) makes the difference. Admitting this to be the case—and supposing that stockings of such a quality, manufactured abroad, would have cost the importer six shillings and three pence, or five-sixths of a dollar per pair; the actual saving to the country, by that number, amounted to 60,000 dollars. Besides this, a number, of valuable citizens were supported by the manufacture, and the raw materials were supplied from our farms. The writer of this paper does not know what quantity of hosiery is annually made at Germantown; but great improvements are daily making there, in this manufacture—worsted, cotton, and thread stockings of an excellent quality and fabric, may be purchased at that place (and twice a week at the market-house in this city,) at very reasonable prices.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* The value of pot and pearl ashes exported from Boston, in the year 1787, is estimated at 103,385½ dollars. In the following year there were exported from New-York, 13,124 barrels of pot ash; which, at a very low valuation was worth 200,000 dollars.

† Foreign snuff was imported in very considerable quantities, before the revolution; but now the country is amply supplied with this article by our own manufacturers. Anderson (in his history of commerce) asserts, that before the war, the annual import of tobacco into Great-Britain, from Virginia and Maryland, amounted to 96,000 hogsheads, of which 13,500 were consumed in that kingdom, and the remaining 82,500 were exported from thence to other parts of Europe. This trade alone employed 330 ships, and 3,960 seamen.

‡ The oil exported from Boston, in the year 1787 amounted to 229,626½ dollars, in value.

§ The lumber of all kinds exported from Boston, in the year 1787, is estimated at 214,367 dollars value.

‖ In the museum for September, 1787, is a list of raw materials and native productions, which now are or may readily be furnished by the United States of America; and of such articles, and branches of manufactures and the useful arts, as are best adapted to the resources and situation of this country—for home consumption and use, and for exportation.

* The increasing demand for malt liquors, has induced our farmers to cultivate larger crops of barley; and our breweries may be amply suplied with excellent malt, of home manufacture. Hops, equal to any in the world, are produced in this country.

† Upwards of 5000 yards of woolen cloth were manufactured at Hartford, between the 1st of Sept. 1788, and the 1st of Sept. 1789,—some of which was of so excellent a quality, as to sell for five dollars per yard. See the Museum for Jan. 1790. p. 24.

‡ In the year 1701, the linen and linen yarn, exported from Ireland, amount to no more than £53,000 sterling; &, in the year 1771, the amount was £1,895,000 sterling.

§ Mill saws, saws of other kinds, & files, are manufactured in the best manner (and, at least, as cheap as they can be imported) by Mr. John Harper of this city. Stirrup-irons, bridle-bits, and other articles of sadlery ware—by Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Lancaster, in this state, who conducts this branch on a large scale. Locksmiths' work and cutlery are executed by many ingenious workmen, in different parts of the union, particularly in this state.

* 2,000 dollars, per annum, are paid for rags, to supply the paper-mills in Connecticut; and there are annually manufactured in that state, above 5,000 reams of paper, besides pasteboard, presspapers, &c. the value of which is upwards of 9,000 dollars. (See the museum for January, 1790, page 24.)

† The paper is of American manufacture—the types were cast by Messrs. Baine, of Philadelphia—and the plates are engraved by Mr. Robert Scot, also of this city.

From a London Paper of July 24.

Account of the late Mr. JOHN LEDYARD, *a celebrated Traveller.*

MR. LEDYARD was an American by birth, and seemed from his youth to have felt an invincible desire to make himself acquainted with unknown or imperfectly discovered regions of the globe. For several years he had lived with the Indians of America, had studied their manners and had practised in their school the means of obtaining their protection, and of recommending himself to the favor of savages. In the

humble situation of corporal of marines, to which e submitted rather than relinquish his pursuit, he had made with Captain Cook the voyage round the world, and feeling on his return an anxious desire of penetrating from the Northwestern coast, which Cook had partly explored, to the eastern coast, with which he himself was perfectly familiar, he determined to traverse the vast continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. His first plan for the purpose was that of embarking in a vessel which was prepared to sail on a voyage of commercial adventure to Nootka Sound, on the western coast of America; and with this view he expended in seastores the greatest part of the money which his chief benefactor Sir Joseph Banks, (whose generous conduct the writer of this narative has often heard him acknowledge) had liberally supplyed. But the scheme being frustrated by the rapidity of a custom house officer, who had seized and detained the vessel for reasons which, on legal enquiry proved to be frivalous, he determined to travel over land to Kamschatka, from whence the passage to the western coast of America is extremely short. With not more than ten guineas in his purse which was all that he had left, he crossed the British channel to Ostend, and by the way of Denmark and the Sound proceeded to the capital of Sweden; from whence as it was winter, he attempted to traverse the Gulph of Bothnia on the ice, in order to reach Kamschatka by the shortest way; but finding when he came to the middle of the sea that the water was not frozen, he returned to Stockholm, and taking his course northward walked into the Arctic circle, and passed round the head of the Gulph, descended on its eastern side to Peterburgh.

There he was soon noticed as an extraordinary man. Without stockings or shoes, and in too much poverty to provide himself with either, he received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Portuguese Ambassador. To this invitation it was probably owing that he was able to obtain the sum of twenty guineas for a bill on Sir Joseph Banks, which he confessed he had no authority to draw, but which, in consideration of the business that he had undertaken, and of the progress that he had made, Sir Joseph, he believed would not be unwilling to pay. To the Ambassador's interest it might also be owing that he obtained permission to accompany a detachment of stores which the Empress had ordered to be sent to Yakutz, for the use of Mr. Billings an Englishman at that time in her service.

Thus accommodated, he travelled eastward thro Siberia 6000 miles to Yakutz, where he was kindly received by Mr. Billings, whom he remembered on board Capt. Cook's ship in the situation of Astronomer's servant, but to whom the Empress had now entrusted the scheme of northern discovery.

From Yakutz he proceeded to Oczakow, on the coast of the Kamschataka sea; from whence he meant to have passed over to that peninsula, and to have embarked on the eastern side in one of the Russian vessels, that trade on the western shores of America; but finding that the navigation was completely obstructed by the ice, he returned again to Yakutz, in order to wait the conclusion of winter.

Such was his situation, when in consequence of suspicions not hitherto explained, or resentments for which no reason is assigned, he was seized in the Empress's name by two Russian soldiers, who placed him in a sledge, and conveyed him in the depth of winter through the deserts of North Tartary, left him at last on the frontiers of the Polish dominions. As they parted they told him that if he returned to Russia he would certainty be hanged; but if he chose to go back to England, they wished him a pleasant journey.

In the midst of poverty, covered with rags, invested with usual accompanyment of such cloathing, worn with continual hardship, exausted by disease, without friends without credit, unknown, and full of misery, he found his way to Koingsburg. There in the hour of his utmost distress, he resolved once more to have recourse to his old benefactor; and he luckily found a person who was wiling to take his draft for five guineas on the President of the Royal Society.

With this assistance he arrived in England, and immediately waited on Sir Joseph Banks, who told him, knowing his temper, that he believed that he could recommended him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

Mr. Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa, as soon as he had explored the interior parts of North-America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. Before I had learnt from the note the name and business of my visiter, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye. I opened the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the rout, by which I was anxious that Africa might, if possible be explored. He said he should think himself singularly fortunate to be entrusted with the adventure. I asked him when he would set out?—To-morrow morning was his answer.

On this grand adventure Mr. Ledyard left London on June 30th, 1788, and reached Cairo, in Egypt on the 19th of August, from whence he transmitted such accounts to his employers as plainly shewed he was a traveller of observation and reflection, endowed with a soul for discovery, and formed for achievements of hardihood and peril. He had promised his next communication from Sennar, about 600 miles south of Cairo; but death put an end to the hopes that were entertained of his projected journey.

We shall conclude this short sketch with Mr. Ledyard's character of the female sex: "I have always remarked that women, in all countries, are civil, obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timerous and modest; and they do not hesitate like men to perform a generous action. Not haughty, arrogant, nor supercilious, they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable to err than man, but generally more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, either civillized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decorum and friendship, without receiving a decent and a friendly answer—with men it has been otherwise.

"In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and chorlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spreading regions of the wandering Tarter: if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick the women have been friendly to me and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue (so worthy in the appallation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught—and if hungry, I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

AN ADDRESS

From the Citizens of the United States of America, delivered before the National Assembly, by Mr. WILLIAM H. VERNON, at their session on Saturday, P. M. 10th July, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

STRUCK with admiration, at seeing the developement and extention of their own principles in this happy country, the citizens of the United States of America, now in Paris, most ardently solicit the favour of approaching the holy alter of liberty, and of testifying to the National Assembly, that lively gratitude and profound respect which is due to the fathers of a great people, and the benefactors of the human race. The Western Star, which from distant regions diffused its radiance, now unites its beams with those of the glorious sun, which pours torrents of light over the empire of the French—finally to illuminate the universe.

The force of truth is irresistable, and the celerity of its progress beyond calculation.—We have been led to believe, and we wish it sincerely, that the blessings of liberty might one day be appreciated; that nations would arouse from their lethargy and reclaim the rights of man in a voice which men could not stifle: We have been led to believe that luxury and the lust for domination would loose their illusive charms; that the Chiefs, the Kings, the Gods of the earth, would renounce the idolatrous distinctions lavashed upon them, to mix with their fellow citizens and rejoice in their happiness: We have been led to believe that religion would be difrobed of its borrowed terrours, and that she would throw aside the murdering implements of intolerance and fanaticism; and assume the sceptre of peace. These events are accelerating in a manner truly astonishing, and we feel a joy, inexpressible and hitherto unknown, in finding ourselves before the venerable assembly of the heroes of humanity, who so successfully have fought in the field of truth and virtue.

May the tender emotions of an approving conscience, together with the blessings of a happy and grateful people, be the reward of your generous efforts! May the Patriot King, who has so nobly sacrificed with you upon the alter of his country, partake amply of the fruit! The monarch, who in commencing his career diffused his blessings on distant nations, is well worthy to exchange the fascinating charms of arbitrary power for the love and gratitude of his fellow citizens. In regenerated France, well may he be called the first *King of the French*, but in the language of the universe, be will be called the first *King of Men*.

We have but one wish more to form; which is, Gentlemen, that you would permit us the honour to assist at the august ceremony which is to secure forever the happiness of France. When the French fought and bled with us under the standard of liberty, they taught us to love them; now that the establishment of the same principles brings us nearer to each other, and unites us in the bands of friendship, we find in our hearts no other sentiment, than the endearing one of brothers and fellow citizens. It is at the foot of this same alter, where the representatives and the soldier-citizens of a vast powerful empire, pronounce the oath of fidelity *to the Nation, to the Law, and to the King*, that we will swear an eternal friendship to the French; yes, to all the French, faithful to the principles which you have consecrated;—For like you, gentlemen, we cherish liberty—like you we love peace.

Signed by—*Joel Barlow, Samuel Blackden, Paul Jones, James Swan, Thomas Appleton, Benjamin Jarvis, George Howell, Coutee, Anderson, Harrison, J. Lewis, George Washington Green, William H. Vernon.*

THE ANSWER.

[*The following is the answer of the President of the National Assembly, to the foregoing Address.*]

"GENTLEMEN,

"IT was by aiding you in the acquisition of freedom, that the French learned to know it, and to love it. The hands that have broken the shackles of freedom are not made to wear them. The French nation are in this respect, indeed, more fortunate than the American, owes her victory to the virtue and patriotism of her King; while seas of blood were the price of yours. Courage burst asunder your chains—reason has dissolved ours. Your country was the first throne of liberty, now she supports herself on the two hemispheres!"

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

A DISCOURSE UPON HORSE SHOES,

By Opay Mico, one the Indian kings, from the Creek country, lately departed from this city.

(Translated from the Telassee Language.)

WHEN I first arrived in this town, the residence of the Beloved Chief and the Great Council of the Thirteen Fires, my attention was very much attracted by those huge floating machines, in which the white men pass over the immense waters from country to country, and even (they tell me) to those remote regions of the east. My imagination was besed in contemplating the wisdom and sagacity, not only of those who have with so much art constructed these machines, but also of those men who are entrusted with the management and direction of them on the face of such a dangerous and vastly extended element as my understanding tells me the ocean must be. How, said I, is it possible for them, when once they have left the main shores, to direct the prow with so much art and precision to some small spot of earth, placed like a hill in the midst of the unfathomable waters! Doubtless they must be possessed of sagacity superior to the rest of mankind.

Such were my reasonings at that time. But I have since discovered, that the men of the present age possess the accumulated knowledge of the thousands that have elapsed. Every past century has been gaining, little by little, and the weight of all their knowledge has fallen upon the men of the time in which we now live.

On a certain day my curiosity led me in (company with my interpreter) to go on board one of those big canoes. I was surprised to find it furnished like a house, accomodated with every necessary for passing many months with comfort on the great ocean which roll over the immeasurable spaces towards the east. My various enquiries were amply gratified by the commander, through the mouth of my interpreter. He seemed particularly complaisant to me, as being a stranger and endeavoured to make me comprehend particularly the use of every part of the furniture that was subservient to the navigating and manoeuvering of his vessel.

Indeed my own simple reason and observation could, in some degree, account for the end and design of the greater part of the objects that I saw. At last, directing my observations to the lower extremity of one of the masts, I could not avoid asking myself what could be the purpose of nailing a thin plate of iron of a form approaching to circular, and pierced with several small holes, thereupon. After forming a thousand conjectures, but not one in the least cleared up my doubts, I directed the interpreter to enquire of the master what could be the use of this flat piece of semicircular metal?

He immediately replied that the iron which had so much attracted my attention was no other than a common HORSE SHOE, which he himself had nailed in that spot, previous to his embarking on his first voyage.

Truly, replied I, upon recollection; it is indeed a horse shoe, and such have I frequently seen heretofore in my own country. But of what possible use or advantage can this be to the great canoe that travels only upon the face of the watry elements?

The commander seemed somewhat confused at my question. But instantly recollecting himself, he desired me to retire with him and sit down in his wigwam; and then pouring out a bowl of red wine which he desired me to drink off, he addressed me in the following manner:

"You must know that there is certain wonderful connexion and smpathy between the things below: the invisible parts of the animated creation and those parts which on this earth are the objects of our sight & other senses. Among the invisible intelligences there are not a few orders that take a supreme delight in injuring and throwing miseries and misfortunes in the ways of mankind. It is these that wing the hurricane, scatter the seeds of pestilence through the air, and blast the fruits of the earth at a time when our hopes and desires are fixed upon their prosperity. Against these therefore, it is our duty to be upon our guard, and, by every method we can devise, repel, if possible, the shafts of their vindicated malice.

"Time has been when men wandered over the ocean without the least knowledge of the virtues of the horse shoe! Those times, however, thank Heaven, are past and gone. With this inestimable jewel for a companion, we can now traverse the seas in safety, and not be in constant dread of the destructive influences of every vagabond atom of mischievous volition that rambles through our atmosphere, and by some unknown means harrasses us, even from the orbits of the superior planets.

"But you will ask me, by what strange means does the horse shoe ensure safety to the ship, her crew, and her cargo?

"I answer, that it is only in particular circumstances and positions that it ensures any safety at all. For instance a horse shoe new from the blacksmith's anvil would be of no avail against the malevolent powers. The shoe must have travelled many hundred miles attached to the foot of the animal, and even be worn to a certain degree of roundness on the outer edge, before it will answer our purpose. It is our custom, also, evermore to place the open part downward, as by this means the shoe representes an arch (which is a token of strength) as well as the rotundity of the heavens, over our heads, which are fixed, durable, and to last forever.

"It is by effects only that we can hope to arrive to any knowledge of a cause. If, therefore, I can honestly assure you that I have sailed these five and forty years upon the deep seas, and never experienced any dangerous accident in such ships or barques as had this particular piece of iron attached to them; but constantly the reverse in those vessels wherein I neglected it, be assured there must be some reality in the matter, and that horse-shoes, when thus applied, having the undoubted power of keeping mischief at a distance."

The mystery being thus, in some sort, explained, I bade farewell to the master of the great canoe, not without amazement when I consider'd the almost universal influence of folly and superstition over the most intelligent minds. This man, said I, has subjected the winds and tempests to his controul; he has so cunningly contrived things that the rays of the sun, instead of only serving to afford him light and warmth, are, by the intervention of some curious instruments, compelled to be his guides and directors; and yet, for all his knowledge, and a great deal more, he is weak enough to make his secret dependence for safety upon certain imaginary effects proceeding from a worthless scrap of crooked iron! What a number of barques and canoes have I since visited, and not one of them all but has its horse shoe!

Such is the wisdom of the white men. They laugh at us for our credulity in maintaining some scores of *pow-wows* to avert by their howlings and lacerations, the vengeance of the great evil Being. They despise us for believing in our good and bad *Manettas*, and paying a superstitious reverence to certain animals in the forest; they call us rude, savage and unenlightened, at the very instant when they themselves are puting their trust in HORSE SHOES.

Latest European Intelligence.

LONDON, August 23.

Yesterday afternoon the signal for all Captains was displayed on board the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flag ship which was instantly obeyed.

This morning his Lordship threw out the signal for sailing—Preparations were immediately made by every ship in the fleet. By ten o'clock, A. M. many of them were unmoored; and at three P. M. the whole fleet was cleared of the bay.

Never were orders obeyed with greater alacrity, or with more universal good will; for no sooner were the directions given to man the capsterns, than the exulting shouts of the sailors bespoke a ready concurrence: and never, before, perhaps had the boatswains less to do in the weighing of an anchor.

An officer, from a vessel arrived in the Offing, went yesterday on board the Queen Charlotte, with intelligence that they had seen the Spanish fleet a few days before, in the bay of Biscay, & that it consisted of upwards of thirty sail of the line, besides frigates, &c. &c.

We know not whether this circumstance hastened the motions which immediately followed, but it had not taken place an hour before the singal was made for all the captains.

Six o'clock, P. M.—The whole fleet have now doubled the start; the wind has veered considerably to the north-ward, and they are now standing down the channel with a fine breeze

Each Captain has sealed orders, and from their course when they passed Bury-head, they seemed bound westward. It is believed their destination is to cruize between Brest and Cadiz.

Our fleet having sailed from Torbay, the conjectures respecting their destination are various. Among other reports it has been currently said, that administration were apprehensive of a junction of the French & Spanish fleets, and ordered out our fleet to prevent it. Some letters received in town this morning assert, that the Spanish fleet is already in Brest water.

The following information was brought by the French mail of Yesterday, a part of a letter from Genoa.

"From the day the new created Emperor of Morocco ascended the throne, he manifested the most violent despotism, though it was said he assured all the different powers of his intention to keep up that harmony which his father established. Yet notwithstanding such profession, this monster, from some misunderstanding or false report, took umbrage at the Spanish Consul, and to be revenged, had him put into a large cask, and ordered that he should be rolled about the streets of Sallee in this manner until he expired.

GEORGETOWN, September 11.

We are informed that the following singular and melancholy circumstance happened near Port-Tobacco, Charles county in the afternoon of Saturday last:—Mr. Ignatius Smith and Mr. Zachariah Mudd, two promising young men, were riders at two separate races, a few miles distant of each other, they fell from their horses nearly at the same minute, and expired instantaneously!

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

A few days ago passed through this town, the hon. Gen. Gates and Lady, on their way to take possession of their new and elegant seat on the banks of the East River, in the vicinity of the city of New-York, where we doubt not they will experience "*the mind's bright sunshine and the soul's repose.*"—The General, previous to his leaving Virginia, exhibited an example of benevolence and generosity, which heightens the lustre of his character—highly distinguished as a brave patriot-soldier, and a friend to the rights of mankind—He summoned his numerous family of slaves about him, and, amidst their tears of affection and gratitude, gave them their freedom—in a manner so judicious, as not only to secure them the inestimable blessing of liberty, but to prevent the ill consequences of a too precipitate and indiscriminate emancipation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, July 28.

"A company arrived here a few days ago by land, from the Natches, who gave the following account—That an English Frigate came up the Missisippi, opposite New-Orleans, and sent her boat ashore for permission to land, which was refused by the Spanish commandant, upon which the frigate dropt down two leagues and cast anchor at a point, fired three guns and hung out her colours. The troops in the garrison were kept all that night under arms, next morning the frigate fired several guns at equal spaces of time between each, like signals, keeping her colours flying. Before two o'clock the same day, another frigate of 40 guns came up with the other, cast anchor, hoisted English colours and fired three guns. A general confussion prevailed through the whole country; all the works were ordered to be maned as soon as possible; the militia called in, and every thing announced the expectation of an attack on the capital of Louisina. In the evening the two frigates dropped down, and next day disappeared. When this company left the Natches, no communication had transpired from the Court of Madrid, except a report prevailing, that a high military commission had arrived at New-Orleans from Madrid, for General Wilkinson of Kentuckey."

NEW-YORK, October 9.

The master of a vessel who arrived at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Corunna, reports, that a terrible fire broke out at Madrid, which had consumed a very considerable part of that city. The Spanish fleet was cruising off Cape Finnisterre when the Captain left Spain.

At the storming of Czettin by the Russians, 2000 Turks were killed.—Spain according to accounts from that kingdom has no idea of paying the British bill of cost in equipping their fleet; why should they? The British would laugh at such a demand on the part of Spain; the case is *vice versa* without doubt.

According to the convention said to be signed between Austria and Prussia, the former is to abandon all its conquests from the Turks, and to renounce its alliance with Russia; hard terms indeed! FREDERIC is to receive for this successful interposition 10,00000 piasters from the porte.

The Spanish and English fleets being at sea, something important may be daily expected from the eastern hemisphere; important to the parties immediately engaged—how much so to the United States time may unfold.

The English papers state that the French have at Brest 25 sail of the line ready for sea.

An indiscriminate publication, in American papers, of English articles of news and politics, is supposed to be generally reprobated; but fact and experience prove that this is not the case: For tho the English papers contain an infinity of conjectures, suppositions, and totally baseless fabrications, and very few facts; yet it is apparent that the printers of those American Gazettes, who dish up the largest quantity of the heterogeneous mass, find their account in it.—There is one reflection which is excited on the occasion, not of the most pleasing kind, and that is, that this taste indicates either that we feel to much in the concerns of that county, or that we have imbided too strong a disposition to be pleased with frivolity.

Very few English newspapers are independent, and very little that is conveyed through the medium of party is pure, true, or honorable; a free paper is generally understood *there* to be one that is full of abuse of the powers that be, or of those who think for themselves, or of the party in whose cause it undertakes: You may read such publications till your eyes fail, and never be a whit the wiser; many such are the sources from whence the American fount of European news and politics is supplied: In respect to the French revolution what a gloomy aspect is thrown upon it by the latest English accounts. While that nation appears to be exulting in the progress of their Constitution; while the people are as one uniting and rejoicing in the benign influence of a free government, and swearing in the most solemn manner to support their rights & privileges, we are told that M. Fayette is their King, General, and Supreme Legislator, that he is the implacable enemy of M. D'Orleans, and will bring him back to the block, or confiscate his large possessions, that discontents distract the empire, that the King of Sardinia is on the point of invading the kingdom, and that the refugees, with the Prince de Conde at their head, has assembled an army to second his efforts, that the permitting the Austrians to march thro part of France, is admitting an enemy into their country, who will effect a counter revolution, that the King's sickness is mere finesse to facilitate an elopement from the kingdom, and in short, that the prospects of the revolution are dark, gloomy and dreadful; but there is one circumstance that is really not easy accounted for, and that is while many British characters are nobly engaged in fighting the cause of freedom in the low countries, as volunteers and officers of distinction in the Belgic service, their countrymen, the Editors of the British newspapers are perpetually venting their spleen against the patriots, in a series of sour, ill-natured paragraphs; it is very rare that a commendatory sentence escapes their pen—What advantage can Americans derive from such opinionated self-sufficient egotists?

The commissioners of New-York and Vermont have amicably adjusted the important business of their mission; the result is, that Vermont is dismembered from the state of New-York, and the New-Hampshire grants, so called, are acknowledged to be valid. Thus the way is opened for the admission of Vermont into the Federal Union.

One Farmer on the Eastern shore of Maryland has sold from the produce of his own farm the last crop, twelve thousand bushels of Wheat; and had one thousand bushels left for the use of his own family.

BOSTON, October 14.

This day, between the hours of 12 and 4, Edward Vail Brown and John Bealy, (a negro) are to be executed, pursuant to their sentence, for the crime of BURGLARY.

As recording an instance of intrepidity in a youth, which would have reflected credit on the oldest veteran; we insert the following particulars of the attempt made to enter the house of the Rev. Dr. STILLMAN of this town:—On Saturday morning last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, two fellows entered the yard, and finding a ladder of about 12 feet in length, placed it on the top of a linter, in order to get into the house through an upper chamber window; one of them remained at the bottom of the ladder while the other ascended—a Son of the Doctor who lodged in the chamber, being providentially awake and hearing what passed between them arose, and having a fowling piece in the chamber, which was charged with small shot, primed it, and fixed himself on one side the window, in order to seize the villain, which he did as soon as he had got partly in; a struggle ensued, in which the young gentleman received a blow on his forehead, accompanied with an oath from the fellow—that he would *blow his brains out* unless he would let go his hold, and hearing him as he thought cock a pistol, he stepped one side, and that moment a pistol was discharged at him;—the ball through divine goodness, missed him, tore the wall, and was afterwards taken up from the floor; the villain instantly hasted down the ladder, and Mr. *John Stillman* discharging the fowling piece, lodged the contents of it in him, the family were alarmed by the firing, and search was made in the yard, but he escaped, sprinkling the gate, as he went out, with his blood; this circumstance of his being wounded, we hope will facilitate the discovery of so daring an offender.

NORTHAMPTON, October 28.

We congratulate the publick on the re-election of the Hon. Messrs. SEDGWICK, GOODHUE, GERRY, and AMES, Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

From the SALEM GAZETTE, of the 12th inst.

FURTHER OF WAR.

The arrival, yesterday, of the brig William and Henry, Capt. Thomas West, in 32 days from Bilboa, strengthens the expectation of a war between Great-Britain and Spain. The preparations for that event, when Capt. West sailed, were as vigorous as ever; sailors were continually going from Bilboa to ship on board the men of war at Cadiz; France, it was said, had ordered the equipment of 46 sail of the line, to assist Spain; and the merchants, in the expectation of war, had ceased to ship their wool, &c. for England, in any other bottoms than those which would be neutral when hostilities should commence.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

Robert Breck and Son,

At their Store a few rod east of the court-house, in Northampon, have on hand a good assortment of

G O O D S,

and expect in a few days to receive a fresh supply, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, PORK, BUTTER, FLAX-SEED, DUCK, Grain, old Pewter, Brass and Copper, Geese Feathers, Bees-Wax, brown or whitened yard wide Tow Cloth.

October 16, 1790.

N. BLAKE, and Co.

Want to purchase a quantity of

BUTTER,

For which they will pay CASH, at 6d. per pound.

Northampton, October 20, 1790.

Eleazer and William Porter,

Have just received a large assortment of

G O O D S,

which consist of most articles generally enquired for at a country-store, and which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash, Tow Cloth, and most kinds of Country Produce.——Part Cash will be paid for BEEF, PORK and BUTTER, if delivered soon, at said store.

Hadley, Oct. 20, 1790.

By Order of Court.

WILL be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Mr. William Caldwell, innholder in Colrain, on Friday the 26th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased—being fifty acres of excellent unimproved Land, and six acres and a half of improved Land, whereon is part of a small orchard, all lying in Colrain and subject to the widow's dower.

THOMAS BELL, Administrator.

Colrain, October 16, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT EMMONS, late of Belchertown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to

JONATHAN TOWN, Executor.

THOSE who have any demands against said estate are desired to exhibit them for payment.

Belchertown, October 16, 1790.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 18th inst. JOSEPH ROBBINS, a molatto or Indian, sold to me by authority—had on a brown frock and trowsers, shoes without buckles, a felt hat, about half worn, is about six feet high, a stout well built fellow, with long black hair. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to me, or secure him in any goal, shall have Five DOLLARS reward and necessary charges paid, by

ELIJAH DWIGHT.

Belchertown, Oct. 19, 1790.

A Favourite Song.

If you are not too proud for a word of advice,
In the choice of a husband, girls be not too nice,
What with manning our ships, and protecting our shore,
You can not have husbands, at once by the score:
If you wish to be married, your pride must come down
What a smile can produce do not lose by a frown.

The time it has been, it will never be again,
When a legion of lovers I had in my train;
They were pleas'd with my sing-song—I laugh'd at them all,
For one was too short, and another too tall;
Or too plump, or too slender, too young, or too old,
And this was too bashful, and that was too bold.

All you who're in bloom, and who Hymen implore,
Since love may not wait till the wars are all o'er
Resemble the willow be gentle and bend;
Take pains for a lover, as you would for a friend;
Look once at his person, but twice at his mind:
Take him soon at his word,—though you blush yet be kind.

Expect not a croud of admirers to see,
Rich, handsome, and courtly, and all they should be;
The times are so bad, as so chang'd is our lot,
That a man that's worth having is hard to be got:
Chuse quick, or you'll rue it the rest of your lives;
You may flourish as *toasts*, but you'll never be *wives!*

Anecdote of a French Quarter-Master.

THE following account of the courageous behaviour of one Gillet, a French Quarter-Master, who going home to his friends, had the good fortune to save the life of a young woman, attacked by two ruffians. He fell upon them sabre in hand, unlocked the jaws of the first villain who held a poignard to her breast, and at one stroke pared the nails of the other, who was armed with a pistol, just above the wrist. Money was offered by the grateful parents—he refused it—they offered him their daughter, a young girl of 16, in marriage; the veteran then in the 73d year of his age, declined, saying,—"Do you think I have rescued her from infant death, to put her to a lingering one, by coupling so lively a body with one worn out with age?" This action has been recorded by one of the best painters in Paris, and was exhibited in the royal gallery at the Lovere. Several of the spectators wished to see the hero of the tale. After some researches, the modern Perseus was found in the Infirmary, within the College of Invalids, where he had been for three months, without having uttered a single word about his adventures—Mons. de ——, President of the Parliament, brought him to the Lovere, where he was received amidst the applause and congratulations of persons of the first rank, who were all eager in offering him money; but this he absolutely refused to accept of. The Governor of the College has obtained of the Minister, that the annuity of 200 livres should be continued to him during life, though that kind of half-pay generally ceases when a veteran accepts of a retreat at the Invalids.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

The importance of youth in human succession.

AS the Creator has appointed the human race to be continued by succession, the youth, who are now coming forward on the stage of life, are of the same importance as the race itself; for the continuance of the race depends on them. They are an essential link in the long chain.

The great and wise Creator has framed a universe, and peopled it with an endless variety of beings, rising in a gradual scale from the very borders of nothing upward to a degree of perfection, approaching perhaps as near to himself, as is consistent with the nature of a dependent creature. In this scale of beings the human species holds an important place. There are orders of beings, we know vastly superior to us; but still our race makes an essential part of the grand universal system. However small we may appear in comparison with angels—however despicable many render themselves by their absurd and trifling conduct; yet, considered as rational and moral beings, formed for the service of the Creator, and for an endless existence in a future, invisible world; considered as beings capable of continual progress in knowledge, virtue and happiness, we are evidently of vast importance to ourselves, and to one another, and probably to other intelligences. Revelation teaches us, that 'man was made little lower than the angels'—that 'he is of more value than the brutal tribes, because the inspiration of the almighty has given him understanding,' and in the improvement of which he may become 'equal to angels;' and that both his present and future existence have some relation to others, 'for no man *liveth* to himself, and no man *dieth* to himself.'

The particular attention, which the Creator has bestowed on our race, demonstrates its importance in the grand scheme of his government. He has made a world for our habitation, furnished it out with every supply for our wants, and put all other creatures here under our dominion, allowing us to use them for our necessity, tho not to sport with their happiness. He has appointed superior beings to be ministring spirits to us, and employs them in services which have reference to our protection and happiness. And, what is still more astonishing, when by transgression we had fallen under a forfeiture of happiness and hope, he sent down from heaven a divine Redeemer, to rescue our race from ruin, and not only prevent its extinction, but restore the hope of immortality. When we consider this marvellous distinction, we must believe that we are beings of distinguished consequence in God's universal plan. Redemption, so far as we are informed, is a privilege vouchsafed to no other creatures. This privilege was granted to us, not for any superior dignity of our nature, or merit of our works, for we were made lower than the angels, and were early in transgression; but because we were an essential part of the divine scheme, and by us some grand and glorious purposes were to be answered in God's extensive moral kingdom. The redemption was immediately designed for us, yet revelation teaches us, that it was a fruit of God's benevolence, not to us only, but to other beings. The gospel was published, 'that to principalities and powers in heavenly places as well as to men on earth, might be known the manifold wisdom of God.'

Now if our race is so vastly important, as in this view it must appear, who can look on the rising generation with indifference? They are rational and immortal beings—they are made for an endless futurity—they are here in a probationary state—they are a part of the species whom the son of God came from heaven to redeem—they are the persons on whom the continuance of the race, the existence of future millions depends, and by whom the human succession is to be preserved and maintained. And shall no attention be paid to them? How gloomy would be the thought that in them the race were to cease. It would be thought no less gloomy, that with them all virtue and knowledge, all the blessings of society, and all the hopes of futurity were to be extinguished; and ignorance, vice, confusion and misery to be entailed on all succeeding generations.

This prospect of human nature demonstrates our obligation to attend with great care and prudence to the education and happiness of the rising youth.

P.

EPITAPH,

On Miss BETSY FITCH, a young lady who lately died in CONNECTICUT.

HERE Betsey lies—her virtue shed
A Tear for virtue's image dead;
Let flourets spring, let roses bloom,
Around the fair Eliza's tomb.

Let every foot that dares to tread,
This solemn mansion of the the dead,
Step lightly on the sacred way,
For merit sleeps beneath the clay.

Let beauty seek this hallowed Stone,
And weep her fairest pattern flown;
For here the brightest charms were given,
Youth, Sweetness, Innocence and heaven.

Let virtue guard the narrow bed,
Where virtue's image rest her head,
Religion shed a rich perfume,
And Angels watch around the tomb.

ANECDOTE.

AN English gentleman of quality was some years ago travelling through one of the small German Principalities, and happening to tarry a day or two at the town where the Prince kept his court, he was invited to dine with his Highness and a select company. Many of these princes, notwithstanding their long train of pompous titles, are very poor, their territories very contracted, and their subjects in general in a situation very little above beggary. During the time of dinner, the English gentleman happened to throw out some severe reflections upon the poverty of the Germans, the tyranny of their nobility, and the abject and wretched condition of their vassals, &c. The Prince, being highly offended, next morning sent one of his pages to the gentleman, at his lodgings, with the following billet:

SIR,

In consequence of what you had the assurance to say yesterday at my table, it is my pleasure that you be out of my dominion in *three days* from this date, or abide by the consequences. Your's &c.

The gentleman recollecting that this whole mighty dominion was only two miles square, took advantage of that circumstance to mortify this sprig of royalty, and instantly sent him back the following answer:

May it please your Highness,

Your order shall be punctually complied with in *half an hour.* Your's &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Omission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,

GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

September 1790.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messrs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of
POWDER,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

TICKETS,

IN THE
Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery,
may be had of
Capt. SAMUEL CLARKE,
AND
EBENEZER HUNT, Esquire.
NORTHAMPTON.

CASH

Paid for
Old GOLD
and
Old BRASS
By SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Oct. 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 217.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Remarks on the state of American Manufactures and Commerce, by W. BARTON.

(Concluded from our last.)

WOOL and cotton cards, of American manufacture, now wholly supply the consumption of the country—they are not only superior in quality to the British but * cheaper. The principal manufacturers of this article are messs. Nathan and David Sellers, and mess. Wescot and Adgate, of Philadelphia; and messrs. Giles Richards and Co. of Boston.

Our farmers are directing their attention to dairies: and we are now furnished with large supplies of excellent American cheese.

The establishment of + glass-houses would prove so beneficial to the undertakers, in many situations, within the United States, that a very few years will probably place them among our most considerable manufactories.

The great and increasing consumption of window glass and bottles, in this country, should operate as a powerful motive for encouraging the glass manufactories already established in some of these states, and for promoting the speedy establishment of similar works in other parts of the union.—The glass manufactory on the Patowmack, it is said, gives employment to five hundred persons.

The printing of callicoes, cottons, and linens, may be expected to increase in proportion as we extend the manufactures of those articles; and the muslins and white calicoes imported from India, will likewise give employment to our callico printers. Mr. John Hewson and Mr. Robert Taylor, both in the neighbourhood of this city, are masterly workmen in this branch: the former obtained a premium from the manufacturing society, for the best specimens of printed goods.

In the state of Pennsylvania there are twenty-one powder-mills, capable of making six-hundred and twenty tons of powder, per annum. This is retailed at five dollars per quarter, of 25lbs; and in order for sale in larger quantities, under fixteen dollars per cwt. The English price, after deducting the bounty of 4/6 is 75/6 sterling; or, about fixteen dollars & seventy-eight cents, per cwt. Independently of the importance of this article, as a means of national defence, the manufacture of it in this state is worth two hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is said, the largest gunpowder works existing any where, are those at Frankford near Philadelphia—now the property of Mr. Joseph J. Miller. The mill work is constructed on the model of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Baker's mill; Mr. Miller having purchased a licence from the patentee.

So much is done by the sugar refineries at Philadelphia, that although the medium of the annual import of brown sugar, into this port, is 5,692,848lbs. the amount of loaf sugar ‡ imported here is only 4,480lbs. This business is also carried on, at other places in the union.

The annual amount of molasses, imported at Philadelphia, averages 543,000 gallons; a great proportion of which is converted into spirits, in our distilleries: but, in the eastern states, this manufactory is much more extensive; insomuch that the § New-England rum is a considerable article of the American commerce. It is not to be expected, that the use of ardent spirits will ever be entirely dispensed with; and therefore, so long as we continue to import great quantities of West-India rum and of brandies for our own consumption, we may wish success to our distilleries.

The culture and manufacture of silk are yet in their infancy, with us. In Connecticut, indeed, this valuable article has obtained a respectable footing; through the skill and perseverance of Mr. Nathaniel Aspinwall (who may be truly stiled the promoter of the silk-culture in that state) and under the patronage of the venerable and public-spirited Dr. Stiles. The writer of this article has observed, with pleasure, the laudable endeavours of Mr. Aspinwall, to promote the culture of silk in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; this indefatigable person has propagated many thousands of the Italian white mulberry-tree, in the vicinity of this city; and there is good reason to expect, that, in a few years hence, the citizens of this state will derive ample profit from his labours. The mulberry tree, independent of its furnishing the best food for silk worm—is a valuable timber for ship-building; and, had it no other advantage, would, on that account alone, be worthy cultivation: it does not impoverish the soil; and its fruit is desirable on a farm, for poultry and hogs. When the citizens of the southern States, shall conceive a proper idea of the immense emolument, which they may derive from the culture of silk, in their climate, their interests will undoubtedly impel them to the attainment of advantages so obvious, and so easily acquired.

The article of flour may be considered as a manufacture; and, though among the last noticed, it is perhaps, one of the most important, even in that point of view. The exports of flour from the port of Philadelphia, for the last four years, amounted to 941,000 barrels; of which quantity, 369,000 barrels were exported in the last year.

The other manufactures which have been enumerated, besides many not particularised, are conducted extensively—employ numerous hands—and save large sums to the nation. There are great numbers of excellent and ingenious* artisans, distributed throughout the union: and it ought to be the pride of every American, (as it is certainly his interest) to give liberal preference to the fabrics and manufactures of his own country. It would prove a vast source of national wealth, in a country possessed of so many advantages and auxiliary resources.

To the increase and improvements of our manufactures, the favourable turn, which the commerce of this country with foreign nations has taken, within a few years past, may, in a considerable degree, be attributed. The imports from Great-Britain alone, into those provinces which now constitute the United States, averaged, during the term of eleven years before the revolution, (viz. from christmas 1762, to christmas 1773) 10,722,906 dollars and sixty-six cents, per annum: & the exports from the same provinces to Great-Britain, during the same term, averaged, annually, only 5,562,004 dollars and forty-four cents; leaving a balance against this county, upon that trade, of 5,230,902 dollars and twenty-two cents, per annum. In the debates of the house of representatives, on the 15th of July, Mr. Maddison stated the whole of our annual imports from Europe, at 13,506,666⅔ dollars; and from the West-Indies, at 4,121,946⅔ dollars; making in in the whole 17,682,613⅓ dollars. The exports from the United States to Europe, he estimated at 14,233,101¾ dollars; and those to the West-Indies, at 4,184,675½ dollars amounting, together, to 18,417,776 dollars and a fraction: which leaves a balance of 789,163 dollars, in our favour.

It appears in evidence, before the British house of commons, in the year 1775, that, in the year 1764, the four New-England provinces employed in their several fisheries, no less than 45,880 tons of shipping, and 6002 mariners; and that the produce of their fisheries in the foreign markets, for that year, amounted to £322,220 sterling †—also that those fisheries had increased after that period. It was likewise in evidence before that body, in the year 1784, that before the war, there was a balance of £.300,000; sterling on the West-India trade, in favour of the Americans; for the annual average value of exports from North-America to the islands, as estimated at the port of importation—freight included—was stated at £.720,000; while our imports from thence, freight included—were said to be only £.420,000 sterling. Admitting, however, that both of these estimates were just, (although the statement of the American profits on their West-India trade, appears greatly over-rated; which was the opinion of several respectable witnesses, who gave testimony to the British parliament, on the same occasion) we will assume the aggregate of those profits, as the amount of the ballance that arose prior to the war, on the whole foreign commerce of this county, exclusive of its trade with great Britain: or in case this should not be thought a sufficient allowance, let us add, £.57,294 sterling, for the profit on our trade with Portugal, &c. And then deduct all these profits (or supposed profits) from the balance formerly against us, on the trade to Great-Britain—yet, even in this case, there appears to have been a balance against us, on our whole trade, before the revolution, of about £.497,438 sterling; equal to about 2,210,387 dollars. If therefore, our European and West-India trade now yield a balance, in our favour, of 789,163 dollars (as is asserted, on so respectable an authority as Mr. Maddison) the difference in favour of our present commerce to these countries, is 3,000,000 of dollars per annum, compared with its state at the former period*. From christmas 1783, to christmas 1784, the imports into the United States from Great-Britain, amounted to 16,213,382 dollars; and our exports, thither, were estimated at no more than 3,285,908 dollars; so there stood, against this country the enormous balance of 12,927,474 dollars! In the succeeding year, the imports from Great-Britain were lessened 5,955,496½ dollars; and the exports increased 685,728½ dollars: consequently the adverse balance of the trade with Great-Britain, in the year 1785, was less, by 6,641,125 dollars, than in the preceeding year. At present, the commerce of the United States is in a flourishing condition. Even an ‡ inconsiderable ballance in our favour will soon enrich the country, provided proper measures be adopted to promote a brisk circulation of money, in our internal negociations; as by this means industry will be enlivened; and all the wheels of the great commercial machine will be put in motion.

* Wool cards have been exported from this country to Great Britain: and our manufacturers of this article have underfold the English in their own country. (See the museum for January 1790 page 24.)

† Prior to the year 1746, Ireland imported glass from other countries. At length, the Irish began to make some progress in this manufacture; and, in 1781, they first began to export glass.

‡ From the 18th of March 1784, to the 17th of March 1785, there were imported into Philadelphia 8,406,000lbs. of brown sugar, and 58,075lbs. of loaf sugar. Of the former, were exported 667,687lbs; and of the latter, 19,800lbs. The import of brown sugar to Philadelphia, from the 1st of November 1786, to 31st of October 1787 (inclusive) amounted to 5,616,000lbs; and of loaf sugar, but 2,362lbs—434,762lbs. of the brown sugar were exported. In the year 1787, 63,752lbs of loaf sugar were exported from the port of Boston. The progress that is making in the manufacture of maple sugar, will greatly lessen the demand for foreign sugars.

§ The New-England rum exported from Boston in the year 1787, is estimated at 223,580 dollars.

* Among others, I cannot omit mentioning two ingenious artisans, of this city, who merit encouragement: for, although the value of the work executed by them in their respective branches of business, cannot amount to a great deal: yet, if the demand for their manufactures should increase, they will be enabled to bring up apprentices to their trades, and by that means, extend the business.—Mr. John M'Allister, whip and cane maker, manufactures large quantities of these articles—superior in taste and workmanship; and inferior in price, to those imported from Europe—His whips are plated by a machine of his own invention, or at least, greatly improved by him, in the construction: and both whips and canes are completely finished in his factory. Mr. William Healy, silver plater, is a masterly workman in this branch of business; and his plated work is much more substantial than that which is usually imported.

† The fish of all kinds exported from the port of Boston, in the year 1787, amounted, in value, to 641,469 dollars; of which sum, 595,809 dollars were the amount of the shipments to foreign ports. The oil exported from Boston to foreign ports, in that year is estimated at 150,306 2-3 dollars—The whalebone, in like manner, at 21,933 1-3 dollars, and the spermaceti candles, at 14,200 dollars—Hence it appears that the produce of the New-England fisheries exported from Boston only, to foreign markets (in the year 1787,) amounted to the value of 782,249 dollars.

The natural riches and resources of this country are;

* Independently of our commerce with Europe and the West-Indies, we now employ a considerable number of large ships in the East-India trade. As we are now enabled to import, directly from Asia, those commodities, which, before the revolution we were obliged to procure at second-hand (and throughout the medium of monopolizing companies) from Europe; this trade must necessarily be an advantageous one to the United States; for, the most considerable articles imported from the East-Indies have by long use, become in some measure necessaries of life.

‡ It deserves to be noticed; that notwithstanding the commerce of Great Britain is said to have never been in a more prosperous situation, than since the peace,—yet there was a balance against that nation, in the year 1784, of £.311,727 sterling; and, in the three following years, the medium of the annual ballance in her favour was only £.500,183 sterling. In all the former years, up to the year 1706 (excepting 1781) the balance, in favour of that nation, has never been below a million sterling: and, generally between that sum and six millions. The quick circulation of money in that kingdom, occasioned by their extensive manufactories, great internal trade, and the regular payment of interest on their public debt, contributes greatly to the national wealth. Sir Josiah Child observes, in his discourse on trade (written about the year 1678) that if the navy debt, &c. were all paid, and if for the future, all the public creditors were to be paid with punctuality—it would much increase the stock of the nation in trade: "such fatal stops," says he, "being to the body politic, like great obstructions of the liver and spleen to the body natural, which not only produces ill habits, but sometimes desperate and acute diseases, as well as chronical."

It may be proper to acquaint the reader, that most of the calculations in this paper, relative to the British imports, exports, &c. are deduced from estimates given by Anderson, in his history of commerce, a work replete with important information on that subject.

by their own energy, forcing themselves into operation; and, if we continue, by unremitted exertions of industry and economy, to draw forth the means of wealth, which, as a nation, we possess, the United States cannot fail of becoming a great and prosperous empire.

Agriculture, the great basis of commerce, is cultivated by many minds, who are introducing among our farmers improved methods of husbandry. The farmer and the manufacturer, besides advancing each other's interest, will jointly promote that of the merchant—for, although our imports may be diminished, the exports will increase; and an extensive trade will be cultivated between the several States, for an interchange of their various goods, products, and manufactures: and this intercourse will have a powerful and happy effect, in cementing more strongly the several parts that compose this republic. When all the interests are properly combined—and an uniform system for the regulation of our commerce and the * protection of our manufactures, shall have been organized by the general government—then will many of the yet dormant resources of this great country be brought forward, and its means of wealth be rendered efficient.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1790.

* A judicious imposition of protecting duties, would greatly assist, in promoting the success of many of our manufactories; and perhaps the appropriation of bounties, in some instances, might prove very beneficial.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

IT is a matter of the first consequence to the happiness of subjects, that they render proper obedience to magistrates. But in doing this, great attention is necessary to avoid the dangerous extreme of servility. There is a kind of adulation given to men in authority, which has a dangerous influence upon the independence of a people. It is the general practice to caress and flatter the great. This, I fancy, is done without much attention to its unhappy effects. That rulers may maintain the dignity of their character, there is no necessity that subject should turn parasites. By the nature of their office they are inclined enough naturally to consider themselves possessed of all the rights of human nature, and that mankind are in some sort their *own*. And to increase this lurch for power and tyranny, which is peculiarly connected with their station, only sets them above the dependence which becomes them as servants of the public, and sanctifies their usurpations.

Do citizens reflect upon the meanness they contract, by that unworthy condescention of which they are guilty when they are found fawning around the persons, and flattering the pride of the great and powerful? Do they consider this as giving up the dignity and independence natural to men in society? Do they consider that every servile *address* licenses in some degree the abuses of civil rulers? If they will reflect properly they will find, that unless a manly deportment is maintained in their conduct towards men in place, they may soon expect to be treated as slaves, made only to perform the drudgery of their masters. People should ever carefully distinguish in a magistrate between his character as a man and as a ruler. As a man, even a king's personal qualities and virtues are not perhaps superior, if equal, to those of many among ourselves: & there is not more difference to be paid him in this character, than to a very considerable part of the community. Let subjects learn, that majesty is not hereditary to any particular family. But the majesty of the king is the majesty of the people; and difference should not be given his majesty as belonging to him naturally; but only as the majesty removed from the people, and placed upon an individual without making any part of his personal character. But blending these different parts of a magistrate's character together, has proved the source of much of that civil tyranny which has rendered this world accursed for ages. When an individual has obtain power, it has been considered as part of his personal character. We view him as having a natural claim to rank and authority. Hence we loose the idea that he is amenable to his subjects as their servants. By this mistake of ours, he supports all his mischievous abuses of power; and under the cloak of authority, covers every species of folly and wickedness.

The citizens of America, however they boast of the name of freemen, are not in every instance free from this dangerous extreme of slavish dependence. I am astonished at the complexion of the addresses made some time since by the people to President Washington on his tour to the eastern states. Their language would do much better to come from the mouth of menial servants, who take every occasion to flatter the vanity of their despotic lords.

My countrymen, you apply a tempting draught to intoxicate with the lust of power, a man who would fain be rober if he might. Though possibly he may resist its influence with as much fortitude as any man; yet no one's virtue is so obstinate but that it may be betrayed, if the flattery be artfully applied. Had I been to address him on his arrival at Boston, it should have been in some such language as this—

Sir,

"WE welcome your safe arrival to this town—With pleasure we acknowledge your public and private virtues, which have been so signally beneficial to our country in times past. Your exertions, under Providence, have contributed to place us in a situation, where it will be unbecoming to give flattering titles to men.—We will not pain the feelings of the man who has exerted himself to free us from slavery, by descending from the exalted rank which we hold as freemen, to adopt the servile flattering language which alone becomes the minions of arbitrary sovereigns. By our suffrages you are exalted to the head our nation In this station we expect your virtues and talents will be employed, not in aggrandizing your character, but in rendering free and happy this numerous people.

May you bear the sceptre of government without being elated with the pride of your rank, and be saved from that lust of power which has long characterized men in authority. And may *we* be cautious of cherishing in you this passion, too predominant in men.

Your health and prosperity we wish to consider as our happiness, while you continue to seek the people's good, in a wise and faithful administration of your office.—To the principles of our general government, and to your administration, so far as it comports with them, we mean strictly to adhere. May your counsels ever be guided by wisdom, and your political conduct be founded upon constitutional principles, that the people may enjoy our freedom and independence."

A FREEMAN.

LONDON, August 19.

OBSERVATION.

The enlighted part of mankind, when they seriously consider the bloody consequences of kingdom fighting against kingdom, must see a war in this point of view—A number of men are enlisted, trained to the use of arms, and sent into the field to kill a number of the subjects of another king; for what I ask them, and they tell you they know not the cause. But, suppose they should know the cause, and in their consciences they deem it an unjust one; can they refuse to fight? No, if they murmer they are hanged up as mutineers; so that just or unjust, they commit murder. May the father of mercy open the eyes of mankind, and expand their reasons so as to behold this kingdom killing system in its true light; and send those instruments now made for piercing the bowels of mankind, to the more natural duty of diging up and cultivating the earth.

Crowns and Diadems, from present appearances, will soon go a begging through Europe. It it certain that Leopold, Emperor of Germany has refused the crown of Hungary, in consequence of their deputies having on the 13th of July presented him 24 articles to sign which he could not relish. He read them over, and positively refused to put his name to them, notwithstanding all the solicitations of the deputies, to whom he declared that he was not at all anxious to be crowned in Hungary, and that he had given orders to recall those who had been sent to prepare for coronation.—It is evident he is not so solicitous as present about the Hungarian crown as the Imperial dignity.—As to the Hungarians they become every day more insolent in their pretensions—tumult increases—order is forgotten, despised—nothing is heard but demands and threatning—under pretext of being free, every individual wishes to be master.

A new race of scoundrels have arisen amongst us, who in deliberate cruelty to a useful domestic animal, have exceeded most that have gone before them. They go out into the fields and commons, and break the legs of such horses as they meet with, and afterwards send their agents to purchase them from their owners (which is commonly for a trifle) and then sell their skins to farmers. Neither is the flesh thrown away, but most frequently manufactured into beef, and eat by unsuspecting people under that idea. Strict search is making after the remainder of this notorious banditti, who, without the least indignity to our species, may be justly denominated *the Yahoo company*.

Some short time since, a gentleman who lodged in New Bond-street, being confined by illness a considerable time, his servant was daily accosted by a man whose sole business was a constant enquiry after the health of his master; when the gentleman was recovering, his servant informed him of this stranger's civility; curiosity induced him then to try who he was; when lo, he turned out to be an undertaker. It was then agreed between the master and servant to make him a proper acknowledgement for his *politeness*. The servant was accordingly instructed to say, "his master was dying," and then, in a few days, "that he was dead." The instructions were obeyed; the Undertaker paid his *devoirs* to the servant, with a present of *two guineas*. On being informed he got the *job*, he was next introduced to take measure of the corpse, to which he was proceeding with a face as *hipocritical as Judas Iscariot's*, when suddenly the *dead alive* jumped up, gave him a hearty horse-whipping, and kicked him down stairs.

It being a very popular question in some parts of Europe, who of us all has the best right to Nootka Sound?—It is thought the subject will require ampler discussions than has yet taken place. As to the natives we never once think of considering them as in the least degree having any property in said Sound; simply, because they have not the power to hold it, if any of us choose to take possession of it. In our opinion the fairest way will be to search some old records to ascertain the property; and Mr. Rose is said to be actually very busy in the pursuit of *Adam's Will*, in order to see how he disposed of Nootka Sound in it.

A gentleman in this city, commiserating his fellow citizens, and sympathizing with them on the amazing increase of thieves and pick-pockets amongst us, has published a small two-penny pamphlet, informing all persons coming to London, particularly strangers, how to secure from those pests of society, such small articles as is usual for ladies or Gentleman, to carry about them. Sect. 1. Is, how to secure a watch in such a manner in the fob, or by a ladies side, so as to prevent the possibility of its being stolen—2. How to secure a pocket handkerchief, &c. &c. of all his directions, however, we prefer that which administereth sage advice how to prevent your pocket money from being stolen, viz. to carry none about you.

A married lady near Banbury was seized with a singular longing for charcoal, and absolutely eat several pieces. In about four months afterwards, she was delivered of a fine mulatto boy, and the fond husband imputed the dusky hue to the charcoal. Her ladyship's footman is a stout African.

SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

The flame of war still rages in the North, and blazes with more violence than ever:—The spirit of parties has not as yet subsided, and the begun enmity continues to operate with greater energy; every possible preparation is now making on the part of Russia to recover the blow which she has recently received:—Nor have the Swedes escaped without infinite disaster.

Several engagements have been fought this season, on both sides, and the success at first inclided in favour of the Russians; the Swedish grand fleet were totally defeated with the loss of six ships of the line, and three frigates captured by the Russians and run ashore—They having imprudently suffered themselves to be environed by the Russian fleet, and embayed in a narrow streight near Wiburg. They were intirely cut off from every resource. The supposed inducement of their suffering themselves to be thus hampered, was, that they might act in conjunction in assisting the land forces in takin g this place; but their hopes were soon destroyed in finding the fortress too strong for an attack. In this disagreeable situation they were perceived by the enemy's fleet, who being far superior in number attempted several times to dislodge them, and force them to break their fastings. The Russian Admiral not daring to come to an open assault, for fear of the shoals which surrounded the other, on every side he drew a line of circumvallation around the Swedes, and entirely blocked them up, to prevent every communication of provisions &c. with an intent to starve them out.

The Swedes amused the Russians so completely, that they, in expectation of enticing them within reach of their fire, wasted some time in making evolutions; and not improving the advantage as was suspected, which caused much blame to fall on the Russian Admiral; for had he directed the first rate ships to be placed in front instead of the second, the Swedish fleet must have all inevitably fell a sacrifice.

The King of Sweden was in sight of his grand fleet, and under the greatest apprehentions for their safety, which appeared in all probability that, they must be destroyed, when encompassed by double its own strength. He was watching in momentary expectation for a gale to arise, as the only alternative to relieve them out of their difficulty, and as the only prospect of succour: the long wished-for gale arrived, and the King immediately ordered his brother the admiral, to take the advantage of it to cut their cables, and fight themselves through the enemy's fleet at all hazards as the only chance whether to loose the whole or a part of his fleet. These orders were no sooner given than executed. As soon as they came within reach of the enemy's cannon, they flew to combat regardless of danger. They were not checked by the enemy's fire, which did much execution, and being flushed by their own bravery, pushed on with undaunted courage: Animated by the example of their Admiral, the same spirit was infused into every Swedish breast.

The attack was general and violent, and lasted several hours without intermission, which was resisted on the part of the Russians with equal bravery; but the Swedes were at last compelled by the superiority of numbers to retreat, notwithstanding their great loss; and the Russians followed precipitately after, to renew the attack, and continue the action so happily gained on their part.

This account was brought to Petersburg the sixth of July, and rejoicings were made for the advantage reaped over the Swedish fleet. Her Imperial majesty had scarcely exulted in her success, and sung *Te Deum*, before the melancholy tidings of the total overthrow of the galley fleet, reached her ears; the sonorous melody of joy, was more than overballanced by this rude and boisterous intelligence:—Which news, sudden as rain after thunder, depicted the countenances of every Russian with distress!

The Russian galley fleet was under the command of the Prince Nassau, and opposed by Gustavus. Third, in person, who appears to inherit the abilities and great projects of his uncle the late King of Prussia; with all the benevolence of heart which still renders the memory of Gustavus Adolphus, dear to the Swedes. Born with talents that reflect lusture on any rank, but particularly suited to the exalted one which he sustains; his enterprizing spirit seems nicely adapted to a situation, which long since has required their fullest exertions.

The Prince of Nassau had explicit orders from the Empress at all events, to attack the Swedish gallies, and he suffered for his presumption:—The undaunted intrepidity of this Prince equals any thing we read of in heroick atchievements; but unfortunately not tempered with prudence; temerity and rashness are his true characteristicks. Possessing more boldness than judgment, he is seldom succesful in his enterprizes. A man who lets himself out as the weapon of revenge, to any potentate who will give him the most pay; he is said to inherit the savage ferociousness of a beast, delighting in human carnage!

Sedney Smith, who holds his rank as a Captain in the British navy, entered as a volunteer into the gallies of the King of Sweden, purposely to revenge himself on the Prince; they were both at the siege of Gibralter, in opposite service, and the latter owes his life to the former, for his saving him from perishing and falling a victim to the tumultuous waves.—But, the gratitude of the Prince soon discovered itself in terms of reproach; he calumniated the character of Smith—who, hearing the bitterness of resentment which the Prince conceived, was too impetuous to bare controul; he determined to punish him for his detraction; and requested the conducting a galley equal in force to that which the Prince commanded. The King granted him his request. He instantly upon his taking the galley bore down and singled out the Prince, through the thickest of the Russian gallies, and sustained the shock of all their fires, until he came abreast of the Prince of Nassau's—when he grappled with him—and with a Roman courage, never left him until he sunk the galley. Happily for the Prince his dexterity in the art of swimming saved him a second time, for he was in the same predicament as at the siege of Gibraltar, in the service of the Spaniards.

The distinguished fortitude of Sedney Smith, demands the highest encomiums of applause, and will ever stamp him with the appellation of a Hero. Thus the whole of the Prince's fleet fell a sacrifice to the King of Sweden, in imitation of the destruction of their commander. Eight frigates sunk, and forty or fifty gallies taken and destroyed, with fifteen thousand men lost on the part of the Russians—the Swedes very inconsiderable, not worth mentioning. What is remarkable, wherever the King has personally commanded, there his enemies have been kept at defiance, and spurned in derision with a total catastrophe.

After this the humanity of the King of Sweden discovered itself, and with a generosity which is not frequently displayed in a General, he received the wounded officers of the enemy with cordiality; and with true philanthropy sent his own physicians to render them assistance and dress their wounds; and issued a parole of honour that they might instantly depart with their effects to their friends. May such unexampled graciousness be imitated by every General, but such liberality, which can only be inherited by great minds, are the genuine effusions of a noble soul.

Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

They are at present impressing men with the greatest vehemence in Russia, one out of every hundred of her subjects to go to the wars; which is exceedingly heavy, where there is twenty-five millions of inhabitants. But this empire grows into greatness like the trees of its wilderness, and will continue to increase from its amazing extent of territory; which streches itself from the shores of the Euxine to the utmost North, to where the clouds of obscurity are buried in the shades of night!

PARIS, August 10.

PASTORAL LETTERS of the BISHOP of ANGERS

HAVING been favoured with an exact copy of the Pastoral letter of this celebrated Prelate we present our readers with a correct translation.

"*Michael Francois Count du Viviers de Lorry*, by the Divine Mercy, and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Angers, and Privy Counsellor to the King.

"*To the Clergy, Secular, and regular, and to all the faithful of our Diocese*—salvation and the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"The Almighty—my dear brethren—who, from the highest Heavens penetrates to the bottom of our hearts, has heard the humble prayer which we addressed to him in opening the Assembly of your Representatives.

We implore him to shed abroad his holy Spirit in their hearts, and to fill them with wisdow and an ardent concern for the public good.

"And it is now incumbent on us to return thanks, that our prayers have been heard.

"You are the descendants of those brave and generous Frenchmen, who were always celebrated for RELIGION and PATRIOTISM. As the inheritors of their virtues, it is your duty to transmit them to posterity. Instruct your children in early life, engraving it on their hearts, *that Religion is the only solid and unshaken foundation of glory and true felicity.* Teach them to lisp the name of the *God of Freedom* and the *public good*; swearing them to be faithful to the *Nation*, the *Law* and the *King*; for this is the oath of a *French citizen*.

"And ye, my coadjutors, engaged in the honourable duties of promoting the felicity of the flocks entrusted to your care, ministers of a God of clemency & justice, to the sublimity of your *precepts* unite the force of example.

"Read and meditate incessantly on the holy gospel of Christ;—imitate your glorious Master.

"During this state of morality he evinced a tender compassion for the infirmities of mankind. He preached peace and concord, the pardon of injuries and brotherly love. He fulfilled the law of Moses, and obeyed the laws of Judea.

"Contemplate, my brethren, this great example of the pastoral Office. The blessed Apostles, witnesses of his life and his mission, trod in his steps, and traversed the world to proclaim salvation by him who died and rose again.

"Regard not the loss of temporal affluence. *We be sufficiently rich to live, and perhaps too rich to die.*

"Submit to Divine Providence in all things; be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

"We have abundant cause to be thankful, and it is my pleasure that *Te Deum* be sung in all churches and chapels in my diocese, Sunday next, to manifest our gratitude to Almighty God.

"Given at our Episcopal Palace at *Angers*."

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.

Last Thursday night, about ten o'clock, at the house of Michael Huntzinger, in this city, a quarel having arisen between Thomas Delany, taylor, and Casper Pauls, butcher, blows ensued, when they both fell on the floor, and during the struggle the latter with a clasp knife wounded the former in the breast and neck, which occasioned his death in about half an hour. Pauls left the house immediately on stabbing Delany, but was soon apprehended and comitted to goal. Next day an inquisition was held by David Montaigne, Esq. coroner for this county, when the jury brought in their verdict, *wilfull murder*.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24.

It is said M'Gillivray intends to establish an academy at or near Galphintown, for the instruction of young Indians in the arts and sciences.

GEORGETOWN, September 22.

By a gentleman who arrived from Kentucky last week, we have received the following authentic information—That on account of the many depredations committed by the Indians on the Ohio river, a party of the inhabitants of Kentucky, sometime in August, crossed the river below the Falls, and with the utmost speed marched about forty miles up the Indian shore, where they fell in with a party, whom they surrounded and totally defeated, taking 25 prisoners, 15 of which proving to be white people, who had associated with the Indians, and for some time past committed piracy on the Ohio river. They were all safely lodged in goal before our informant came away.

HARRISBOURGH, (*Penn.*) Sept. 21.

The following effecting accident happened a few days ago, near this place. A son of a Mr. Wormly, about 10 years old, and another boy, went to a neighbour's for a harrow. In coming home, the horses run away, and the foot of Mr. Wormly's son catching in the chains, he was dragged to death. The first intelligence the unfortunate mother received of this melancholy scene, was the horses running to the door with her little son, dragging at their heels, deprived of life and torn in a shocking manner.

DANBURY, October 7.

LONGIVITY.

William Hamilton was born in Scotland, in the year 1643; in early life he came to Cape cod, and was the first person who killed a whale upon the coast, for which he was persecuted by the inhabitants, as one who dealt with evil spirits: He then moved to Rhode-Island, where he married his wife, and had by her three sons & three daughters; his next remove was to Danbury, where he died in May, 1746, aged 103.—His son Joseph lived 86 years;—David 79;—Benjamin is now 90 years old, and labours hard at the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed 70 years; his daughter Elizabeth lived 93; Thankful 102; Mary, who was wife to Thomas benedict, Esq. died with the small pox 1757, aged 52, leaving 11 children, who are all yet alive, and the youngest has two grand children.

BOSTON, October 21.

The dispute between England and Spain, respecting the navigation of the North-West Coast, still remains unsettled; and from the latest accounts it appears that nothing short of the SWORD will decide it.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Monday last, in 46 hours from New-York, we have received the following

ABSTRACT OF A LETTER

from a gentleman in London, brought by the September British Packet, arrived at New-York, and dated

"London, Sept. 3, 1790.

"We have now every reason to expect the WAR WILL IMMEDIATELY COMMENCE. The National Assembly of *France*, have voted to assist the Spaniards with FORTY-FIVE SALE OF THE LINE. In consequence of which a Cutter has been dispatched to Lord Howe, who is cruising off Ushant, directing him to *strike a blow*, before the juncture of the two fleets takes place."

SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY.

The Scheme of this Lottery is highly approved of in the southern States—the great demand for Tickets, lately from that quarter, makes it probable, that the Managers will be enabled to draw the First Class much sooner than the time appointed.

Extract of a letter from JAMES STIPMAN, Esq. Russian Consul, at Gibralter, dated Aug. 30, 1790.

"By this opportunity, I have thought well to forward a dispatch for his Excellency General WASHINGTON, committed to my care, and which I request you to forward. I trust it conveys an assurance of Peace towards you with the new Emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto shewn any disposition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refused him, and he is making preparations for besieging the garrison: an undertaking I am satisfied he is by no means equal to. An Ambassadour from Spain has been lying in Tangier-Bay, these 16 days, with a very great present for the Emperor, but will not land until he shall have agreed to give up all pretensions to Ceuta—which he has not yet done.

"The Portuguese squadron continues to be stationed here during the summer, for the purpose of preventing the Algerines from passing to the westward, which we have reason to believe they do effectually. I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers, during the present Dey's life.—His death may, according to the course of nature, be expected daily."

The conduct of Capt. Marshal an English gentleman in the service of Russia during the late engagement, is equal to the most extraordinary efforts in our recollection. He fought his ship till she sunk to the water's edge; when a soldier flying to the colours to strike them, he shot the soldier dead, and she went down with her colours flying; he next swam to his friend Mr. Trevanion's ship, whom he unfortunately found dead: he then took the command, and fought, her till she sunk also; and though there are yet no certain hopes of him, there are great hopes of his having swam to shore, to share the honours and rewards to which, from his conduct he is so justly entitled.

A parcel of *Cockneys* were last week amusing themselves with firing at a target, when one of the best marksmen unfortunately shot a sheep, that was grazing about twelve yards from the mark! Being told the Coroner's inquest would bring it in *murder* he immediately set off for the continent!

An Attorney, well known in the different courts of London, wanting a house to reside in for a short time, and seeing one to let in the Strand, went to the landlord, who gave him the key, to look at it, which he promised to return. Having obtained the key, he immediately sent in his goods, and took possession of the house. The next day when the landlord came, he had the impudence to tell him, that he had got possession of the house, for which he intended to pay no rent, he would, without a fee, inform him of the legal means by which he could be outlled, and that was to wait until half a year's rent was due, and then bring an ejectment, which would cost about ten pounds.

HADLOCK—THE MURDERER.

Extract of a letter from Penobscot, dated Oct. 7.

"I send you some particulars concerning the taking of the murderer, Hadlock. One of his neigbours on going to his house, on some business with his son saw the old man there; but before he could muster a party to take him, he went of in a fishing schooner belonging to his son in law one Manchester—upon which a party mustered and went on board two fishing schooners, in quest of him. On coming up with the schooner, about twelve of the party boarded her, when Manchester swore that his father was not there, and that they might depend upon it, *by all that was sacred*. Some of them believed him, among whom was one Jacob Read, who stepped below to warm his fingers. As he was sitting by the fire, he heard a gunlock snap—and turning round saw Hadlock, in the cabin, with a gun presented towards the men on deck, who were to the number of ten or eleven, all in a cluster. Had the gun been discharged at the time Hadlock pulled the trigger it is probable he would have killed and wounded as many as five or six, as the gun proved to have been loaded with two balls, and eighteen buckshot. As soon as Read saw him, he sprang, and seized the gun, which Hadlock immediately gave up, but catched a bayonet, which he had near him, and stabbed Read in five places—two of them very badly—the worst wound is in the belly, where the bayonet went in so far as to bring out a part of the caul; but I believe he will recover from them: I saw him, and had the account I now send you from his own mouth. And after Hadlock was secured, he would foam at the mouth, and d—n his gun, for not going off, as he said he should have made a d—'d fine shot among them, if it had not missed fire; and that he would have died in peace, if he had killed about a dozen of them."

Recommendations of Candidates are sometimes as singular in the U. S. as in England—A writer in a late Portland paper, in favour of one of the candidates for Federal Representative, says, "*He is a man that fears God, and understands navigation.*"

NORTHAMPTON, October 27.

A Petersburgh (Virginia) paper of the 30th ult. informs the public of that state, that a serious petition is now drawing up, to be presented to the next congress stating arguments in favour of *polygamy*, from the plain principle of reason: and praying a man may legally marry two wives. This, is thought, will be the most effectual means to extirpate the numerous race of *old maids*, and increase the population of the United States. The petition is to be presented by a gentleman residing at Cabin Point.

We are informed the Census of Philadelphia is compleated, and that that city is found to contain FIFTY THREE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

HUDSON and GOODWIN,

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

STOLEN, or taken away by mistake, a Cask of 10d NAILS, marked T. F.—Said cask was brought from Boston last June by Capt. Williams of Hartford, and delivered by him to Lyman and Masters, to bring to Northampton—Whoever will give information of the said cask of Nails, so that we may recover it again, shall receive a suitable reward.

TAPPAN and FOWLE.

Northampton, Oct. 18, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of Samuel Taylor of Buckland, on the night of the 17th inst. a black yearling horse Colt, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Buckland, Sept. 29, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high; thin main and tail mixed with gray, natural trotter, eight years old, The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH JULIARD.

Leyden, Sept. 25, 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY

are desired to call for their Books.

[The following beautiful LINES were written by Mr. CUMBERLAND, on the Marriage of Miss Sackville to Mr. Herbert.]

YE solemn pedagogues, who teach
A language by eight parts of speech,
Can any of you all impart
A rule to conjugate the heart?
Grammarians did you ever try
To construe and expound the eye?
And from the syntax of the face
Decline its gender and its case?
What said the nuptial tear that fell
From fair Eliza, can you tell?
And yet it spoke on her cheek
As eloquent as that could speak.—
"Here at GOD's alter as I stand,
To plight my vows, and yield my hand,
With faultering tongue which I proclaim
The cession of my virgin name;
Whilst in my ear is read at large
The Rubrick's stern unsoftened charge,
Spare me (the silent pleader cries,)
Ah spare me, ye surrounding eyes!
Usher'd amidst a blaze of light,
Whilst here I pass in public sight,
Or kneeling by a father's side,
Renounce the daughter for the bride;
Ye sisters to my soul so dear,
Say, can I check the rising tear?
When at this awful hour I cast
My memory back on time that's past;
Ungrateful were I to forbear
This tribute to a father's care;
For all he suffer'd, all he taught,
Is there not due some tender thought?
And may not one fond tear be given
To a dear saint that rests in heaven?
And you to whom I now betroth,
In sight of heaven, my nuptial oath;
Who to nobility of birth
True honor join, and native worth,
If my according bosom draws
One sigh, misconstrue not the cause;
Trust me, though weeping, I rejoice,
And blushing, glory in my choice."

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.

A TALE,

In imitation of PETER PINDAR

I.

SOme people have a taste that's something strange,
And think it must be pleas'd at any rate,
Nature in others, they suppose may change,
Its whims in them, on no such reas'nings wait.

II.

Of this plain principle, the following story,
For illustration's sake, I'll lay before ye.

III.

A YANKEE and a FRENCHMAN once at table met,
Midst roots and vegetables in chequer'd state,
A platter furnish'd with fat pork appeared,
And eke a monstrous jug, for what—the *Frenchman* never heard.

IV.

The Yankee took the jug, *sans ceremonie*,
And having drawn the gluey corn-cob cork,
He pour'd and trail'd the 'lasses o'er the pork,
And then sat down to eat.
The *Frenchman* stretch'd his wond'ring eyes and rose,
Lugg'd out his box of best rappee,
He did not want it for his nose,
But pepper'd well the meat.
While with sarcastic shrug, he gave this huff,
"You love de 'lasses far, me love de snuff."

MORAL.

De gustibus, non est disputandum.

CHURCH MOUSE.—ENGLISH.

THOSE who are fond of the ludicrous, may, perhaps indulge a little risibility from the following incident;—On Easter Sunday, while the Vicar of a certain Parish church in the vicinity of Chester, (England) was delivering to his congregation an occasional evening lecture, the attention of the audience was diverted from the discourse by the whimsical appearance of a Mouse, (which being the resident of a church, may be supposed was not the fattest of its kind) peeping through a small crevice in the wood of the desk, very near the head of the Clerk. The sagacious little animal with hesitative steps, at length ventured out, attracted, as is supposed, by the inviting perfume of Mr. Sternhold's wig, a large proportion of flour and pomatum having been laid on his honour for the day. Pinching hunger, more potent than love itself, soon forced the poor intruder to the upper works of the Clerk's carcase, (at that time half immersed in sleep) by actually seating itself at the top of his wig, where the little thief made a sacriligious attack on the grease that lay so tempting around it. The smothering titterings of the congregation bust out into a broad grin, which disturbed both the Minister and Mouse; The preaching and nibbling ceased at the same moment; when the Vicar perceiving the cause of the laugh, called to the Clerk to put his hand upon the top of his wig! adding, in a stronger cadence, "has the fellow no feeling?" Somnus had however, arrested his senses; which his nasal organ loudly betrayed. Here the Vicar slackening the reins of temper, called out, "Robert! Robert! I wish I had you by the ear!" when the Clerk (awakened rather malapropos) added '*amen*' to it!—At which a renewed laugh, drove away Morpheus and the Mouse; and the muscles of the good people being so intolerably deranged, it was some time before they were restored to their natural Church-going state of gravity.

HOLDEN's DANCE.

AT Antwerp, in Flanders, in one the painting galleries, is a very large picture contrived with excellent art, and which commonly goes by the name of Ham. Holden's Dance of Death. In the midst of this piece is drawn the hideous figure of death, as if in the act of turning round and extending his arm to catch at the figures about him. These figures are the persons of men and women of all ages, every one of whom is in the attitude and gesture of dancing, but using every possible means to keep out of the reach of the ghastly skeleton in the centre. The painter, with exquisite skill has depicted the greatest anxiety in the various countenances of the figures, and has so represented them, that the more they endeavour to avoid the skeleton, the more certainly and inevitably they advance, as it were by necessity, into his clutches. To this fine original picture, Prior alludes in the following lines:

In vain we think that free will'd man has power
To hasten or protract the appointed hour,
Our term of life depends not on our deed,
Before our birth our funeral was decreed,
Nor awed by foresight, nor misled by chance,
Imperious Death directs his ebon lance,
Peoples great Henry's tomb, and leads up *Holden's dance.*

Anecdote of the late Dr. FRANKLIN.

THE Doctor going up Ludgate Hill some years ago with his spectacles on, a porter with a load suddenly brushing him, "*Damn'd his spectacles.*" "*You see*" says a friend who was with him, "*what you get by wearing spectacles in the street.*" "*I do*" says the Doctor, very gravely, "*for if I had not these on he would have damned my eyes*".

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay-Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emissions will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

CASH
Paid for
Old GOLD
and
Old BRASS
By SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Oct. 1790.

Daniel Butler,
Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of
POWDER,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680

8338 Prizes.
16612 Blanks. 125000

25000

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,
GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.
September 1790.

Robert Breck and Son,
At their Store a few rod east of the court-house, in Northampon, have on hand a good assortment of
GOODS,
and expect in a few days to receive a fresh supply, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, PORK, BUTTER, FLAX-SEED, DUCK, Grain, old Pewter, Brass and Copper, Geese Feathers, Bees-Wax, brown or whitened yard wide Tow Cloth.
October 16, 1790.

N. BLAKE, and Co.
Want to purchase a quantity of
BUTTER,
For which they will pay CASH, at 6d. per pound.
Northampton, October 20, 1790.

Eleazer and William Porter,
Have just received a large assortment of
GOODS,
which consist of most articles generally enquired for at a country store, and which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash, Tow Cloth, and most kinds of Country Produce.—Part Cash will be paid for BEEF, PORK and BUTTER, if delivered soon, at said store.
Hadley, Oct. 20, 1790.

By Order of Court.

WILL be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Mr. William Caldwell, innholder in Colrain, on Friday the 26th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased—being fifty acres of excellent unimproved Land, and six acres and a half of improved Land, whereon is part of a small orchard, all lying in Colrain and subject to the widow's dower.

THOMAS BELL, Administrator.
Colrain, October 16, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT EMMONS, late of Belchertown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to
JONATHAN TOWN, Executor.
THOSE who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for payment.
Belchertown, October 16, 1790.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 18th inst. JOSEPH ROBBINS, a molatto or Indian, sold to me by authority—had on a brown frock and trowsers, shoes without buckles, a felt hat, about half worn, is about six feet high, a stout well built fellow, with long black hair. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to me, or secure him in any goal, shall have Five DOLLARS reward and necessary charges paid, by

ELIJAH DWIGHT.
Belchertown, Oct. 19, 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 215.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK,
September 28, 1790

THE following regulations, which have been adopted towards carrying into execution the act, making provision for the debt of the United States, are announced for the information of the public creditors.

When a transfer is to be made from one person to another, the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transfered, must be produced at the proper office, in order that the same may be cancelled and a new one, or new ones issue, as the case shall require.

When a transfer is desired from one office to another application must in the first instance be made at the office where the credit exists, whereupon the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transferred will be cancelled, and a special one granted, as a voucher to the Secretary of the Treasury; upon the production and delivery of which to him, a warrant will issue to the office, to which the debt is to be transfered, where the business will be completed. The form (A.) at foot hereof, has been adapted for letters of attorney, to make transfers, which; and the directions for completing it, it is expected will be carefully observed.

In every case of a transfer of the subscribed or funded debt, the new certificate will bear interest, only from the first day of the quarter in which the transfer is made. The unpaid interest which may have accrued prior to that quarter, will be paid only to the person, who was a stockholder at the time it accrued, or to his special assignee.

Fourteen days before the expiration of each quarter, the books of each office will be closed; so that no transfers will be made, nor, except at the Treasury, will any subscription be receiv'd, or old certificates exchanged for new ones, on the application of non-subscribers, during that period. Those intending to become subscribers to the proposed Loan, who do not subscribe, prior to the commencement of any such period—or those intending not to subscribe, who do not present their old certificates to be exchanged, or if holders of certificates of the Register of the Treasury, who do not notify to the Treasury their intention not to subscribe, prior to such commencement of such period, will not receive the interest, which may have accrued antecedently, 'till the end of the quarter in which their subscriptions are made, or in which their certificates are exchanged; or in which they shall so notify their intention not to subscribe. This, the proper distribution of the funds, and the preservation of order render indispensable.

On the subscribed or funded debt, interest as it becomes due; will be paid without production of the certificates issued for the same. On the unsubscribed debt, if any there shall be, the production of the certificates will be necessary, in order to the receipt of the interest, & an indorsement of the payment of it upon the certificates. This however in consideration of the risk and inconvenience of transmission, will not be required of those who hold certificates of the Register of the Treasury, and reside out of the United States. The form (B) at foot hereof, of a letter of attorney for receiving interest, and the directions therewith, it is expected will be carefully pursued.

(A)

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to transfer Stock.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents That:
do make, constitute and appoint
and lawful Attorney, for and in name
to sell, assign and transfer the
Stock standing in name in
the Books of with power also of an Attorney
or Attornies under for that purpose, to make and
substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming
all that said Attorney, or
Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set
Hand and Seal the Day of in
the Year of our LORD, One Thousand hundred
Sealed and delivered
in presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the
Day of One Thousand Hundred
before me
came within named and acknowledged the above Letter of Attorney to be
Act and Deed In testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my Hand and the Day
and Year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

If the power is to extend to the whole of the stock; the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer." If only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of."

If the power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "Stock" the words "funded at six per Cent." (which will designate the Stock bearing a present interest) or the words, "funded Three per Cent," which will designate the Three per Cent. stock,) or the word "Deferred" (which will designate the stock bearing Interest at the end of ten Years) or the word "unfunded" (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of the substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, be against his name.

The acknowledgement may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any State or of a County Court, or before the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of any place; or before a Notary Public.

In the acknowledgement, if the Seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal; as, that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the Seal of Office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."

If there be no public or official Seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the Power must be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

(B)

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to receive Interest.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That
do make, constitute and appoint
true and lawful Attorney, for and
in name to receive the interest
the Stock, standing in
name in the books of
with power also of an Attorney or Attornies, under for that purpose, to make and substitute; and to do all lawful Acts requisite for effecting the Premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all
that said Attorney, or Substitute or
Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have set
Hand and Seal, the Day of in
the Year our Lord, One Thousand Hundred
Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN that on the
Day of One Thousand Hundred
before me
came
within named, and acknowledged the above
Letter of Attorney to be Act and
Deed, IN Testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand the day and
Year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

IF the Power is to be general, the words "now due, or which shall hereafter grow due upon" are to be inserted after the word "interest." If not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted. The place of abode, and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgement may be taken before any judge of a Court of the United States, or of a superior Court of Law or equity in any state, or of a county Court, or before the Mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public. In the acknowledgement, if the seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal as that it is the seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgement is taken, if he has one; or if has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power, must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

THOUGHTS UPON THE
AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS
which are proper for Schools.
Addressed to GEORGE CLYMER, Esquire;

BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

DEAR SIR,

THE last time I had the pleasure of being in your company, you did me the honour to request my opinion upon the Amusements and Punishments which are proper for schools. The subjects are of a very opposite nature, but I shall endeavour to comply with your wishes, by sending you a few thoughts upon each of them. I am sure you will not reject my opinions because they are contrary to received practices, for I know that you are accustomed to think for yourself, and that very proposition that has for its object the interests of humanity and your country, will be treated by you with attention and candour.

I shall begin with the subject of AMUSEMENTS.

Montesquieu informs us that the exercises of the last day of the life of Epimanondas, were the same as his amusements in his youth. Herein we have an epitome of the perfection of education. The amusements of Epaminondas were of a military nature; but as the profession of arms is the business of only a small part of mankind, and happily much less necessary in the United States than in ancient Greece, I would propose that the amusements of our youth, at school, should consist of such excercises, as will be most subservient to their future employments in life. These are; 1. agriculture; 2. mechanical occupations; and 3. the business of the learned professions.

1 There is a variety in the employments of agriculture which may really be suited to the genius, taste, and strength of young people. An experiment has been made of the efficacy of these employments, as amusements in the Methodist College at Abington, in Maryland: and I have been informed, with the happiest effects. A large lot is divided between the scholars; and premiums are adjudged to those of them who produce the most vegetables, from their ground, or who keep them in the best order.

2. As the employments of agriculture cannot afford amusement at all seasons of the year, or in cities, I would propose, that children should be allured to seek amusements in such of the mechanical arts as are suited to their strength and capacities. Where is the boy who does not delight in the use of a hammer—a chissel—or a saw? and who has not enjoyed a high degree of pleasure in his youth, in constructing a miniature house? How amusing are the machines which are employed in the manufactory of cloathing of all kinds! and how full of various entertainment are the mixtures which take place in the chimical arts! each of these might be contrived upon such a scale, as not only to amuse young people, but afford a profit to their parents or masters. The Moravians, at Bethlehem in our state, have proved that this proposition is not a chimerical one. All the amusements of their children are derived from their performing the subordinate parts of several of the mechanical arts; and a considerable proportion of the wealth of that worthy and happy society is derived from the labour of their little hands.—

If, in these amusements, and appeal should be made to that spirit of competition, which is so common among young people, it would be the means of producing more pleasure to the children, and more profit to all who are connected with them. The wealth of those manufacturing towns in England, which employ the children of poor people, is a proof of what might be expected from connecting amusement and labour together, in all the schools. The product from the labour obtained in this way, from all the schools in the United States, would amount to a sum which would almost exceed calculation.

3. To train the youth who are intended for the learn professions or for merchandize, to the duties of their future employments, by means of useful amusements, will be impracticable; but their amusements may be derived from cultivating a spot of ground; for where is the lawyer, the physician, the divine, or the merchant, who has not indulged or felt a passion, in some part of his life, for rural improvements?—Indeed I conceive the seeds of knowledge in agriculture will be most productive, when they are planted in the minds of this class of scholars.

I have only to add under this head, that the common amusements of children have no connection with their future occupations. Many of them injure their cloaths, some of them waste their strength and impair their health, and all of them prove, more or less, the means of producing noise, or of exciting angry passions, both of which are calculated to beget vulgar manners. The Methodists have wisely banished every species of play from their college. Even the healthy and pleasurable exercise of swimming, is not permited to their scholars, except in presence of one of their masters.

Do not think me too strict if I here exclude gunning from among the amusements of young men. My objections to it are as follows:

5. It hardens the heart, by inflicting unnecessary pain and death upon animals.

2. It is unnecessary in civilized society, where animal food may be obtained from domestick animals, with greater civility.

3. It consumes a great deal of time, and creates habits of idleness.

4. It frequently leads young men into low and bad company.

5. By imposing long abstinence from food, it leads to intemperance in eating, which naturally leads to intemperance in drinking.

6. It exposes to fevers, and accidents. The newspapers are filled with melancholy accounts of the latter, and every physician must have met with frequent instances of the former, in the course of his practice.

I know the early use of a gun is recommended in our country, to teach our young men the use of fire arms, and thereby to prepare them for war and battle. But why should we inspire our youth, by such exercises, with hostile ideas towards their fellow creatures?—Let us rather instill into their minds sentiments of universal benevolence to men, of all nations and colours. Wars originate in error and vice. Let us eradicate these by proper modes of education, and wars will cease to be necessary in our country. The divine author and lover of peace "will then suffer no man to do us wrong; yea he will reprove kings for our sake, saying, touch not my anointed and do my people no harm." Should the nations with whom war is at trade, approach our coasts, they will retire from us, as Satan did from our Saviour, when he came to assault him; and for the same reason, because they will 'find nothing in us' congenial to their malignant dispositions; for the flames of war can be spread from one nation to another, only by the conducting mediums of vice and error.

I have hinted at the injury which is done to the health of young people by some of their amusements; but there is a practice common in all schools, which does more harm to their bodies than all the amusements that can be named, and that is obliging them to sit too long in *one place*, or crowding too many of them together *in one room*. By means of the former, the growth and shape of the body have been impaired; and by the means of the latter, the seeds of fevers have often been engendered in schools. In the course of my business, I have been called to many hundred children who have been seized, with indispositions in school, which evidently arose from the action of morbid effluvia, produced by the confined breath and perspiration of too great a number of children in one room. To obviate these evils, children should be permitted, after they have said their lessons, to amuse themselves in the open air, in some of the useful and agreeabe exercises which have been mentioned. Their minds will be strengthened, as well as their bodies relieved by them. To oblige a sprightly boy to sit seven hours in a day, with his little arms pinioned to his sides, and his neck unnaturally bent towards his book; and for *no crime*!—What cruelty and folly are manifested, by such an absurd mode of instructing or governing young people!

[*To be continued.*]

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

HARLEQUIN, No. IV.

TO WAR, OR NOT TO WAR?—
THAT IS THE QUESTION.

AND a puzzling question it is too. I have heard of a man connected with the navy, who happened to be down at Portsmouth lately upon business, when the first rumour of war arrived there. Before he had got his business half finished, the express from the Admiralty, all sweat and dust up to his eyes, arrived with orders to fit out a fleet for immediate war.—The man, knowing that in case of an approaching war his office rendered his presence very necessary in town, left his unfinished business, and set off in great haste on his return. He had rode just 40 miles on his way to town when he met another hasty messenger from the Admiralty: him he accosted, and assured him, that if he was going to Portsmouth to hasten the naval preparations, to his knowledge they were already as busy as if the Spanish fleet was in the Downs; so that he need not run so fast." "Ay, (replied the messenger that is the very reason why I do run so fast; for I am going to set them at rest again—there is to be no war." "No! (answered the man) why then I may e'en go back again to Portsmouth and finish my business at my leisure."—Well, he took the route once more to Portsmouth and had slowly rode about twenty 20 miles back, when another messenger overtook him.—He asked him, with some surprize, where he was going with such speed? "Oh, (answered the messenger) I am going express to Portsmouth, to bid them arm!—arm!—for we are going to war." "Then a pox confound ye all for a parcel of puzzling knaves, (exclaimed the honest man in great wrath, turning round his horse's head again towards London) here's war, and no war, and war again—and if I know what to do, whether to go forward or return, I'm as great a knave as ever wore boots!" However, to town he came; and there he found all the people as wise as himself.

It really puzzled many people; and even I, Harlequin did not well know what to make of it. If you went to the Secretary of State's office, they told you they knew nothing about it; you must go to the Privy Council. If you went to take a peep at the Council, you peeped in vain, for "all the intelligence was at the Treasury."—Well, now I am at the Treasury, what will you tell me? "O nothing! it does not belong to us; you must go to the Admiralty." Why then, to the Admiralty I will go.

I flew across the parade as nimbly as if I had fifty wings, & reached the Admiralty.—I waved my sword, and the doors of the several offices flew open. I turned to the right, and saw several clerks busily employed in writing. I accosted one of these, and inquired what was the subject of his employment? "Dispatches, Sir."—Whether are they to be sent?—"To Portsmouth, to order the fleet to be fitted out." Good—(said I to myself)—now I know on what side the truth stands.

Quitting this appartment, the open door of that on the left seemed to invite me to enter it. I did so, and here also I found several clerks writing with great speed—Ay, (said I in a low voice again) this looks like war: hostilities go on as hotly here as they do in the other room. "There you happen to be mistaken honest gentleman" (answered one of the clerk's, looking over his shoulder.) How do you mean, young man? (said I, a little surprised)—Explain yourself. "O (replied he) I can explain nothing about it, but that we are writing dispatches to Plymouth to bid them not fit a fleet." A plague overtake you all, is it possible that in one end of the house ye are writing dispatches to Portsmouth to bid them arm, and in the other writing to Plymouth to bid them disarm? What can be the meaning of this? "What the meaning of it is (answered the clerk) I neither know nor care. We act according to orders."

By St. George! (said I to myself) what a whimsical world do we live in! Here stand I, when I thought all my doubts were solved, plunged into deeper mystery than ever. In short, to reach the true state of affairs, and to explain this mystery, I found it was necessary to ascend a step still higher.

The contradictory orders that so greatly puzzled me had been just issued, and the august board of Admiralty were still sitting. Touching the double door with my sword, it opened, & I entered unperceived—for no *sharp-sighted* people were there!

From their conversation I made the discovery I wanted, and this it was: It seems the news of the Spanish armament had arrived some days before at the Admiralty, in consequence of which the naval preparations at Portsmouth and Plymouth were ordered. On the heels of that came the most pacific promises from the Spanish court; and these were closely followed by assurances from another quarter, that the fleet at Cadiz was in great forwardness. Puzzled, confounded, perplexed, the august board of Admiralty knew not what to do. Whether to arm or to disarm, to rouze for war or to slumber in peace, they knew not. It was in this dilemma that the sagacious Mr.——arose, told them he had hit it, and spoke to the following effect:

MY BROTHER LORDS,

"IT is very true, as ye have [illegible]ld me a thousand times, particularly the Lord who presides at the board; it is very true, I say, that tho I am a Lord of Admiralty I never was upon salt water in my life (and, if I can help it, never WILL) and therefore I know nothing of the navy.—Now, notwithstanding all this, yet will I give you my advice upon this here affair.

"The case is then; In your present situation, I defy you to to keep from war, and yet I defy you to go to war; and therefore I defy you to do any thing. For ought we know, the Spanish are arming;—therefore we ought to arm; on the other side, for ought we know, the Spanish are not arming, therefore we ought not to arm. Therefore, what the devil shall we do?—Why, I'll tell you. If the Spanish are arming you know it would be wrong in us to disarm; and if the Spanish are not arming; you know it would be equally wrong in us to arm: Therefore, as we know not on which side the truth lies, let us do a little on *both* sides, and thus we shall have them every way. Let us arm, and disarm at the same time: let us increase the navy at Portsmouth, decrease it at Plymouth, & thus we shall be prepared at the same time to fight or to lie still. This Brother Lords, is my advice." "Admirable!" exclaimed the whole board:—the whole room re-echoed "Admirable! Admirable!" The advice was taken, and orders were immediately sent down to the clerks to write dispatches accordingly, as we have already related. This ingenious advice was worthy of the man who, as we are told, once ordered the tide to restrain its flow for an half and hour, thought it would obey him because he was a Lord of Amiralty!

Now tremble, thou feeble Spaniards!—tremble, I say—yea, tremble exceedingly, while the British navy rides under the auspices of such naval Lords!

THE CONTRAST.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN, with a debt of three hundred millions sterling, like a mill-stone hung about her neck, and every resource of taxation explored and almost exhausted, appears to have her fate suspended on a thousand contingences: Among others, the most important is the tenure upon which she holds her East-India possessions, one of the most productive sources of her revenue; this is so precarious, as absolutely to depend on the fidelity of her military establishment in that country.—If we turn our eyes to FRANCE, we behold a mighty nation in an advanced age, bowed down with infirmities, and an enormous debt, struggling with deep-rooted prejudices, and despotism, that is interwoven in the very texture of the people—and although her enlightened patriots have performed wonders in emancipating their country thus far, it appears that little less than a miracle can preserve their political Union, without reverting to the first principles of civilization, and beginning again *de novo*—SPAIN appears to be at an interesting crisis—Civil convulsions impending, and the second edition of the French revolution may be hourly expected. GERMANY in addition to the intolerable burden of foreign war, is involved in all the horrors of civil dissention: Harmony, peace and confidence are suspended—and without these, all the enjoyments of civil and domestic life are at an end. RUSSIA and SWEDEN are cutting each other's throats.—TURKEY is groaning under military exactions to carry on the war against Austria and Russia; these in addition to the cruel [illegible] positions of a despotic government, must fill up the measures of human misery. In that ill fated empire, The ITALIAN STATES are also torn by internal dissensions, and appear to be on the eve of a revolution. All these circumstances are hostile to that happiness which results from good government—they subvert the principles of the social compact—property is set afloat—and human hope is cut off.

The UNITED STATES on the other hand, are by the dispensations of Providence, placed at a goodly distance from all these scenes of tumult and misery—peace reigns triumphant through our country—agriculture, manufactures and commerce, under the fostering hand of the federal government, are pursued with pleasure, profit and security—the seasons shed their mildest and most benignant influences on our labors—our land yields its increase—the exuberance of our fields are transported to distant regions—while the produce of every clime is wafted to our shores—every man enjoys in security the fruits of his industry, not is there "*any one to annoy, or make us afraid.*"

FRENCH DUELLING.

IN France, such is the severity of the laws of honor (as they are falsely called) that nothing but the death of the parties can expiate a blow.

Capt. Douglass, a gallant Scotch officer, playing at Trictrac with a very intimate friend, in a coffee-house, in Paris, amidst a circle of French officers who were looking on, some dispute arose about a cast of the dice; upon which Douglass said, in a gay, thoughtless manner, "Oh! what a story!"

There was an instant murmur among the bye-standers; and, his antagonist feeling the affront, as if the lie had been given him, in the violence of his passion, snatched up the tables, and hit Douglass a blow on the head.

The moment he had done it, the idea of his impudence, and its probable consequences to himself and his friend rushed upon his mind; he sat stupified with shame and remorse, his eyes rivetted on the ground regardless of what the other's resentment might prompt him to act.

Douglass, after a short pause, turned round to the spectators:—You think, (said he) that I am now ready to cut the throat of that unfortunate young man; but I know, that, at this moment, he feels anguish a thousand times more keen than any my sword could inflict.—I will embrace him, thus, and try to reconcile him to myself: but I will cut the throat of that man among you, who shall dare to breathe a syllable against my honor."

"Bravo! Bravo!" cried old Chevalier de St. Louis, who stood immediately behind him.

The sentiments of France overcame its habit, and a "Bravo! Bravo!" echoed from every quarter of the room. Every heart felt the magnanimity of Douglass—nor is there a man of principle that reads this anecdote (for false honour is out of the question) that will not really allow, that it requires infinitely *less* courage to fight, than not to fight a duel.

LONDON, August 13.

The late decrees of the National Assembly of France are of the most serious importance to this country, and considered as the forerunner of hostilities, though we do not believe that the majority of those members who agreed to them, gave their assent under any such idea.

A messenger was yesterday received by the Secretary of state from Earl Howe, the purport of whose dispatches was, that the Spanish fleet was in sight, consisting of 36 ships of the line of which seven carried upwards of 100 guns.

AUGUST 31.

The States General have admitted the Hereditary Prince of Orange to a seat in the Council of State, & they intimated at the same time, that if the Stadtholder shall appoint him a General in their armies, they will allow him 10,000 florins a year of extra pay.

Since the departure of the grand fleet, it is said the Admiralty is every moment in expectation of hearing from Lord Howe, of its arriving at his destination; Cape Finisterre, is reported, is to be its rendezvous, a few leagues eastward of which a cutter brings advice of coming through the fleet, that they had met with some blowing weather, had weathered the storm and were all in perfect health and high spirits.

The Spanish fleet was stated to be at sea on the 9th of the present month; the intelligence on Friday at Loyd's, confirmed that information, by certain advice communicated by Capt. Hopkins, of the brig Hope, arrived at Dover, of the fleet of Spain having spoken him in lat. 24. 3. north, long. 17. west, steering before a brisk gale for Cape Finisterre. Their force consisted of thirty-seven sail, including six frigates, two of which were of 42 guns, and the other 36, with a brig mounting 18 guns; and a reinforcement from Ferrol, they said, was expected to join them, of five or six ships.

The intent of this fleet was probably to effect a junction in the Bay of Biscay with the French squadron, at this time supposed to be hovering at the mouth of Brest harbour; for they certainly will be too timid to leave their own coast, unless the powerful succour of an ally incites such a measure.

It is not chimerical to alledge, that the English fleet have fallen, before this time, in with the Spanish squadron! Should such an interview have taken place, and Lord Howe have been enabled to bring on an action, nothing like a desponding thought must be allowed to possess an English mind! We think the day will prove a glorious one for this country. [*Bravo.*]

We are not however hurried into a belief, that the Spaniards have ventured so far into the Bay of Biscay as to give our fleet a chase for that same and triumph which *we think* would be the result of such an action!

Louis the XVIth. King of France, entered his 37th year on Monday last, 23d instant. His birth day was celebrated at Paris, but not with that eclat as before the national revolution.

A courier arrived on Sunday at the Spanish minister's from Paris, and we are given to understand he brings the important intelligence, that on Thursday last the National Assembly resolved, that they should offer the mediation of France between England and Spain; and that they should declare at the same time, that in the event of their mediation, failing to settle the dispute amicably, they must fulfil their treaty with Spain.

The trial of an Irish duelist for shooting his antagonist, came on last week before Lord Carleton. The Jury brought in their verdict *guilty of willful murder.* It appeared upon the trial that the prisoner discharged his pistol at his antagonist without waiting for the usual preliminaries, and that Mr. B. (the deceased) received the ball in his left breast, of which wound he languished four days, and then died. This decision is of importance to duelists, who in future it is hoped will be more careful to *kill each other in a legal manner.*

In the garden of Henry Curson, Esq. at Waterperry, Oxford, there is a most extraordinary phenomenon: A melon, of the Rock Cantalope kind, nearly ripe, growing on a cumber vine, with severel cumbers on the same branch.

An Hiberian, who had been impressed, being lately seen at large, was asked by a friend, if he had not been on board the *tender?*—Arrah, my dear—the tender! (cried Teague) the devil burn me if any thing tender I saw where I was—I was on board of the *Hard Ship.*

A Tavern keeper, at a late assizes, seating himself too near the Attornies, one of them told him he was not in his place being out of the profession. You are wrong, sir, answered the tavern-keeper, I have the honor to *practise at the Bar.*

DUBLIN, August 18.

The following circumstance happened lately at a village in Carmarthen. A very amiable young woman was courted at one and the same time by a father and his son. Lewis jun. was handsome and sprightly, Lewis sen. held the money bag. The former relinquished his mistress and gave her up to his father, who fixed on the day of marriage; but this creating great commotion in the family of Lewis, who had two daughters, and the neighbourhood exclaimed against the impropriety of the match, Lewis did not make his appearance at church on the day fixed on for their marriage. The bride came back; and young Lewis her former lover, then renewed his addresses, and fixed on the morning for his marriage. Accordingly the bride was a second time to church, but no bridegroom attended; for the father, as he was not to marry the girl himself, resolved the son should not, and threatened to disinherit him if he did. The bride came away again from church full of indignation and confusion; and the parson of the parish, a very worthy young man, then made love to her, and married her in about a fortnight.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) October 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, (N. P.) to the Printer of this paper.

"Here we are so perfectly satisfied that war will be declared against Spain, that we are fitting out privateers, and eargerly anticipate not only rich captures, but an expedition against Cuba. Should an enterprise of the kind be undertaken, the event is certain, at the price of fewer livers than the last invasion of that island cost."

BALTIMORE, August 27.

Last Sunday afternoon, as some children were playing upon a wharf, one of them unfortunately fell into the water, and in a short time sunk to the bottom! A little boy, about eleven years of age, hearing the cries and lamentations of his companions, manfully plunged in and brought up the child to the top of the water, when he was assisted by a negro man, who succeeded him in getting him upon the wharf.

By this time the child was deprived of all signs of life; not a pulse to be felt! Nor a vivid hue in the eye!—Apparently doomed to a subterranean abode! but by the humane and benevolent exertions of Dr. Elisha Hall, in pursuing the proper method of resuscitation, the child was soon rescued from the impending jaws of death, and restored to the fond embraces of its afflicted parents.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Extract of a letter from a Baptist Clergyman in London, to his correspondent in this city, dated July 8, 1790.

"I thank you for your two last epistles, and assure you that it always gives me pleasure to see your hand writings. The pamphlet * you sent me, for which please to accept my acknowledgements, does credit to the author's head and heart—he has employed the *civida vis* [illegible] in a very good cause, and that cause must spread. A great part of the inhabitants of this country understand the rights of humanity and christianity far better than their ancestors. We think for ourselves—we write—we print—yea, we are so wicked as to pray that God will be so good as to support all good governments, and to reform or destroy all bad ones. We like a limited monarchy, we love "the *majesty* of the PEOPLE," but we detest the *soveriegnty* of Kings. Let Kings rule by law, let GOD *alone* be sovereign: "He has a right to do that which is right," said one of the Nonconformists. You may judge of my politicks by a toast the other day at a convival meeting, where it was my lot to preside, "May the Revolution in America until WASHINGTON the GREAT, and the Revolution in France under Lewis XVI. be followed by—a Revolution of the WORLD.

"There is no doubt, an intimate connection between the spread of civil and religious liberty; I should like to see something written on this subject with Philosophical acumen, and to hear from France and America that the Kingdom of Immanuel advanced with the Empire of Reason and Humanity. Had our worthy and honoured friend, the venerable Dr. GILL, lived to see the destruction of the Bastile, he would have exulted in his *own* views of Prophecy, and blessed the FAITHFUL GOD; but this is our privilege, because it is our duty—I often tell my people that it cannot be their privilege to do any thing, unless it be previously their duty to do it." * *Roger's.*

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 6.

One squash seed in the garden of Mr. Southmayd, produced 200 squashes.—A pumpkin in the garden of Mr. Adkins, weighed 140.—One cabbage stalk in the garden of Capt. Starr, jun. bore three heads of good size.—The Printer hereof has an apple left by Mr. William Hall, which weighs *twenty ounces.*

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 23.

Mr. BURKE stated in his speech in the House of Commons; this mild position; "*There was not in all the jails of the kingdom, one Malefactor that had a thousandth part of the guilt of Mr. Hastings!*" Grant it to be true; and now what follows? Every one knows that where guilt is so apparent, very little time is required to prove it. And yet after this, Mr. Burke and his brothers Managers have been three years engaged in trying to prove something. Lon. Pap.

SALEM, October 26.

MASSACRE AT MARTINIQUE.

By Capt. WARD, who arrived here from Martinque since our last, we learn that the commotions, which have so long agitated that island, have produced a melancholy scene of human carnage.—Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that island. Count DAMAS (the Governor) the principal planters, the King's troops, and free mulattoes formed one party—which is denominated the *Royalists*; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre and some of Fort Royal, who are called the *Revolutionists*. In a former tumult, the latter executed several mulattoes which occasioned the expedition against St. Pierre, commanded by Count Damas, and the Vicount de Ponteves Gien. [Accounts of which we have published.] The ringleaders of the mob, who murdered the mulattoes, were apprehended; some were committed to goal, and others sent to France; and tranquility was thereby restored for a time.—Since then, the St. Pierre Revolutionists have demanded of the Governor, that the prisoners in goal should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to France stopped, the Mulattoes disarmed, and Fort Bourbon put into their possession. These the Governor could not comply with; but the Revolutionists found means to get possession of Fort Bourbon; on which the Governor and his officers retired to Gourmon, where the Assembly was sitting; and the St. Pierre people fitted out 5 cutters, to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The Governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the Revolutionists in Fort Bourbon: In consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the Plantations: One of these parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes and mulattoes immediately set fire, and as the Revolutionists issued therefrom, *massacred* them without distinction to the number of *seven hundred and eighty-four!* with the loss of only 5 or 6. Captain Ward had the account of the numbers killed from officers who counted the bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn, never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the Count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submission, or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island when Capt. Ward left it.

BOSTON, October 28.

GIBRALTER.

Further accounts from London state, that the British fleet have positive orders to give battle to the Spaniards on the first rencounter—That a negociation has been set on foot, for an exchange of Gibralter for Port Rico!—And that, (via Andalusia,) account were received, by letter without date, that an earthquake has had a dreadful effect on the works of Gibraltar, large pieces of the rocks having severed, and tumbled down with a horrible crash, the rocks fractured in various other places, and a number of vessels stove to pieces on the quays—thus probably (if this be genuine) will nature render pregnable a fortress which nature gave to Spain.

THE ELDER MIRABEAU,

In the French N. Assembly, speaking of the American Congress, says "I cannot but admire, that those whom we once esteemed a rude & barbarous people have already set an example to the old world in the intricate sciences of government. I may safely pronounce the representatives in the American legislature, to be the first body of philosophers who ever had it in their power to assemble peaceably together in a legislative capacity, and, deliberate upon the rights of nations and of men. The world indeed, has been long enough under the controul of bullies and ruffians, it is time that men of sentiment learning and benevolence began to have the sway; these are the lights that must guide our species to that true dignity, which that Nation in the chain of created intelligence demands."

A—— Parson preaching sometime since in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, said, that the wicked and ungodly, when they should come before the great tribunal, would have their mouth shut up like the *Frogs in dog days.* A gentleman present, afterwards examined frogs in that season, and really found their mouths shut up so fast that it was impossible for them to croak or make any noise.

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The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser make as easy as possible,

Nov. 2, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire, informs all persons accountable for Excise, that his circuit commences through the several towns in the county, for the purpose of collecting the Excise, on Monday the 15th of Nov. inst. and shall attend on said business at the house of landlord Clapp's in Westfield, for Westfield and Southwick, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Bates' in Granville, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 16th, at landlord Bruce's in Blandford, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Norwich, for Norwich, Chester and Middlefield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 17th at landlord Stone's in Chesterfield, for Chesterfield and Worthington, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Thayer's in Williamsburgh, for Williamsburgh, Goshen and Cummington, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at landlord Bolwood's in Conway, for Conway and Ashfield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 18th at Nims' in Shelburne, for Shelburne, Charlemont and Buckland, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Lion's in Colrain, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Alvord's in Greenfield, for Greenfield and Barnardston, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 19th at Hoit's in Deerfield, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Wait's in Whately, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Dickinson's in Hatfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Cook's in Hadley, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 20th at Lyman's in Northampton, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Clapp's in Easthampton, for Easthampton and Southampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Monday the 29th at Stebbins' in West-Springfield, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Longmeadow, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 30th at Cutler's in Wilbraham, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Graves' in Palmer, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Trask's in Brimfield, for Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield and Holland, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 1st of December, at Quinton's in Ware, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Hinds' in Pelham, for Pelham and Greenwich, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 2d at Allen's in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Kendal's in New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Orange, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Warwick, for Warwick and Wendell, on Friday the 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Hunt's in Northfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Kingsley's in Montague, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 4th at Leonard's in Sunderland, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Amherst, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's in Belchertown, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who have given bonds, and all those who have been appointed Inspectors within the countys are called upon to make returns without delay.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.

South-Hadley, Nov. 1, 1790.

Crucibles,

Of various sizes, may be had of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

WANTED, as apprentice to the Watchmaking business, a smart active Boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

STOLEN, or taken away by mistake, a Cask of 10d NAILS, marked T. F.—Said cask was brought from Boston last June by Capt. Williams of Hartford, and delivered by him to Lyman and Masters, to bring to Northampton—Whoever will give information of the said cask of Nails, so that we may recover it again, shall receive a suitable reward.

TAPPAN and FOWLE.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber about the 24th of September last, a last Spring calf of a pale red colour, with a white tale; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westhampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

The SNAKE and WORM.
A FABLE.

Qui fit Mecenas ut nemo quam sibi sortem,
Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat?

UPON a bank, with moss well clad,
A snake indulging lay,
And in continu'd folds return'd
His tribute to the day.

The lightning's quick and lambent flame
Shot from his piercing eye,
His chequer'd sides in lusture shone
With scales of beautious dye.

Now coil'd in various artful folds,
A while repos'd he'd lie,
Then rouse with quick elastic spring,
And chase the heedless fly

An envious worm, from darkness crept;
His lucid charms surveyed,
And moved with rancour at the sight;
He thus indignant said:

Why am I form'd of worthless clay,
The vilest reptile sure?
Curs'd with fatigue, with heat and pain,
I ev'ry pang endue.

Talk of distress, there's not an elf
So wretched sure as I;
On me, ye gods, your lightning dart,
For I'm content to die!

For when the summer suns exult,
And Sirius burns the plain,
Fix'd in some dreary cave, I waste
A life of care and pain:

Or if perchance I creep for air,
Then man arrests my flight;
And in some pot, with moss well fill'd,
I pine away the night.

Soon as Aurora gilds the east,
For carp, I'm doom'd repast,
And tortur'd on the savage hook,
I writhe away my last.

When winter with its icy chains
Has bound the captive earth
Then in some frozen cell I pine,
With angish, cold, and dearth.

While this luxurant snake abounds
With ev'ry wish'd delight
Ranges by day the fertile fields,
And seeks his hold by night:

Frisks o'er the plain with wanton bound,
And circumspective eye;
Feels not a want, nor feels a care,
Tho' worms unpitied die.

With vigour and with beauty bless'd,
He's uncontroul'd and free:
But be it so, ye partial gods!
And rain your ills on me.

Scarce had he spoke, when o'er the dale
A trusty plowman came,
Tending his course to distant wake,
To meet his ruddy dame.

The wanton snake's expanded length
Soon caught his wand'ring eye,
Strait to my rage the rustic cry'd,
A victim thou shalt die.

Quick o'er his head the weapon flew,
The blow retards his flight;
His eyes their pristine lustre lose,
In endless, gloomy night.

The snake, which late in gambol play'd,
Now writhes with shudd'ring death,
And on the bank where late he frisk'd,
He now resigns his breath.

The boist'rous clown the worm alarm'd,
Who shrunk into his cell,
And there, on cool reflection, found
A heaven in his hell.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10s to 24s. each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of

POWDER,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

CASH

Paid for
Old GOLD
and
Old BRASS
By SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Oct. 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,
GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.
September 1790.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.
25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollaas, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				125000
25000				

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, 1790.

Robert Breck and Son,

At their Store a few rod east of the court-house, in Northampton, have on hand a good assortment of

GOODS,

and expect in a few days to receive a fresh supply, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, PORK, BUTTER, FLAX-SEED, BUCK Grain, old Pewter, Brass and Copper, Geese Feathers, Bees-Wax, brown or whitened yard wide Tow Cloth.
October 16, 1790.

N. BLAKE, and Co.

Want to purchase a quantity of
BUTTER,
For which they will pay CASH, at 6d. per pound.
Northampton, October 20, 1790.

Eleazer and William Porter,

Have just received a large assortment of
GOODS,
which consist of most articles generally enquired for at a country store, and which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash, Tow Cloth, and most kinds of Country Produce.——Part Cash will be paid for BEEF, PORK and BUTTER, if delivered soon, at said store.
Hadley, Oct. 20, 1790.

By Order of Court.

WILL be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Mr. William Caldwell, innholder in Colrain, on Friday the 26th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased—being fifty acres of excellent unimproved Land, and six acres and a half of improved Land, whereon is part of a small orchard, all lying in Colrain and subject to the widow's dower.

THOMAS BELL, Administrator.
Colrain, October 16, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT EMMONS, late of Belchertown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to

JONATHAN TOWN, Executor.

THOSE who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for payment.
Belchertown, October 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, thin main and tail mixed with gray, natural trotter, eight years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH JULIARD.
Leyden, Sept. 25, 1790.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 18th inst. *JOSEPH ROBBINS, a mulatto or Indian, sold to me by authority—had on a brown frock and trowsers, shoes without buckles, a felt hat, about half worn; is about 5 feet high, a short well built fellow, with long black hair.—Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to me, or secure him in any gaol, shall have Five DOLLARS reward and necessary charges paid, by*

ELIJAH DWIGHT.
Belchertown, Oct. 19, 1790.

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

VOL. V.] THE [NUMB. 219.
HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From a late NEW-YORK PAPER.

ECONOMY!

Sketch of the Life and Character of the late JOHN ELWES, Esq; Member in three successive Parliament, for Berkshire, England.

[Perhaps in no instance is that observation of an English writer better verified, that "in every individual there is some ruling passion that governs the rest," than in the life and character of the celebrated John Elwes. It appears from the following account, which we have abridged from a late Edinburgh magazine, that the most sordid avarice and miserly meanness of spirit were born with this man, and as natural to him as timidity to the hare or fierceness to the Tiger.]

JOHN ELWES, was the son of a London Brewer of eminence, who died when this extraordinary character was only four years of age. The father was no way distinguished from the general cast of men, but his mother was a curiosity indeed; for though she was left an estate of nearly one hundred thousand pounds by her husband—she starved herself to death for fear of coming to want.

At an early period of life young Elwes was sent to Westminster school where he remained ten or twelve years, where he became a good classical scholar merely out of avarice, and that his teachers might not get the tuition money without well earning it. Having left the seminary he was never known to read, or even open a book afterwards, and every book in his possession when he died, if collected together from all the different houses he owned, would not sell for two pounds. His knowledge in accounts was very trifling, and consequently he was always in a state of ignorance with regard to his own affairs.

From Westminster school he was removed to Geneva, where he learned the art of horsemanship, which was more agreeable to him than study. That he might have the full worth of his money, he became a most desperate rider, insomuch that young horses were always put into his hands to break.—Here he was introduced to Voltaire; but the genius and character of this great man seemed not to strike his attention; they were out of his contemplation and his way: The horses in the riding school he remembered much longer, and their respective qualities made a much deeper impression upon his mind.

On his return to England he was introduced to his uncle, the late Sir Hervey Elwes, perhaps the most perfect picture of human penury that ever existed, and such an artist in money saving as never to have been exceeded by young Elwes himself. At an early period of life Sir Hervey had been given over as deep in a consumption, but became temperate from a principle of meanness, and lived until betwixt eighty and ninety.

On his death his fortune which was at least 250,000l. fell to the nephew, when he was upwards of 40 years of age.

For some years he had been fond of gaming, but being always obliged to pay when he lost, and not being always paid when he won, he conceived a disgust at the gaming table and quitted it.

After sitting up whole nights at play for thousands, amidst splendid rooms, gilt sofas, wax lights, and waiters attendant upon his call, he would meanly slink away about four in the morning, not towards home, but to a farm he had in Essex, seventeen miles off. There he would stand hours in the cold and rain disputing with a carcass butcher about a shilling in the price of meat. Sometimes he would walk nine miles through miry roads to meet his droves of cattle coming to market, not often allowing himself a horse for fear of some possible expense that might attend that mode of travelling.

Had every man been of Elwes's mind, the race of innkeepers must have perished from the face of the earth, and chairs and post chaises have been returned to those who made them, for it was the business of his life to avoid both. As he advanced in life he began at last to venture to travel on horseback. To see him setting out on a journey was curious. His first care was to put two or three eggs, boiled hard in his great coat pocket, or any scraps of bread he could pick up. Baggage he never took; then mounting one of his hunters, his next attention was to get out of London into that road where turnpikes were the fewest. Then stopping under any hedge where grass presented itself for his horse, and a little water for himself, he would sit down and refresh himself and his horse together. All this at a time when he was worth, at least, five hundred thousand pounds.

He had two sons born to him, who have inherited the greatest part of his property by a will made in 1785. But in these he took little pleasure, and the only instance during his whole life in which he sacrificed money to pleasure, when he forgot the cares, and perplexities, and the regret which his wealth occasioned, was his keeping a few fox hounds. But here every thing was done in the most frugal manner. The huntsman had not the least moment of rest, and Scrub, in the Beaux Stratagem, in comparison to this wretched creature of Elwes's had an idle life of it. At four o'clock in the morning he was roused up to milk the cows. He then prepared breakfast for the family, then had to unkennel the hounds, saddle the horses, and away into the field. After hunting he had to refresh himself by rubbing down and currycombing a parcel of horses; then run into the house, lay the cloth, and wait at dinner; then hurrying into the stable again to feed the horses; diversified with an interlude of the cows again to milk, the dogs to feed, and eight hunters to litter down for the night; and after all this, his master was constantly calling him an idle dog, and saying he wanted to be paid for nothing!

In the penury of Mr. Elwes there was some thing that seemed like a judgment from heaven. All earthly comforts he voluntarily denied himself; he would walk home in London through the heaviest rain, sooner than pay a shilling for a coach: he would set in wet clothes in the coldest weather, rather than be at the expense of a fire to dry them; he would eat his provisions at the last stage of putrefaction sooner than have a fresh joint from the butcher's; and he wore a wig for above a fortnight, which I saw him pick out of a rut in a lane when we were riding. This was the last extremity of laudable economy, for to all appearance it was the cast off wig of some beggar.

There was one good trait in this man's character, which in justice ought to be mentioned Where he could serve a person merely by his own personal fatigue, without any farther expense, he would readily do it. This was particularly exemplified in the case of two old maids to whom he had no particular obligation, but to serve whom, in some very urgent business, he rode to London in one night, a distance of sixty miles, with only two eggs in his pocket to subsist on.—The ladies could not sufficiently express their gratitude, on his return, and wished to know "what suitable returns they should make for so much trouble and expense"—"Expense; (said a gentleman of their acquaintance who knew Elwe's mode of travelling) send him six pence, and be assured he gains two pence by the journey."

When upon the nomination of Lord Craven he was elected into Parliament, what rendered the honour most acceptable was, that he was brought in by the Freeholders for nothing. His whole election expense was eighteen pence for a dinner at the Ordinary in Reading. He was now 60 years of age.

His dress was so mean, after attaining a seat in Parliament, that it more than once drew on him the compassion of those who passed by him in the street. About the time of his quitting Parliament, his wig being worn out, he concluded it was most prudent not to go to the expense of a new one, so for the remainder of his life, he wore his own hair, which like his expenses, was very small.—All this time his income was hourly increasing, and his expenditures next to nothing. What pleasures he might formerly have engaged in, were now all given up. He kept no house, and only one old servant, and a couple of horses; he resided, with his nephew, his two sons being stationed in Suffolk and Berkshire to look after his respective estates. His dress was no expense to him, for had it not been for the care of other people, he would not even have suffered his clothes to be mended.

He alway gave his country seat in Suffolk a preference in his visits to that of Berkshire, as his visits into Suffolk cost him only two pence half penny, while that into Berkshire amounted to four pence.

During the whole time Mr. Elwes was in the house of commons, he never once rose to speak, or delivered his sentiments further than his vote. He was constant in his attendance at the house, never left it for dinner, as he had accustomed himself to fasting, some times for twenty four hours in continuance.

When he quitted Parliament he was, in the common phrase, like a fish out of water. His former way of life had left him no domestick scenes to which he could retire—his home was dreary and poor—his rooms received no cheerfulness from fire; and while the outside had all the appearance of a house to be let, the inside was a desert; but he had his penury alone to thank for this, and for the want of all the little consolations which should attend old age, to smoothe the passage of declining life.

At the close of the spring of 1785, he seemed desirous of visiting his country seat at Stoke. But then the journey was a most serious object to him, as he was now become so old and feeble that he could no longer perform the journey on his old gaunt horse, with two hard eggs for his own sustenance. The mention of a post chaise, would have been a crime. "He afford a post-chaise, indeed! ! Where was he to get the money?" would have been his exclamation.

At last he was carried to his favourite country seat, as he was carried into parliament, free of all expense, by a gentleman not half so rich as himself.—When he reached the seat he looked around him at the improvements with an eye of discontent, and observed, "He had expended a great deal of money here once, very foolishly, but that a man grew wiser by time."

Upon going into his house, where his son John now resided, he observed that the furniture was much too good, and that worse things might have done. If a window was broken he thought there ought to be no repair but that of a little brown paper, or that of piecing in a bit of broken glass; and indeed this had been so frequently done, and in so many shapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to say, what figure they described. To save fire, he would walk about the remains of an old house, or sit with a servant in the kitchin.—During the harvest he would go constantly into the field to glean corn, on the grounds of his own tenants; and they used to leave a little more of it than common to please the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the parish.

Towards winter he would travel about and fill his pockets with chips for fuel; and he was one day surprised by a gentleman in the act of pulling down with some difficulty a crow's nest for this purpose. On the gentleman's wondering at his giving himself this trouble—"Oh, Sir, replied old Elwes, it is really a shame for these creatures to do so—See what a waste they make of the small wood—They do not care how extravagant they are!"

At this period of his life his insatiable desire of saving became uniform and systematick. In riding about the country he would now take special care not to let his mare go in gravelly or stony roads, where her shoes might be much worn. At other times, he would ride her without any shoes, always keeping on the soft turf on one side or the other of the road that the expense of shoes might be saved.

When any gentleman called to pay him a visit, and the boy who attended in the stables was profuse enough to put a little hay before his horse, old Elwes would steal slyly back into the stable and take the hay very carefully away from before the hungry animal.

Sometimes he had his river drawn, when cartloads of small fish would be taken, but never would he suffer one to be thrown in again, for fear, as he observed, "that he should never see them again."—Game in the last state of putrefaction, and meat that walked about his plate would he eat rather than have new things killed before the old provision was finished.

His shoes he would never suffer to be cleansed, lest they should be worn out the sooner, and he would spend whole days in the winter at his neighbors fires for fear of having any made at home.

With all this self-denial and penury he used to say frequently, "He must be a little more careful of his property." His disquietude on the subject of money was now continual. When he went to bed he would put five, eight, or ten guineas into a bureau, and then in the middle of the night, rousing from his rest, he would come down to see if it was there.

If his manors, his fish ponds, and some grounds in his own hands had not actually furnished a subsistence where he had not actually any thing to buy, there is little doubt but he would have absolutely starved himself rather than have bought any thing. He one day, during this period of old age dined upon the remaining part of a moor hen which had been brought out of the river by a rat, and at another, eat an undigested part of a pike which a larger one had swallowed, but had not finished, and which were taken in this state in a net. "Aye! cried he, this is killing two birds with one stone!"—At this time he was worth nearly *eight hundred thousand pounds!!* and had not yet made his will, and of course was not saving from any sentiment of affection for any of his children, or other persons.

In the fall of 1789, the last old Elwes was fated to see, his memory weaked every day. He lived wretchedly in London and would not accept of an invitation to pass the remainder of his days with his son George Elwes at Marcham in Berkshire, for fear of the expenses of the journey. He was at last taken there gratis by a gentleman of the law, who made him a present of a coat.

His friends endeavoured to make things agreeable to him, but it was in vain. His mind had no rest upon the vast and troubled ocean of his property, and the fetching and carrying about a few guineas was the only employment that could give him relief. He would frequently be heared at midnight as if struggling with some one in the chamber, and crying out—"I will keep my money, I will; nobody shall rob me of my property!"—One night while in this wakeful state he missed his treasure, being five guineas and an half, and half a crown, that great sum which distracted the

ful moments of a man whose property nearly reaching to a million, extended itself through almost every county in England. This imaginary loss almost distracted him, until at length it was found a few days after behind the window shutter.

On the 18th of Nov. 1789, Mr. Elwes betrayed symptoms that his last hour was approaching. His appetite was gone—he had little or no recollection of any thing; and his last coherent words were addressed to his son, Mr. John Elwes—*I hope—hope—hope, Jenny (said he) that I have left you—what you wanted!*

On the morning of the 26th of Nov. he expired without a sigh, with the ease with which an infant goes to sleep on the breast of its mother, worn out with the rattles and toys of a long day.

From a DUBLIN NEWSPAPER. ON DRINKING HEALTHS.

I HOPE I shall soon have the pleasure of congratulating my countrymen on the abolition of the absurd and troublesome custom of drinking healths at meals; for besides the absurdity of it, it is very inconvenient and troublesome. To avoid giving offence it is necessary to drink to every one in company; for you affront those whom you take no notice of. Unless then you intend to drink as many times as there are persons in company, you must include many in one draught; but how many you intend to drink to is known only to yourself; in this case I have often observed, that when a gentleman has begun to drink to one or two, the eyes of others are immediately upon the catch for him, as much as to say, "sir, do not forget me." But if the gentleman having drank to half a dozen, should think fit to reserve half a dozen more for his next draught what a baulk and dissatisfaction is this to the persons referred?

We esteem it rude to speak to a gentleman whilst he is speaking to another or otherwise engaged; yet this rudeness and disturbance we call politeness at meals. If I drink to a gentleman, and he does not hear me at first, I must increase my vociferation: my nearest companions smile, but I must not give it over; that looks like being ashamed of my pledge; I must bawl and bawl to their diversion, till some friendly neighbor of the gentleman is pleased to give him a jog, and inform him that Mr. Gubbins has been some time essaying to drink his health; the gentleman politely returns the compliment, and begs my pardon; but I ought to beg his pardon, for the incivility in me to disturb him, and not in him for not hearing me.

When round tables were in fashion, all the company could see each other; but the custom of drinking healths is now rendered very inconvenient at the modern long cornered tables. For suppose there are ten on a side, and the second would drink to the ninth, or the ninth to the second, on the same side; how are we to settle this? I hear a voice, but I cannot tell who it comes from. I must catch his eye, and he mine, to return the compliment. To reach half over the table, and shake the powder from my wig, as from a dredging box, over a dish or a neighbor's plate, is certainly not very agreeable. I know of no other way, therefore, but to call out, "Fall back, gentlemen; sit below, or, sit above.—Immediately there would follow a general suspension of hands, knives and forks, and the ceremony would be the height of politeness.

For my own part as I would not be uncivil, but always endeavour to preserve the honor of the Gubbins family, when I call for a draught, I first duly consider the number of the company: suppose twelve besides myself; I divide the company into three sets or draughts four in a draught; I then set the glass, tankard, or pot upon the table, till I observe the first gentleman of the first draught to cast his eyes towards me, for I make it a rule never to bawl at a table, lest I should thereby offend my neighbor's plate or stomach: at length the gentleman espies me; I bow to him and he to me.—I then wait for the next, and the next, and the fourth of my first set; and thus having in a few minutes dispatched the preliminaries of my draught, I proceeded to my work itself, which I finish in half a quarter of the time allowed for the healths.

I was lately at a feast, where I was quite out of luck, and met with a series of misfortunes.—I had a nice bit of turkey on my fork; a gentleman at some distance to the right of me, with rather a low voice, says, "Mr. Gubbins, your health, Sir." I did not hear him; but just as I was going to put it into my mouth, my officious left hand neighbour gives me a violent pull by the sleeve, and informs me that Mr. Pontoon drank my health:—I, supposing the gentleman sat that way, turned towards the left, made a bow, and replied, Sir, I thank you; but great was my surprize to see no Mr. Pontoon on the left; Mr. Pontoon was six off to the right. I immediately whirled to the right about, and in my haste fairly tossed a deep plate of soup into my right hand neighbour's lap. You may be sure I was confounded, I asked ten thousand pardons, and determined with myself to be more upon my guard in the future. I then let my fork and turkey lay upon my plate, till such time as another should have drank my health; when, lo! a servant, observing my composure, takes it into his head that I had done, and whips away my plate, turkey and all; and it was with some difficulty I recovered my loss. As I always endeavoured to improve by misfortune, I reflected on the absurdity of my surprise in the one case, and of my delay in the other. As soon as I regained my turkey, I soberly put it into my mouth; when a voice comes from another part of the table, "Mr. Gubbins, my service to you:" unwilling to make the gentleman wait, I instantly replied, forgetting that my bit was not half chewed, and that my teeth were not over and above good, 'Sir, your servant;' but oh! Mr. Printer, the unfortunate sibilation of the letter S too soon discovered to me my bit of turkey upon my plate again:—however, by good luck, it was not observed by any one but myself, my polite health drinker, and four or five of the servants:—the gentleman smiled, I blushed, and the fellows crammed their mouths with the knife cloths. As I said before, Sir, I always endeavour to improve by my misfortunes; and determined to be a little more expeditious in my next morsel. But, oh, cruel stars!—we never know when we are right, nor whether too fast or too slow.—A voice again attacks me, 'Mr. Gubbins, your health, Sir.' I recollected the melancholy fate of my last bit, and therefore now chewed my turkey as quick as I could; but indeed rather too quick, for in my haste, a piece of skin a little too much crisped, slipped down my gullet, and set me a coughing, so violently, that all the company were alarmed, and dreaded the consequences. As well they might, in all respects; for either Mr. Gubbins must discharge turkey, or turkey must discharge Mr. Gubbins.—Well for me, Sir, Mr. Gubbins prevailed; and turkey, pudding, bread, sauce, gravy, all shot forth from my mouth and nose like random shot from a gun.—What could I do, Sir, or, what did I do? Indeed I do not know, except that about an hour after dinner I found myself in the same chair, at the same table, and with the same company as at first. I drank a glass or two of wine, recovered, resumed my courage, and made the following proposal to the company:—That at all feasts at Guzzledom, a servant, in the dress of a Merry Andrew, shall stand upon a stool behind his master, with a wooden hammer in one hand and a board in the other; and when any one calls for drink, he shall strike the board with his mallet, and shall say, take heed, gemmen; mouth clean; ears open; fall back there; a health to be drank! When the draught is over, he shall strike again, now fall to, gemmen! and this ceremony to be repeated as often as any one of the company shall drink.—But this proposal was rejected, for various reasons, which did not occur to me when I first mentioned it. But it was at last determined, nem. con. that for the future every one shall have the pleasure of drinking when he is dry, with the same freedom that he eats when he is hungry; and that it shall be deemed as rude to disturb the company every time you drink, as it would be to disturb them every time you put a piece into your mouth.

I dare say, Mr. Printer, you condole with me in my misfortunes; but I do assure you, I shall reflect upon them with patience, if I find that my mentioning them to you shall have the good effect to occasion a thorough reformation of this absurd, troublesome and indecent custom of drinking healths during meals.

I am, Sir, yours,

HUMPHREY R. GUBBINS.

Guzzledom, Jan. 23, 1789.

THOUGHTS UPON THE *AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS* which are proper for Schools.

Addressed to GEORGE CLYMER, Esquire,
BY BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
(Continued from our last.)

I COME next to say a few words upon the subject of Punishments which are proper in schools.

In barbarous ages every thing partook of the complexion of the times. Civil, ecclesiastical, military, and domestick punishments were all of a cruel nature. With the progress of reason and christianity, punishments of all kinds have become less severe. Solitude and labour are now substituted in many countries, with success, in the room of the whipping post and the gallows.—The innocent infirmities of human nature are no longer proscribed, and punished by the church. Discipline, consisting in the vigilance of officers, has lessened the supposed necessity of military executions; and husbands—fathers—and masters now blush at the history of the times, when wives, children, and and servants, were governed only by force. But unfortunately this spirit of humanity and civilization has not reached our schools. The rod is yet the principal instrument of governing them, and a school-master remains the only despot not known in free countries. Perhaps it is because the little subjects of their arbitrary and capricious power have not been in a condition to complain. I shall endeavour therefore to plead their cause, and to prove that corporal punishments (except to children under four or five years of age) are never necessary and always hurtful, in schools. The following arguments I hope will be sufficient to establish this proposition.

1. Children are seldom sent to school before they are capable of feeling the force of rational or moral obligation. They may therefore be deterred from committing offences, by motives less disgraceful than the fear of corporal punishments.

2. By correcting children for ignorance and negligence in school, their ideas of improper and immoral actions are confounded, and hence the moral or faculty becomes weakened in life. It would not be more cruel or absurd to inflict the punishment of the whipping post upon a man, for not dressing fashionably or neatly, than it is to ferule a boy for blotting his copy-book or misspelling a word.

3. If the natural affection of a parent is sometimes insufficient, to restrain the violent effect of a sudden gust of anger upon a child, how dangerous must the power of correcting children be, when lodged in the hands of a school-master, in whose anger there is no mixture of parential affection! Perhaps those parents act most wisely, who never trust themselves to inflict corporal punishments upon their children, after they are four or five years old, but endeavour to punish and reclaim them, by confinement, or by abridging them of some of their usual gratifications, in dress, food or amusements.

4. Injuries are sometimes done to the bodies, and sometimes to the intellects of children, by corporal punishments. I recollect, when a boy, to have lost a school-mate, who was said to have died in consequence of a severe whipping he received in school. At that time I did not believe it possible, but from what I now know of the disproportion between the violent emotions of the mind, and the strength of the body in children, I am disposed to believe, that not only sickness, but that even of death may be induced, by the convulsions of a youthful mind, worked up to a high sense of shame and resentment.

The effects of thumping the head, and pulling the hair, in impairing the intellects, by means of injuries done to the brain, are too obvious to be mentioned.

5. Where there is shame, says Dr. Johnson, there may be virtue. But corporal punishments, inflicted at school, have a tendency to destroy all moral sensibility. The boy that hath been often publickly whipped at school, is under great obligation to his maker, and his parents, if he afterwards escape the whipping-post, or the gallows.

6. Corporal punishments, inflicted at schools, tend to beget a spirit of violence in boys towards each other, which often follows through life; but they more certainly beget a spirit of hatred, or revenge towards their masters, which too often becomes a ferment of the same baneful passions towards other people. The celebrated, Dr. afterwards Baron Haller declared, that he never saw, without horror during the remainder part of his life, a school-master, who had treated him with unmerited severity, when he was only ten years old. A similar anecdote is related of the famous M. de Condamine. I think I have known several instances of this vindictive, or indignant spirit, to continue towards a cruel and tyranical school-master, in persons who were advanced in life, and who were otherwise of gentle and forgiving dispositions.

7. Corporal punishments, inflicted at schools, beget a hatred to instruction in young people. I have sometimes suspected that the devil, who knows how great an enemy knowledge is to his kingdom, has had the address to make the world believe the feruling, pulling and boxing ears, cudgelling, horsing, &c. and in boarding-schools, a little starving, are all absolutely necessary for the government of young people, on purpose that he might make both schools, and school-masters odious and thereby keep our world in ignorance; for ignorance is the best means the devil ever contrived, to keep up the number of his subjects in our world.

8. Corporal punishments are not only hurtful, but altogether unnecessary, in schools. Some of the most celebrated and successful school-masters, that I have ever known, never made use of them.

9. The fear of corporal punishment, by debilitating the body, produces a corresponding debility in the mind, which contracts its capacity of acquiring knowledge. This capacity is enlarged by the tone which the mind acquires from the action of hope, love and confidence upon it; and all these passions might be cherished, by a prudent and enlightened school-master.

10. As there should always be a certain ratio between the strength of a remedy, and the excitability of the body in diseases, so there should be a similar ratio between the force employed in the government of a school, and the capacities and tempers of children. A kind rebuke, like fresh air in a fainting fit, is calculated to act upon a young mind with more effect, than stimulants of the greatest powers; but corporal punishments level all capacities and tempers, as quack-medicines do all constitutions and diseases. They dishonour and degrade our species; for they suppose a total absence of all moral, and intellectual feeling from the mind. Have we not often seen dull children suddenly improve, by changing their schools? The reason is obvious. The successful teacher only accommodated his manner and discipline to the capacities of his scholars.

11. I conceive corporal punishments, inflicted in an arbitrary manner, to be contrary to the spirit of liberty, and that they should not be tolerated in a free government. Why should not children be protected from violence and injuries, as well as white and black servants?—Had I influence enough in our legislature to obtain only a single law, it should be to make the punishment for striking a school-boy, the same as for assulting and beating an adult member of society.

[*Some objections, from the same essay, to these arguments, will be considered in our next.*]

LONDON September 2.

THE French and Spanish Ambassadors are said to have deposited their plate and jewels at a Banker's in St. James street. The inferrences which may be drawn from this circumstance are too obvious to require a comment.

Several ships of the Swedish fleet, which were supposed to have been lost in the unfortunate action on the 4th of July with the Russians, afterwards got into port, and have been refitted for service.

A correspondent returning from Paris through a part of Normandy, found in a poor village a priest in great distress and despondence. Becoming a little intimate with him through generosity, he confessed the occasion of his melancholy was the loss of his private trade; for he administered to the women of the district, chalk, which he took from a neighbouring hill, but which he pretended to have been dug out of the grotto of the blessed Virgin, at Bethlehem, in Palestine. In this grotto, it is said, she hid herself, with her divine babe, from the fury of Herod. Some drops of milk fell from her breast as she was suckling the holy infant, and all the earth of the grotto and surrounding hill became instantly a brilliant white, and assumed a wonderfull virtue in occasioning female fruitfulness, and increasing the flow of milk in the breast.

September 4.—Yesterday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office from Lord Howe, intimating that the Spanish fleet was within view, consisting of 46 ships of the line.

It was yesterday rumoured, that Lord Howe had written word that there were 5 French line of battle ships in the Spanish fleet.

This morning dispatches were received at the Admiralty from Lord Howe. The report is, that they contain the disagreeable account of the Grand Fleet having been separated off Scilly in a fog, and that his Majesty's new ship Director, of 74 guns, and a frigate, had both struck on the rocks of Scilly, and lost.

DOMESTICATED TYGER.

A beautiful young male Tyger, about the size of a large mastiff dog, is now on board the Pitt Eastindiaman, Capt. Manning, just arrived in the river from China.

This creature is a singular instance of the practicability of taming and domesticating wild beasts, a Tyger being allowed to be the most ferocious of the savage creation.

When first brought on board, it was not larger than a puppy of a month or six weeks old, and the ship's company were determined if possible, to render it tame and tractable. The familiarities used with this creature "grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength;" and though now about a year old, he is as harmless and playful as a young kitten.

Till he grew up, that a birth was assigned him in the Carpenter's cabin, he frequently slept with the sailors in their hammocks, each chusing him for a Chum.—In the passage home, he was sometimes mischievious in taking off the sailors shoes, hiding their clothes; and at one time he had in concealment no less than twenty five pair of silk breeches. He is extremely playful, runs out on the bowsprit, climbs about the ship like a cat, and never was a kitten half so sportive, with this addition, that the anticks he perform, are such as one can have no conception of, unless an eye witness.

There is a dog on board with which he often plays; and it is astonishing to see with what agility he throws him up, a considerable height, and catches him again in his paws; with many other drolleries.

The sailors make him lie down on deck, and three of them at one time repose their heads on him, instead of a pillow, from which situation he does not stir until the sailors have taken their nap.

In return for this familiarity, he now and then steals their meat, which is the only mischief he does on board, and for which he was never punished but once. Having one day, on the passage home, taken a favourite roasting piece of beef from the Carpenter, his best Chum, he followed the animal, and had not only the temerity to take it out of his mouth, in which conflict his hand was slightly scratched, but also beat him severely for the theft, which punishment he suffered with all the patience of a Spaniel dog.

Mr. Murry, the pursuer, having left his cabin door open, the Tyger actually jumped into the cot, while he was asleep; but not liking his bedfellow, he hastily took leave, and left his unwelcome and unexpected visitor in full possession of both cot and cabin.

When the Pitt arrived at Gravesend, an old woman came on board with a basket of gingerbread, &c. to sell;—the Tyger set the old woman as a cat does a mouse, and having a favourable opportunity, sprang at her, jumped upon her backwards, & threw his paws round her neck. This unexpected attack, on the part of the old woman, depicted with every tragick emotion;—the basket, gingerbread, fruit, and all its contents fell on the deck; which when done, as if conscious of the woman's situation, he released his prisoner, and began new sports in another part of the ship.

Six or eight sailors, part of the men put on board the Pitt to work her up to her moorings at Deptford, had at this time their portion of fresh beef served out to them; and while they were contesting whether it should be boiled or roasted, a diversity of opinions having taken place, the Tyger, who lay couchant at hand watched a favourable opportunity, made a sudden spring and seized it, which not only ended the contest, but even saved them the trouble of dressing it: As the Tyger, it has been observed, prefers raw meat to either boiled or roasted.

The above relation, however strange it may appear, is incontrovertibly true—we had it from a gentleman of veracity; who was on board the Pitt on Friday last. This gentleman, desirous of seeing this extraordinary Tyger, was led to the Carpenter's Cabin, where he lay dormant at the feet of the Carpenter's wife and sister. Encouraged by the account given of his docility, he first ventured to touch him; and after growling a little, which he always does when first disturbed from sleep, he pated him in the most familiar manner, and at last ventured to put his hand into his mouth, which he was suffered to withdraw with amazement and satisfaction.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 7.

A gentleman just from Kentucky gives the following information, which, he says, may be relied on as a fact:—About the beginning of September, a person who lived near the Crab Orchards having occasion to take a journey to the old settlements, went, at a time appointed, to meet a company who were assembling to cross the wilderness; but there not being a sufficient number assembled that day, they agreed to defer their journey until the next, and the person returned to his own house, where he arrived in the dusk of the evening—and found a man in the very act of scalping his wife,—at him he immediately fired, and killed him on the spot. Finding his wife was dead, he ran to his next neighbour's to give the alarm, where meeting a woman he told her the story—the woman in her first surprize, exclaimed that he had killed her husband—and on examination it appeared to be the case, for the wretch who had been killed was found to be a white man who had lived in that neighbourhood for some time—and there was found in his possession no less than five other white scalps, which doubtless, he had torn from such helpless women, and unfortunate travellers, as had before fallen in his way. Our informant does not recollect the name of either of the above mentioned persons, but is positive as to the fact, having had it from different creditable persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

Yesterday arrived in this city from New-York the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Esq; Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, with his lady and family.

We hear that the offices belonging to the Treasury Department will be opened in this city next week.

A very singular phenomenon was on Thursday exhibited at the door of Mr. Phillips in Market street, between Front and Second streets; which at once evinces the fertility of our soil, and the industry of our husbandmen. A considerable number of Pumpkins, each of which might have been justly estimated at about 114 pounds excited the admiration of our fellow citizens. Forty of them on a single stalk. The appearance gave universal satisfaction, and the master of the soil from which this amazing increase has produced, is entitled to the premium of publick approbation.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Accounts from Philadelphia of last Friday say:—

Last evening arrived a ship from Cadiz, which she left on the 9th of September. The Captain informs us that on the day before he sailed, the Spanish fleet of 36 sail ARRIVED IN CADIZ, after a cruise of 6 weeks. The British fleet was then reported to be in the Bay of Biscay. War yet doubtful!!!

From a late London paper.

"We learn from the frontiers of Great Poland, that the town of Lissa, which borders of Silesia, was, on the 3d of June last, almost totally destroyed by fire; a few houses, a church and a castle, are the only buildings remaining.

Extract from a late Dublin Newspaper.

"M. Mallett, an eminent gardener in France, has contrived a curious sash-frame, which he calls *ghasis phisique*, for bringing to maturity and perfection all sorts of plants and fruits in our climate. It is about 80 feet long, ten high, and ten wide, with a large bell in the middle, in the form of a trunk, which not only serves as an ornament, but contains several invisible stoves to produce the necessary degrees of heat. The whole frame, or rather hot-house is divided into four equal parts, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, on account of the plants that are cultivated without fire, and grow there as in their respective counties, such as pine apples, citron trees, and the different sorts of Malabar, Cape of Good-Hope, and Tuscany Jasmines. In other parts are cultivated with the greatest ease, tea, coffee, cinamon, cloves, and nutmeg trees, which afford abundance of flowers and fruits. Under the pannels of those four quarters are planted vines that will yield annually, in the month of May, clusters of grapes of three and four pounds weight, without deranging in the least the precious plants that grow beneath them. This frame may be made by any carpenter, or by the gardeners themselves, with the greatest ease; proper instructions being given for that purpose, and for the improvement of gardening in general, in a work written by M. Mallet."

BOSTON, November 4.

FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre (Guadaloupe) to a gentleman in New-London, dated Sept. 30.

"This morning thee sloops and a brig with 300 troops and 200 volunteers on board, sailed from this port for Martinico—they are to join the citizen party against the General of that island, who is at the head of 10,000 mulattoes and negroes."

From the same.

October 1. Arrived, this morning, a sloop from Martinique, advising that there has been a general engagement between the General and the Citizens—and, the latter were routed with the loss of 7 or 800 killed!"

The general tenor of intelligence from the French West-India settlements, seem to confirm the idea, some times since broached, that the proceedings in those islands would be little else than the revolution of Old France in miniature. A majority of the people in every island are strict adherents to the cause of the National Assembly of the parent country; and altho' they have no *Bastiles* to storm, or monarch to bring to a sense of *his duty*, yet in every one of these distinct and minute dependent governments, such efforts have been made as to convince the retainers to despotic and aristocratic tyranny, that the spirit of French liberty has reached them, and must soon, (if not already) have its full effects there, as in the mother country. Martinique and French Hispaniola seem to take the head in the cause of Liberty, and to the dictates of the leading people of these islands the rest conform in almost every instance. Such, however, is the force of habit and education, that an incredible number of the French inhabitants of the island, have sold off their property, and gone into the Trans-Atlantic dominions of other powers, rather than submit to what they deem an innovation in their laws and government.

[N. Y. Paper.]

THE FLEETS—IN PORT—AGAIN.

By the ship Charlotte, which arrived at Portsmouth, in 33 days from Biddeford, in England, we learn, that the English fleet had returned into port before she sailed; but that the impressing of seamen still continued, and every warlike preparation is going on with unabated activity at that time—And by the brig Pollas, Capt. Towne, who arrived in this port, we learn that the Spanish fleet had also returned into port, about the 6th of September.

WORCESTER, November 4.

On Saturday evening last, the noted BURROUGHS, who has been employed by the people of Charlton, as a schoolmaster, nearly all the time since he was released from the castle, was committed to the gaol in this town, for attempting a rape on several of his scholars—! Is it not time for parents, and others, who have so important a charge committed to them as the education of children, to be more careful who they employ as teachers?—! Can it any longer be thought a matter of trifling concern, that the education of those who are soon to lead; both in Church and State, on whom the future welfare of our country so essentially depends, should be entrusted to persons of openly abandoned characters?

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq. is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by a great majority.

Hon. *Roger Sherman, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Pierpont Edwards, and James Hillhouse, Esquires*, are elected Members of Congress for the State of Connecticut.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the Hampshire Gazette, are called upon once more in this way, to make payment—Those indebted and have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that a speedy settlement will prevent their accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—Those indebted for *ADVERTISING* are also called upon to make payment.—

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE SIXTH.

SCHEME

Of the SIXTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
2		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8586
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before FRIDAY the 26th of Nov. inst.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, Nov. 1790.

Seth Wright,

Would inform his customers and others, that he has just received, from New-York, a large assortment of

GOODS,

which, together with those he lately received from Boston, make a general assortment of English and West-India GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest price for Cash—he continues to take many articles of Country Produce for Goods as usual.

Northampton, November 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the state tax No. 6 and 7—also town and county tax.

South-Hadley.	s.	d.	q.
Land formerly Edward Green's,	1	4	1
Do.	1	5	1
Mark Ferry's heirs,	0	3	2
Capt. Moses Marsh,	1	0	1
state tax,	0	3	3
Warham Smith,	0	4	2
Granby.			
Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,	3	5	1
Col. Isaac Royal,	13	5	2
state tax,	4	3	1
Warham Smith,	1	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Titus Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Granby, at 1 o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, } Collectors for
ELI KELLOGG, } S. Hadley.
IVORY WITT,
ELEAZER NASH, } Collectors for
ITHIMER TAYLOR, } Granby.

October 8, 1790.

A PASTORAL SONG.

CONTENTMENT, sweet handmaid, with thee will I haste,
O'er the mountain, the valley, and flower-mantled waste;
I'll view all the prospects of lovely green hue,
The smooth flowing river, and sky of clear blue.
Yes, yes I will often the dewey meads press,
And my Lucy's fine hair with fine jessamines dress;
Her waist I'll adorn with the violet and rose,
For her cull each floweret that on the dale blows,
Contentment, fair Nymph, shall attend by my side,
Give peace to our cottage, make Lucy my pride;
While from the high apex of yonder steep hill,
The cool spring translucent descends in a rill,
Far, far from the tumults of cities so rude,
We'll dwell with contentment in soft solitude;
Gentle Love shall reside in our faithful true breasts,
And pity and feeling be constantly guests.

Just Imported from LONDON, and to be sold by

Ebenezer Hunt,

At his Apothecary store, opposite the meeting-house, in Northampton, a large and universal assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

together with all kinds of

Painter's Colours.

Also,—Surgeons Pocket Instruments—Crooked Needles, in cases—Trocars—Crown and Country Lancets—Syringes—Bell Metal Mortars—Grain Scales and Weights—Sponge—Oil of Vitriol—Ground Madder, Otter—Allum—Copperas—Brimstone—Borax—Nutgalls—Salt Petre—fine Turkey Figs, &c. &c.——
He has likewise for sale, Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmeigs—Ginger—Allspice—Pepper—Rice—Chocolate—Rosin—Oil of Turpentine—best Sweet Oil in bottles—Lisbon Wine—Tamarinds, &c. &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser make as easy as possible,
Nov. 2, 1790.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire, informs all persons accountable for Excise, that his circuit commences through the several towns in the county, for the purpose of collecting the Excise, on Monday the 15th of Nov. inst. and shall attend on said business at the house of landlord Clapp's in Westfield, for Westfield and Southwick, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Bates' in Granville, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 16th, at landlord Bruce's in Blandford, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Norwich, for Norwich, Chester and Middlefield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 17th at landlord Stone's in Chesterfield, for Chesterfield and Worthington, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Thayer's in Williamsburgh, for Williamsburgh, Goshen and Cummington, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at landlord Boltwood's in Conway, for Conway and Ashfield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 18th at Nims' in Shelburne, for Shelburne, Charlemont and Buckland, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Lion's in Colrain, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Alvord's in Greenfield, for Greenfield and Barnardston, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 19th at Hoit's in Deerfield, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Wait's in Whately, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Dickinson's in Hatfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Cook's in Hadley, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 20th at Lyman's in Northampton, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Clapp's in Easthampton, for Easthampton and Southampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Monday the 29th at Stebbins' in West-Springfield, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Longmeadow, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 30th at Cutler's in Wilbraham, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Graves' in Palmer, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Trask's in Brimfield, for Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield and Holland, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 1st of December, at Quinton's in Ware, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Hinds' in Pelham, for Pelham and Greenwich, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 2d at Allen's in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Kendal's in New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Orange, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Warwick, for Warwick and Wendell, on Friday the 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Hunt's in Northfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Kingsley's in Montague, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 4th at Leonard's in Sunderland, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Amherst, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's in Belchertown, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who have given bonds, and all those who have been appointed Inspectors within the county, are called upon to make returns without delay.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.
South-Hadley, Nov. 1, 1790.

Crucibles,

Of various sizes, may be had of
J. H. BRECK.
Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

WANTED, as apprentice to the Watchmaking business, a smart active Boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber about the 24th of September last, a last Spring calf of a pale red collour, with a white tale; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN BULLARD.
Westhampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10/ to 24/. each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of
POWDER,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.
Boston, 1790.

Robert Breck and Son,

At their Store a few rod east of the court-house, in Northampton, have on hand a good assortment of
GOODS,
and expect in a few days to receive a fresh supply, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, PORK, BUTTER, FLAX-SEED, DUCK, Grain, old Pewter, Brass and Copper, Geese Feathers, Bees-Wax, brown or whitened yard wide Tow Cloth.
October 16, 1790.

N. BLAKE, and Co.

Want to purchase a quantity of
BUTTER,
For which they will pay CASH, at 6d. per pound.
Northampton, October 20, 1790.

CASH

Paid for
Old GOLD
and
Old BRASS
By SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Oct. 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel,
GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.
September 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,
CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper: Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

BROKE into the inclosure of Samuel Taylor of Buckland, on the night of the 17th inst. a black yearling horse Colt, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
Buckland, Sept. 29, 1790.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 18th inst. JOSEPH ROBBINS, a molatto or Indian, sold to me by authority—had on a brown frock and trowsers, shoes without buckles, a felt hat, about half worn, is about six feet high, a stout well built fellow, with long black hair. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to me, or secure him in any goal, shall have Five DOLLARS reward and necessary charges paid, by
ELIJAH DWIGHT.
Belchertown, Oct. 19, 1790.

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

Tommy Pomeroy

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 220.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FURTHER REMARKS UPON THE
AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS
which are proper in Schools.
Addressed to GEORGE CLYMER, Esquire,*
By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.
[*Concluded from our last.*]

TO all the foregoing arguments some well disposed people will reply, that the rod has received a divine commission from the sacred Scriptures, as the instrument of correcting children. To this I answer that the rod, in the Old Testament by a very common figure in rhetorick, stands for punishment, in any kind, just as the sword, in the New Testament, stands for the faithful and general administration of justice, in such a way as is most calculated to reform criminals, and to prevent crimes.

The following method of governing a school, I apprehend, would be attended with much better effects, than that which I have endeavoured to shew, to be contrary to reason, humanity, religion, liberty, and the experience of the wisest and best teachers in the world.

Let a school master endeavour in the first place, to acquire the confidence of his scholars, by a prudent deportment. Let him learn to command his passions and temper at all times in his school.—Let him treat the name of the supreme Being with reverence, as often as it occurs in books, or in conversation with his scholars.—Let him exact a respectful behavior towards himself, in his school; but in the intervails of school-hours, let him treat his scholars with gentleness and familiarity. If he should even join in their amusements, he would not lose, by his condescension, any part of his authority over them. But to secure their affection and respect more perfectly, let him once or twice a year, lay out a small sum of money in pen knives, and books, and distribute them among his scholars, as rewards for proficiency in learning, and for good behaviour. If these prudent and popular measures should fail of preventing offences at school, then let the following modes of punishment be adopted.

1. Private admonition. By this mode of rebuking, we imitate the conduct of the Divine Being towards his offending creatures, for his first punishment is always inflicted privately, by means of the still voice of conscience.

2. Confinement after school-hours are ended; but with the knowledge of the parents of children.

3. Holding a small sign of disgrace, of any kind, in the middle of the floor, in presence of the whole school.

If these punishments fail of reclaiming a bad boy, he should be dismissed from school, to prevent his corrupting his school-mates. It is the business of parents, and of school-masters, to use the last means for eradicating idleness and vice from their children.

The world was created in love. It is sustained in love. Nations and families that are happy, are made so only by love. Let us extend this divine principle, to those little communities which we call schools. Children are capable of loving in a high degree. They may therefore be governed by love.

The occupation of a school-master is truly dignified. He is (next to mothers) the most important member of civil society. Why then is there so little rank connected with that occupation? Why do we treat it with so much neglect, or contempt? It is because the voice of reason, in the human heart, associates with it the idea of despotism and violence. Let school-masters cease to be tyrants, and they will soon enjoy the respect and rank, which are naturally connected with their profession.

We are grossly mistaken in looking up wholly to our governments, and even to ministers of the gospel, to promote publick and private order in society. Mothers and school-masters plant the seeds of nearly all the good and evil which exist in our world. Its information must therefore be begun in nurseries and in schools. If the habits we acquire there, were to have no influence upon our future happiness, yet the influence they have upon our governments, is a sufficient reason why we ought to introduce new modes as well as new objects of education into our country.

You have lately been employed in an attempt to perpetuate our existence as a free people, by establishing the means of national defence;* but these are feeble bulwarks against slavery, compared with habits of labour and virtue, disseminated among our young people. Let us establish schools for this purpose, in every township in the United States, and conform them to reason, humanity, and the present state of society in America. Then, Sir, will the generations who are to follow us, realize the precious ideas of the dignity and excellence of republican forms of government, which I well recollect you cherished with so much ardour, in the beginning of the American revolution, and which you have manifested ever since, both in your publick & private conduct.

We suffer so much from traditional errour of various kinds, in education, morals and government, that I have been led to wish, that it were possible for us to have schools established, in the United States, for *the art of forgetting.* I think three-fourths of all our school-masters, divines, and legislators would profit very much, by spending two or three years in such useful institutions.

An apology may seem necessary, not only for the length of this letter, but for some of the opinions contained in it. I know how apt mankind are to brand every proposition for innovation, as visionary and Utopian. But good men should not be discouraged by such epithets, from their attempts to combat vice and errour. There never was an improvement, in any art or science, not even a proposal for meliorating the condition of man, in any age or country, that has not been considered in the light of what has been called since Sir Thomas Moor's time, an Utopian scheme. The application of the magnet to navigation, and of steam to mechanical purposes, have both been branded as Utopian projects. The great idea in the mind of Columbus, of exploring a new world, was long viewed in most of the courts of Europe, as the dream of a visionary sailor. But why do we go to ancient times, for proofs of important innovations in human affairs having been treated as Utopian schemes. You and I recollect the time, when the abolition of Negro slavery in our state, as also when the Independence of the United States, and the present wise and happy confederacy of our republicks, were all considered by many of our sober, prudent men, as subjects of an Utopian nature.

If those benefactors of mankind, who have levelled mountains in the great road of human life, by the discoveries or labours which have been mentioned, have been stigmatized with obloquy, as visionary projectors, why should an individual be afraid of similar treatment, who has only attempted to give to that road, from its beginning, a strait direction.

If only a dozen men like yourself, approve of my opinions, it will overbalance the most liberal opposition they may meet with, from all the learned vulgar of the United States.

For the benefit of those persons who consider opinions as improved, like certain liquors, by time; and who are opposed to innovations, only because they did not concur to their ancestors, I shall conclude my letter with an anecdote of a minister in London, who, after employing a long sermon, in controverting what he supposed to be an heretical opinion, concluded it with the following words, "I tell you, I tell you my brethren,—I tell you again,—that an old errour is better than a new truth." With great regard I am, dear Sir, your's sincerely,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, an ingenious German friend of mine has informed me, that a curious work has lately appeared in Germany, entitled, "A treatise on human misery, written by a Mr. Salzman, an enlightened school master, in which a striking view is given of the misery inflicted upon part of the human race by the present absurd, and cruel modes of conducting education in publick schools. The author concludes this part of his work, my friend informs me, with a dream, in which he beholds with ineffable joy, the avenging angel descending from heaven, and afterwards consuming in an immense bonfire, certain absurd school books, and *all the ferules* in the world.

* *Mr. Clymer is one of the Representatives of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.*

From WHITSONS's Lunary Observations.

THE more I examine and develope the nature of the surface of this attendant plannet, the moon, the more am I struck with the very rugged and uncouth appearance she presents. From a variety of circumstances I am strongly induced to believe that matter is there also alive, and nature animated and wound up to a degree of rationality equal, or perhaps superior to the reason of man. The country of the Lunarians, it is true, exhibits to man a wretched prospect, but this does not incline me to believe, with some, that a race of wicked beings do there exist to be punished in ascending rocky precipices ten miles in height, and inhabiting vallies that by us would be deemed impracticable or considered as analogous to the shadow of death. Those who argue in this manner have revolved the subject very superficially indeed—What! even (on this earth does not the Laplander delight in the soil of his frozen clime? When did the Eskimaux Indian feel an inclination for the groves of the torrid zone?—Nature has decreed man to be happy, but inclines him most of all to be so in the particular region that gave him birth.

I have no patience with those men who dogmatically assert that an atmosphere surrounds the moon, and that if no such atmosphere does not exist, there can be no such things as animal life therein—Strange folly, to limit the operations of the creator to what we perceive in the confined circle of our own terestial observations!

Sir Isaac Newton did assert, and probably with truth, that from all the observations he could make with his best glasses he could discover nothing like an atmosphere about the moon. But he did not conclude from thence that life does not abound in the Lunar regions with all that variety with which we are so pleased on this earth. Endless are the modes of life. There may be millions of mediums by which it may be communicated. Air is the medium by the respiration of which man exists. It would be folly then to insist that the inhabitants of the planets necessarily exist by the same medium also.

There can be little room to doubt but that a central fire exists in the earth, which (in concert with the sun) gives animation to all perceptible nature thereon. The sea, naturally cold is kept warm by this fire alone, and again imparts that warmth to the atmosphere around us. This central fire is also the immediate cause of great revolutions on the face of this globe. It is by the action of this inextinguishable flame that continents and mountains sink at certain periods, with all their hosts of animated beings, and others rise with new inhabitants, rude as nature herself, to gaze for other succession of ages upon the stars and the sun, till that same nature again, tired as it were of two long beholding the same scene, buries them once more in the immense ocean of oblivion.

That a similar fire exists in the central parts of the moon (as well of other planets) I have no reason to doubt neither. It is by the operation of this devouring element that her face now presents to us the rugged aspect of a desolate world, she is, I suspect, in what we would call a *chaotic* state. I never direct my observations to her with a good glass, but I feel a sort of horror thrilling through my limbs. What melancholy scenes of ruin and devastation do I there survey! What species of created being can possibly take delight in inhabiting those dismal abodes! Doubtless their nature is analagous to their situation. It is not good for man to indulge his curiosity over much. We will, however (while kings and Emperors are turning this world up-side down) retire if possible, out of their reach, and by improving our glasses, publish, in due time, some of the wonders of the Lunar globe, wherein we may find ample matter for amusements, and perhaps, in some points may hereafter discover truths that will considerably contribute to instruction.

TRUE HONOUR.

Illustrated by Dr. BLAIR, in the 3d Volume of his Sermons, (lately published.)

BY the "*True Honour of Man*" is to be understood, not what merely commands external respect, but what commands the respect of the heart; what raises one to acknowledged eminence above others of the same species; what always create esteem, and in its highest degree, produces veneration. The question now before us is, 1. From what cause this eminence arises?—2. By what means it is to be attained?

[After shewing that it does not arise from riches, dignity of rank or office, or from splendid actions and abilities, he proceeds]

Observations of the same kind may be applied to all the reputation derived from civil accomplishment; from the refined politicks of the statesman; or the literary efforts of genius and erudition. These bestow, and within certain bounds, ought to bestow, eminence and distinction on men. They discover talents which in themselves are shining; and which become highly valuable, when employed in advancing the good of mankind. Hence, they frequently give rise to fame. But a distinction is to be made between fame and true honour. The former is a loud and noisy applause; the latter a more silent and internal homage. Fame floats on the breath of the multitude: Honour rests on the judgment of the thinking. Fame may give praise while it withholds esteem: True honour implies esteem mingled with respect.—The one regards particular, distinguished talents: The other looks up to the whole character. Hence the statesman, the orator, or the poet, may be famous; while yet the man himself is far from being honoured. We wish to rival him, but we could not choose to be classed with him who possesses them. Instances of this sort are too often found in every record of ancient or modern history.

From all this it follows, that in order to discern where man's true honour lies, we must look, not to any adventitious circumstance of fortune: Not to any single sparkling quality; but to the whole of what forms a man; what entitles him, as such, to rank high among the class of beings to which he belongs; in a word, we must look to the mind and the soul.—A mind superior

to fear, to selfish interests and corruption; a mind governed by the principles of uniform rectitude and integrity; the same in prosperity and adversity, which no bribe can seduce nor terrour overawe, neither by pleasure melted into effeminacy, nor by distress sunk into dejection and eminence of man.—One, who in no situation of life is either ashamed or afraid of discharging his duty, and acting his proper part with firmness and constancy; true to the God whom he worships, and true to the faith he professes to believe; full of affection to his brethren of mankind; faithful to his friends, generous to his enemies, warm with compassion to the unfortunate; self denying to little private interests and pleasures, but zealous for publick interests and happiness; magnanimous, without being proud; humble, without being mean; just, without being harsh; simple in his manners, but manly in his feelings; on whose word you can entirely rely; whose countenance never deceives you: whose professions of kindness are the effusions of his heart; one in fine, whom independent of any views of advantage, you would choose for a superior, could trust in as a friend, and could love as a brother: This is the man, whom your heart, above all others, you do, you must honour.

Let him therefore, who retains any sense of human dignity; who feels within him that desire of honour which is congenial to man, aspire to the gratification of this passion by methods which are worthy of his nature. Let him not rest on any of those external distinctions which vanity has introduced; these can procure him no more than the semblance of respect. Let him not be flattered by the applause which some occasional display of abilities may have gained him. That applause may be mingled with contempt. Let him look to what will dignify his character as a man. Let him cultivate those moral qualities, which all men in their hearts respect. Wisdom shall then give to his head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory will she deliver to him. This is an honour to which all may aspire. It is a prize, for which every one, whether of high or low rank, may contend. It is always in his power so to distinguish himself by worthy and virtuous conduct, as to command the respect of those around him; and what is highest of all, to obtain praise and honour from GOD.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

I HAVE now to acknowledge the favour of a few lines from a very respectable American character, together, with a number of late publications printed in Paris, mostly on the subject of the slave trade; and as I know of no better means of showing that attention which is due to what I esteem a valuable present, I shall endeavour to communicate so much of the contents of one of those pamphlets, as will be equal in quantity to the usual size of an essay in a newspaper.

The Address of the Society of Friends of the Blacks, in Paris, to the National Assembly of France, begins in the following manner.

"The humanity, the justice, and the magnanimity, which have directed you in the reformation of abuses, the most deeply rooted; cause the Society of the Friends of the Black people to hope, that you will receive with benevolence, its claim, in favour of that numerous portion of mankind so cruelly oppressed for two centuries.

This Society, so basely, so unjustly calumniated, holds its commission from humanity, which hath led it to defend the Blacks, even under the late despotism:—Can there be a title more respectable in the eyes of that august assembly, which hath so often avenged in its decrees the rights of men?—You have declared these rights,—you have engraved them upon an immortal monument,—you have restored these rights to the French people, whom despotism had so long deprived of them;—you have lately rendered them, to those brave islanders the Corsicans,—you have broken the ties of that feudal system which degraded yet a part of our fellow-citizens,—you have announced the destruction of all the disgraceful distinctions, which religious or political prejudices had introduced into the great family of mankind.

We do not demand that you should restore to the French Blacks those political rights, which, nevertheless, certify and maintain the dignity of man; we do not demand even their liberty. No; calumny, supported without doubt by the avarice of adventurers, has attributed to us this design, and hath spread it every where; it would raise an insurrection against us, it would rouse the planters and their numerous creditors, whose interest is alarmed at even a gradual affranchisement: it would alarm all Frenchmen, to whose eyes they paint the prosperity of the colonies, as inseparable from the trade for Blacks, and their perpetual bondage.

No, never hath such an idea entered into our minds; we have said it, we have printed from the origin of our society, and we repeat it, to the end of destroying that basis, blindly adopted thro all the maritime cities, a basis upon which almost all their addresses are founded: The immediate affranchisement of the Blacks would be not only a fatal operation for the colonies, but it would be an unfortunate present even to the Blacks themselves, in the state of abjection and nothingness to which avarice hath reduced them. It would be to abandon to themselves without succour children in the cradle, or beings multilated and impotent.

It is not then time to demand this liberty; we only demand that they should cease to destroy every year thousands of Blacks, to make hundreds of captives; we demand that hereafter they should cease to prostitute, to profane the French name, by authorizing these robberies, these outrageous assassinations; we demand in a word, the abolition of the trade; and we beseech you immediately to take into consideration this important subject.

It is necessary to determine you to do so, to place before your eyes the picture of this horrible commerce?—Shall we describe to you the infamous manoeuvres," &c.

Here they go on with a brief account of the nature of the trade, which in fact, is now so generally notorious, that I shall excuse myself from repeating the melancholy particulars of this afflicting subject.

I now proceed in a summary way, with more of the contents of this remarkable address, which I have no desire to depreciate by means of an abridgement, though the prescribed limits are too narrow, in this way, to do it ample justice.

After the affecting description above alluded to, the Society proceeds to demonstrate the inhumanity, the impolicy, the unreasonableness, and even the national disadvantages, of a continuance of the Slave Trade:—A few paragraphs will serve as a specimen, to shew something of the manner of treating these subjects.

"They will tell you, that great capitals have been employed under the shadow of the law which permitted it, that to abolish it, would be to ruin traders of a good character:—but of what weight can be the guld of those merchants, when put in the ballance with the annual sacrafice of thousands of men?—Of what weight can such a calculation be in the eyes of an assembly, which places justice and the rights of men above all wealth?—There is no gain, no property, which can legalize premeditated assassination, and a merchandize in millions of mankind.

"We will prove to you, when you will deign to hear us, that the small number of vessels employed in this barbarous trade, will be much more advantageously employed in other modes of commerce, which will naturally offer, when the genius of the revenue shall no longer hold them in chains.

"With regard to the Colonists, we will demonstrate to you, that if they have need to recruit with Blacks in Africa, to support the population of the Colonies, to the same degree, it is because they overdo the Blacks with labour, &c.—If they treated them with mildness, like good masters of a family, the Blacks would increase, and this population would increase cultivation and prosperity:—the experience of many English and French planters, for a great number of years, and in different islands, witness these incontestible truths, that a moderate treatment augments population, that natural population makes foreign recruits unnecessary, and of consequence enriches the master, and at the same time ameliorates the lot of the slave; thus what is done in twenty plantations, may be executed and succeed in five hundred, and consequently in all the sugar islands.

"We will demonstrate to you, that the abolition will be advantageous even to our manufactures"—Here they go on to show their reasons for this assertion, and proceed to point out, the impropriety of being terrified with an apprehension, of some interruption in the labours occasioned by the trade for Blacks, in France:—"Have you hearkened to this fear, when with a bold hand you have overthrown the abuses which were contrary to a free constitution." Thus they go on with several striking remarks on this subject, but I study brevity and shall proceed to the part, where they mention the jealousy of their countrymen respecting the English, in case the French should abandon the trade:—on this head, their reasoning is sensible and powerful, and they give their opinion that the time is not far distant, when this commerce, will be abolished in England, where, they say, it is condemned in the publick opinion, and in the opinion of the Ministry. Its destruction however meets with delay, but this delay, perhaps is owing to political motives, and with a view to an approaching and effectual decision.

"Ah! how have some been able seriously to imagine, that the proceedings of Parliament, of the English nation, of the Ministers, was no more than a trick to deceive us?—can there exist such a concert amongst so many individuals, whose interests are so different and opposite?—can one suppose so miraculous a contrivance to preserve to some Liverpool houses, the exclusive privilege of continuing an inhuman traffick.

"In fine, they will tell you, that to abolish the trade; that, even to take the resolution for it into consideration, is to light up a revolt amongst the Blacks.—Such was the language that was held formerly to hinder the reformation of abuses amongst us. Is it then with acts of beneficence we irritate mankind? Ah! if the oppressors of the Blacks, by the force of torments and humiliations, have extinguished almost every sentiment in their souls, they have not, however, extinguished the sense of gratitude, a thousand splendid facts will witness for them:—And with what acknowledgment will they not be penetrated, when they shall learn that the first assembly of France will moderate their lot, and forever prevent the murder of their equals; their chains will seem to lighten with the thought, that perhaps, one day, their children will not be burthened with them:—Being better treated, they will wait with patience, the moment, in which their slavery will have an end and sedition will be far from their souls."

Thus these noble advocates, an honour to their nation, plead the cause of the oppressed;—but I proceed, and with a few more paragraphs, shall conclude this sketch of their spirited, manly, and memorable address.

"Ah! suffer not yourselves to be affrighted with the dread of exciting the resentment of the cities engaged in the trade, and of seeing them opposing themselves to the revolution;—it is affronting them to attribute to them such a vengeance;—it is affronting ourselves to be afraid of it.—Unhappy cities, who to avenge themselves of a just decree, would, would have recourse to so criminal an opposition! they would not be worthy to be free. Misfortune to those Legislators who would hearken to such fears! they would be unworthy of their title.

"If then you attach the greatest interest to your own glory, to a respect for grand principles, and to the preservation of the Colonies, make haste, not to abolish the trade; we dont seek to precipitate this decision, although we are convinced of its justice and its advantages: but make haste to take into consideration the demand for this abolition; and if the grand objects which now fix your regards, do not permit you to hear us, and to examine all the facts and calculations which we can offer to you; make haste to declare your principles on this subject, to declare to the universe, that you do not pretend to wander from them, when the question is concerning the interest of another nation. The honour of the French name requires it. The free people of former times have disgraced liberty, by consecrating the slavery which was profitable to them. It is worthy of the first free-Assembly of France, to consecrate the principle of philanthropy, which makes of mankind but one single family, to declare, that it views with horror that annual carnage, which is committed upon the coasts of Africa, that it is its intention to abolish it one day, and to moderate the slavery which is the result of it, by seeking and preparing the means for it, from the present period.

"We conjure you, even in the name of the Colonies, which such a declaration alone can tranquilize, in the name of your own glory, in the name of justice, in the name of humanity.—In fine, we intreat you in the name of Heaven, which doubtless contemplates with joy, the revolution that you have operated, which will bless it, and protect it the more powerfully, in consequence of seeing you employ your power, to wipe away the tears of those unfortunate beings, against whom the European avarice hath conspired for so long a time."

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Particulars of the late FIRE at MADRID.

This dreadful fire has been burning upwards of ten days, has nearly destroyed in Place Mayor, one of the handsomest squares of the capital, and the most filled with tradesmen's shops: a third part of it, with a row of houses of an adjacent street, upwards of 80 in all, have already fallen a prey to the flames; which the public prayers, many soldiers and workmen, with a small engine and several squirts have not been able to extinguish. The fire began at midnight: forthwith, the miraculous image of St. Roch was uncovered and brought in procession, to the square, but the conflagration, notwithstanding the presence, of the Saint, and the fervent prayers of the multitude, did not rage with less violence. The holy sacrament succeeded but with as little success; the Duke of Medina Celithen substituted the sacred image of our Saviour, belonging to the Chapuchin's convent in his hotel. The successive pious efforts lasted more than six hours, during which time it was visible that the workmen prefered prayers to exertions. The Dominicons have been reproached with having refused to bring forth our Lady of Atocha, a Madonia, who never fails of success. The fire, is said, was owing to a private gentleman's devotion, who kept, night and day, many lighted tapers before the shrine of a wonderful image.

MEN HATERS.

Two ladies, Miss Butler and Miss Ponsoody, both of them daughters of great Irish families, whose names they retain, have unaccountably taken up so strange an antipathy to the male sex, whom they have long avoided with the same caution as other women would some hateful monster, as to have retired into the wilds of a certain Welsh country, where they pass their time in solitude, among rocks and mountains, seemingly happy in their distance from this odious creature.

Miss Butler, who is of the Ormond family had several offers of marriage, all of which she rejected with scorn. Her friends had imagined that Miss Ponsoody her intimate companion, was the instigator of this strange aversion. It was therefore thought proper to seperate them, and Miss Butler was confined.

They, however, soon found means to elope together; but soon being overtaken, they were each brought back by their respective relation. Many attempts were then made to draw Miss Butler into marriage, but upon her solemnly and repeatedly declaring that no consideration, threat or force whatever, should induce her to marry any one, her friends ceased to persecute her by any more offers.

Not many months after they both escaped again from confinement, and the exact place of their retreat, is now only known to one female servant, who has been sworn to secrecy, as to the place of their retirement. Their respective friends allow them a small annuity of 50l. each, which is conveyed to them by the female servant. By accident it has been since discovered, that they live in neatness, elegance, and taste—Miss Butler superintending their little garden, and Miss Ponsoody the duties of the house. It is remarkable, that both these ladies, when young, were much addicted to the reading of Swift's misanthropical travels, a book, which by so severaly satirizing the vicious character of our species, begets in weak minds, an opinion that there is none good.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

WAR ONCE MORE.

A letter was received by a gentleman in this city last evening, from Alexandria, which informs that a vessel had arrived at Rappahannock, in 22 days from England, and brought an account that WAR had been declared by Great-Britain against Spain.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, October 19.

A melancholy accident happened a few days since near Passac Falls.—Two brothers, together with a number of others, went a guning in the morning: After having spent the day in social pleasure, and on their way home they were overtaken by a waggon, in which as many as could, took seats, among the number was one of the brothers, the other remained on foot, when he offered to hand his gun to his brother in the waggon, which went off and shot the brother in the waggon through the body—he uttered but one groan and expired without speaking a word. It is said the surviving brother could hardly support himself when called before the Coroner's inquest to be examined, on account of being the unhappy instrument of his brother's death.

NEW-LONDON, November 6.

Southampton, (Long-Island) October 24, 1790.

"On Wednesday last the following melancholy accident happened in this town:—A young man of a worthy character, named Ezekiel Halsey, in jumping from a load of hay with a pitchfork in his hand, in the crutch of the fork—when his feet struck the ground one of the tines entered his body between the lower & and second rib—he had only time to say "I have killed myself" and instantly expired. "*Man knoweth not his time.*"

BOSTON, November 11.

STATE LOTTERY

Ticket No. 760, in the 5th Class, which drew the Prize of 1000 Dollars, was the property of Mr. Joseph Hovey, of Boxford, who on Tuesday last, applied for and received the money.

New-Braintree, Nov. 7, 1790.

This morning was found, in the mowing ground of Mr. John Barr, of this Town, by one of his Sons, the Body of a Man, supposed to be between 40 and 50 years of age, his feet, legs, thighs, and a part of his bowels were devoured by dogs; his head, neck, arms and the trunk of the body were intire; his head bald'd, hair greyish, foreteeth found and good: had on a blue sailor's jacket, coarse tow shirt, and striped woolen overhalls, and old felt hat, and a pair of old shoes lined with tow-cloth, and one plated shoe buckle, were found near him. There was an unknown Man, at Mr. Barr's the 27th of September last, thought to be delirious, said he came from Boston, &c. and set out to go across his lots, night coming on, and it being dark and rainy, he wandered in the low land, 'till he came to a piece of ground, where the water then stood about knee deep, where he perished.—A Jury of Inquest was immediately summoned, who examined the body, the land, and some evidences, and obtained what light they could, and brought in their verdict, "*That he came to his Death by misfortune (i. e.) by drowning.*"—

Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, is unanimously elected Governor of the State of New-Jersey, vice his Excellency William Livingston, deceased.

A SINGULAR ROBBERY.

On Saturday morning last, a young woman, who calls herself *Perkins*, committed a singular robbery on her cousin, who is also a young woman, belonging to Colchester, in Connecticut, by the name of *Hussey*. Perkins inticed Hussey to leave her father's house, and with an infant child of 3 months old, to travel to this town in quest of her husband, who Perkins said was here. They both arrived on Friday last. On Saturday morning Perkins, requested her cousin to let her carry the child to a house which she named; and went off with the infant—carrying with it, all its mother's and its own cloathes, and has not since been heard of. The mother is in great distress and begs that information where she can find her infant and cloathes, may be given her, at Mr. Joel Holden's in Fore Street, who has been so humane as to give her shelter. Her clothes consisted of two short gowns, linen and woolen, and a cap, a gold ring, and a pair of sleeve-buttons set in gold—The child had some decent clothes, and was rapped in a white flannel blanket, edged with blue, and has had its right foot scalded.—An hundred and twenty miles from home, without money, without friends, and more, without her child, this female's lot calls for commiseration.

ON Saturday morning last, at one o'clock DEATH, with an inexplorable hand summoned to the world of Spirits, the very much respected and highly reverend character, the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. aged 64: and yesterday afternoon, his remains were respectfully interred in his own family tomb, in this town to the unspeakable loss of the public and his friends.—The order of PROCESSION, was as follows:

The Independent Company of Cadets,
commanded by Col. BRADFORD, with arms reversed, Drums muffled.
attended by a Band of Musick.
The Officers of the Independent Companies,
The Officers of the Boston Militia, and of the Militia in the neighbouring towns.
The Society of the Cincinnati, and Officers of the late American Army,
The Medical Society,
Governours and Officers of Harvard-College,
The Trustees and Members of the Humane Society,
The Council and Members of the American Academy of arts and Sciences,
The Gentlemen Clergy, of the town of Boston, and the neighbouring towns,
The Physicians to the deceased,
The Rev. Mr. THATCHER.

Hon. Judge DOWELL,	THE CORPSE.	Rev. Pres. WILLARD,
Hon. Mr. GILL,		Hon. Mr. RUSSEL,
Lt. GOVERNOR,		General LINCOLN.

The RELATIONS,
The Deacons and Committee of the Rev. Mr. Thatcher's Church,
The High Sheriff of the county,
The Hon. Chief Justice JAY, and the Hon. Judge CUSHING,
Foreign Consuls,
The Members of the Hon. Council, in town.
The Members of Congress, in town,
The Members of the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in town,
The Secretary and Treasurer of the State,
The Selectmen and Overseers of the town,
The Town-Clerk and Treasurer,
The Marine Society,
The Gentlemen of the Insurance Offices,
Friends and Acquaintance.
After the carriage of the deceased, followed
His Excellency the GOVERNOUR,
in his carriage; and as great a collection of carriages of all kinds as we ever recollect to have seen assembled on a similar occasion.

Capt Johnson's Company of Artillery assembled upon the Common, and discharged their pieces during the Procession.

The streets crowded with citizens testified the moving scene:—The tear of sympathy started in each eye: While generous pity and compassion were stamped upon every countenance.

LARGELY had Gov. BOWDOIN, shared in the distinctions of the world. To the honour of Harvard-College, he was educated at that Seminary of Learning; and so highly was he distinguished for his abilities that, at a very early age he was elected a Representative of the town of Boston, in which office he was continued, until he was elected one of the Council of the then Province of Massachusetts-Bay, where he served with great reputation, until negatived by Governours Bernard and Gage, for his decided and able opposition to British measures. He took a distinguished part in the revolution, having been President of the Council of this State, for a number of years during the war; was President of the Convention that formed the State Constitution, and since the revolution, he has been Governor of this Commonwealth. He died President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in this State; President of the Humane Society; Doctor of Laws in the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin, and of the Society of arts in Great-Britain.

The community has sustained an irrepairable loss in the death of this GREAT and GOOD MAN.—As a citizen he was universally beloved, as a friend he was warm and sincere. Unaffected in his manners, and a stranger to pomp and superficial appearances, he founded his dignified character upon the broad basis of moral rectitude, supported by that true politeness which inspired a due reverence and respect in every beholder; and while his presence awed, it at the same time charmed the attentive mind. He had but few enemies, and those too must own him honest. Two years he filled the governmental chair, and every one knows with what zeal he pursued the public good. As the First Magistrate of the Commonwealth, he was faithful—as a politician, he was uniform; steadily pursued the interest and glory of his country, and few men possessed talents better suited to promote these great objects. His learning was extensive, his writing pure and classical, his apprehension quick, and he possessed an almost intuitive comprehension, with a judgment matured by age and experience in every branch of useful science; so that he may be safely pronounced a civilian and philosopher, little if any inferior to the illustrious FRANKLIN.—Under the fostering care of a Bowdoin, the liberal arts were encouraged and promoted: and the infant seminary of which he was President, began to illuminate this western hemisphere. The elder world beheld her light gradually progressing, and envied the attainments she had made. But alas! her brightness is obscured. We hope, however, it will again blaze forth with equal splender; and that she has met with nothing more than a momentary suspension of her refulgent rays, to give an ample fulness to her tears.

But the great and the good, the obscure and illiterate must die, and mingle with the dust—in the sullen mansions of the tomb, there are no distinctions. The mouldring remains of the hero or statesman, cannot be distinguished from the dissolving particles of the meanest slave—Since our time is short upon this tempestuous sea of life, and our bark with all its weary passengers driving to the shore of immortality—why should we mourn, or indulge a too fond recollection of those who have acted their part well upon the great theatre of publick debate? While we encourage the stream of agonizing woe, we at the same time add poignancy to sorrow. Let us remember their virtues, imitate their examples, and restrain the swelling tide of grief.

No trait in his character was perhaps more distinguished, than his last, HIS DEATH;—Inspired by religion, and upheld by the Father of Mercies, he indured a most painful sickness, with the greatest firmness and patience; and received the stroke of death, with a calmness, a resignation and composure, that marked THE TRULY GREAT and good MAN. Thus has died, if not the pride, at least one of the brightest ornaments of his country and of human nature.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 17.

The following is the statement of the votes given in for Representatives to Congress, in the several districts in this Commonwealth—the names of the gentlemen chosen, together with those of the four persons who had the highest number of votes in those districts where no choice has been made.

SUFFOLK District.

Whole number of votes 2509—To make a choice, 1255. Hon. FISHER AMES, Esq. had 1850 votes, and is chosen.

ESSEX District.

Whole number of votes 1182—A choice 592—Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, Esq. had 1027 votes, and is chosen.

MIDDLESEX District.

Whole number of votes 1792. A choice 897—Hon ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq. had 1067 votes, and is chosen.

HAMPSHIRE District.

Whole number of votes 2987. A choice 1494—Hon THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. 2240 votes, and is chosen.

Plymouth and Barnstable district—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. *Joshua Thomas, Shearjashub Bourne, Thomas Davis, and James Warren*, Esqrs.

Main district—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. *George Thacher, Nathaniel Wells, William Lithgow, jun. Josiah Thacher*, Esqrs.

Bristol, Nantucket, &c. district—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. *George Leonard, Walter Spooner, Peleg Coffin, jun. Phanuel Bishop*, Esqrs.

Worcester district—No choice—The four highest voted for, were the Hon. *Artemas Ward, Jonathan Grout, John Sprague, Nathan Tyler*, Esqrs.

The several towns in the districts wherein no choice has been made, are to vote again on Friday the 26th of November inst.

** TICKETS in the monthly State Lottery, class the 6th, which draws on the 26th inst, may be had of Capt. SAMUEL CLARK, and EBENEZER HUNT, Esq. Northampton—Also, Tickets in the Semi-Annual State Lottery may be had of the above persons.

THE Collector of Excise for the county of Hampshire, informs all persons accountable for Excise, that his circuit commences through the several towns in the county, for the purpose of collecting the Excise, on Monday the 15th of Nov. inst. and shall attend on said business at the house of landlord Clapp's in Westfield, for Westfield and Southwick, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Bates' in Granville, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 16th, at landlord Bruce's in Blandford, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Norwich, for Norwich, Chester and Middlefield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 17th at landlord Stone's in Chesterfield, for Chesterfield and Worthington, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at landlord Thayer's in Williamsburgh, for Williamsburgh, Goshen and Cummington, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at landlord Boltwood's in Conway, for Conway and Ashfield, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 18th at Nims' in Shelburne, for Shelburne, Charlemont and Buckland, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Lion's in Colrain, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Alvord's in Greenfield, for Greenfield and Barnardston, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Friday the 19th at Hoit's in Deerfield, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Wait's in Whately, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Dickinson's in Hatfield, at 3 o'clock P. M.—at Cook's in Hadley, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 20th at Lyman's in Northampton, at 10 o'clock A. M.—at Clapp's in Easthampton, for Easthampton and Southampton, at 3 o'clock P. M. On Monday the 29th at Stebbins' in West-Springfield, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Church's in Springfield, for Springfield and Longmeadow, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday the 30th at Cutler's in Wilbraham, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Graves' in Palmer, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Trask's in Brimfield, for Brimfield, Monson, South-Brimfield and Holland, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the 1st of December, at Quinton's in Ware, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Hinds' in Pelham, for Pelham and Greenwich, at 2 o'clock P. M. On Thursday the 2d at Allen's in Shutesbury, at 11 o'clock A. M.—at Kendal's in New-Salem, at 2 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Orange, at 4 o'clock P. M.—at Mayo's in Warwick, for Warwick and Wendell, on Friday the 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Hunt's in Northfield, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Kingsley's in Montague, at 4 o'clock P. M. On Saturday the 4th at Leonard's in Sunderland, at 9 o'clock A. M.—at Parsons' in Amherst, at 1 o'clock P. M.—at Smith's in Belchertown, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who have given bonds, and all those who have been appointed Inspectors within the county, are called upon to make returns without delay.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.

South-Hadley, Nov. 1, 1790.

ANDREW WOOD,

Post-Rider,

HEREBY informs his customers, that this paper completes two quarters since he commenced riding the last time—he therefore requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment—Those who live off the road, are desired to leave the pay where their papers are left.

November 17, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in Leveret, that their lands are taxed for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State-tax.	Minister tax.	Town tax.
Thomas Thomas,	11s. 2d.	3s. 1d.	1s. 5d. 29
Thomas Kibby,	8	1	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 6th day of December next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the house of William Hubbard, in said Leveret, as will discharge the same with intervening charges.

STEPHEN FAY, Constable.

Leveret, October 25, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 6th of Sept. last, a pale red yearling STEAR, marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.

TO A LADY,

Who seriously declared, she never intended to marry.

ATTEND kind Heav'n—thus Delia pray'd,
Regard the wishes of a suppliant maid;
Let peaceful solitude around me wait,
And shield your vot'ress from a wedded state.
Another Self but doubles our distress,
And Children multiply our wretchedness:
Thro' life's still path, then let me slide unknown,
And know no other sorrows than my own.
—Stop, gentle maid, the God of Love reply'd,
Some pleasures sure attend the blooming bride;
These youthful innocence conceals from view.
And who has more innocence than you?
Nor start sweet nymph, at fancy's false-alarms,
Let some deserving youth enfold your charms,
Then will successive raptures crown your love,
And as your years increase, your bliss improve;
Each care will please—each sorrow you'll divide,
With double joys your happier hours will glide;
While sense and reason each their pow'rs employ,
By turns to give variety of joy—
For these kind Heav'n adorn'd that beauteous mind
With virtue, knowledge, and with thought resign'd:
For these kind Nature gave that lovely face:
That shape, that air, and each resistless grace:
To bless mankind such matchless charms were given,
Resign fair Delia, 'tis the will of Heav'n.

ANECDOTE.

A MEDICAL imposter, meeting with a clergyman, who is celebrated for his good sense and literary abilities, declared he could discover any disease and all the symptoms attending it, by the pulse, without information from the patient respecting his particular feelings. The Rev. gentleman, being himself an invalid, requested the Doctor to examine his pulse, and give him a specimen of his skill. Upon which the Doctor methodically touched his pulse, and with necromantick phiz, pretended to describe the disease, and all the feelings which his patient experienced; but, not being right in his conjectures, he was permitted to repeat his trial several times; until observing on the countenance of his patient a contemptuous smile, the Doctor passionately exclaimed, "*I suppose, Sir, you think I am a fool.*" "*Upon my word, Doctor,*" replied the clergyman, "*you have more sense than I expected, for you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse.*"

Just Imported from LONDON, and to be sold by

Ebenezer Hunt,

At his Apothecary store, opposite the meeting-house, in Northampton, a large and universal assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

together with all kinds of

Painter's Colours.

Also,—Surgeons Pocket Instruments—Crooked Needles, in cases—Trocars—Crown and Country Lancets—Syringes—Bell Metal Mortars—Grain, Scales and Weights—Sponge—Oil of Vitriol—Ground Madder, Otter—Allum—Copperas—Brimstone—Borax—Nutgalls—Salt Petre—fine Turkey Figs, &c. &c.

He has likewise for sale, Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Ginger—Allspice—Pepper—Rice—Chocolate—Rosin—Oil of Turpentine—best Sweet Oil in bottles—Lisbon Wine—Tamerinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser make as easy as possible.

Nov. 2, 1790.

Seth Wright,

Would inform his customers and others, that he has just received, from New-York, a large assortment of

GOODS,

which, together with those he lately received from Boston, make a general assortment of English and West-India GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest price for Cash—he continues to take many articles of Country Produce for Goods as usual.

Northampton, November 10, 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper: Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

WANTED, as apprentice to the Watchmaking business, a smart active Boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Nov. 3. 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of Samuel Taylor of Buckland, on the night of the 17th inst. a black yearling horse Colt, the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Buckland, Sept. 29, 1790.

Crucibles,

Of various sizes, may be had of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of

Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,

1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of

POWDER,

very low.

CASH and SALT

given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED.

A few Cwt. of

REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,

cheaper than ever for ready money.

Northampton, October 5, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the state tax No. 6 and 7—also town and county tax.

South-Hadley.	£.	d.	q.
Land formerly Edward Green's,	1	4	1
Do.	1	5	1
Mark Ferry's heirs,	0	3	2
Capt. Moses Marsh,	1	0	1
state tax,	0	3	3
Warham Smith,	0	4	2
Granby.			
Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,	3	5	1
Col. Isaac Royal,	13	5	2
state tax,	4	8	1
Warham Smith,	1	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Titus Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Granby, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, ELI KELLOGG, } Collectors for S. Hadley.
IVORY WITT, ELEAZER NASH, ITHIMER TAYLOR, } Collectors for Granby.

October 8, 1790.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Doodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10/ to 24*s.* each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

CASH

Paid for

Old GOLD

and

Old BRASS

By SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Oct. 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY.

are desired to call for their Books.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, July 27. 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the executing of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

STOLEN, or taken away by mistake, a Cask of rod NAILS, marked T. F.—Said cask was brought from Boston last June by Capt. Williams of Hartford, and delivered by him to Lyman and Masters, to bring to Northampton—Whoever will give information of the said cask of Nails, so that we may recover it again, shall receive a suitable reward.

TAPPAN and FOWLE.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber about the 24th of September last, a last Spring calf of a pale red colour, with a white tale; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BULLARD.

Westampton, Nov. 3, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a red COW, with both horns broken off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SETH GRAVES.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 221.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The Address of the Committee of the United Baptist Churches, in Virginia, assembled in the City of Richmond, August 1, 1789.

To the President *of the* United States *of* America.

SIR,

AMONG the many shouts of congratulation, that you receive from cities, societies, states, and the whole world; we wish to take an active part in the universal chorus, in expressing our great satisfaction in your appointment to the first office in the nation. When America, on a former occasion was reduced to the necessity of appealing to arms to defend her natural and civil rights, a WASHINGTON was found fully adequate to the exigencies of the dangerous attempt: Who by the philanthropy of his heart, and prudence of his head, led forth her untutored troops into the field of battle; and by the skilfulness of his hands (under the King of Heaven) baffled the projects of the insulting foe, and pointed out the road to independence; even at a time when the energy of the cabinet was not sufficient to bring into action the natural aid of the confederation, from its respective sources. The grand object being obtained, the independence of the States acknowledged, free from ambition, devoid of sanguine thirst of blood; our hero returned, with those he commanded, and laid down his sword at the feet of those who gave it him: "Such an example to the world is new." Like other nations we experience, that it requires as great valor and wisdom, to make an advantage of a conquest, as to gain one.

The want of efficacy in the confederation, the redundency of laws, and their partial administration in the States, called aloud for a new arrangement of our system. The wisdom of the States for that purpose was collected, in a grand Convention over which you, Sir, had the honor to preside. A national government in all its parts was recommended, as the only preservative of the Union; which plan of government is actually in operation. When the constitution first made its appearance in Virginia, we as a society, had mutual strugglings of mind, fearing that the liberty of conscience (dearer to us than property or life) was not sufficiently secured. Perhaps our jealousies were heightened, on account of the usage we received in Virginia, under the regal government; when mobs, bonds, fines and prisons, were our frequent repast.

Convinced on the one hand, that without an effective national government, the States would fall into disunion, and all the consequent evils; and on the other hand fearing we should be accessary to some religious oppression, should any one society in the Union preponderate over all the rest: But amidst all the inquietudes of mind, our consolation arose from this consideration; the plan must be good, for it bears the signature of a tried steady friend. And if religious liberty is rather insecure in the constitution, "the administration will doubtless prevent all oppression, for a WASHINGTON will preside." According to our wishes, the unanimous voice of the Union has called you, Sir, from your beloved retreat, to launch forth again into the faithless seas of human affairs, to guide the helm of the States. May that munificence which covered your head in battle, make you yet a greater blessing to your admiring country in time of peace. Should the horrid evils that have been so pestiferous in Asia and Europe, faction, ambition, war, perfidy, fraud, and persecution for conscience sake, ever approach the borders of our happy nation; may the name and administration of our beloved President, like the radient source of day, scatter all those dark clouds from the American hemisphere.

And while we speak freely the language of our hearts, we are satisfied that we express the sentiments of our brethren, whom we represent; for every heart, at the name of WASHINGTON transpires with praise, and glows with gratitude; and altho the great evil in the States, is the want of mutual confidence between rulers and people; yet we all have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States; and it is our fervent prayer to Almighty God, that the federal government and the governments of the respective States, without rivalship may so co-operate together, as to make the numerous people over whom they preside, the happiest nation on earth; and you, Sir, the happiest man, in seeing the people who by the smiles of Providence, you saved from vassalage by your martial valor, and made wise by your maxims, setting securely under their vines and figtrees, enjoying the perfection of human felicity. May God long preserve your life and health, for a blessing to the world in general, and the United States in particular; and when like the sun, you have finished your course of great and unparalleled services, and you go the way of all the earth, may the divine Being, who will, reward every man according to his works, grant unto you a glorious admission into his everlasting kingdom, through JESUS CHRIST. This Great Sir, is the prayer of your happy admirers.

By order of the committee,
SAMUEL HARRIS, Chairman.
REUBEN FORD, Clerk.

The PRESIDENT's Reply.

To the General Committee, representing the United Baptist Churches, in Virginia.

GENTLEMEN.

I REQUEST that you will accept my best acknowledgements for your congratulations on my appointment to the first office in the nation. The kind manner in which you mention my past conduct, equally claim the expression of my gratitude.

After we had by the smiles of Divine Providence on our exertions, obtained the object for which we contended, I retired at the conclusion of the war, with an idea that my country could have no farther occasion for my services, and with the intention of never entering again into public life. But when the exigencies of my country seemed to require me once more to engage in public affairs, an honest conviction of duty superceded my former resolution and became my apology for deviating from the happy plan which I had adopted.

If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the constitution framed in the convention where I had the honour to preside, might possibly endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would have never placed my signature to it: and if I could now conceive that the general government might be ever so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded, that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution.

For, you doubtless remember, I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshiping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.

While I recollect with satisfaction that the religious society of which you are members, have been throughout America, uniformly and almost universally the firm friends to the liberty and the preserving pomoters of our glorious revolution; I cannot hesitate to believe that they will be the faithful supporters of a free, yet efficient general government. Under this pleasing expectation, I rejoice to assure them, that they may rely upon my best wishes and endeavours to advance their prosperity.

In the mean time, be assured, gentleman, that I entertain a proper sense of your fervent supplications to God for my temporal and eternal happiness. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The above address to the President was presented by a committee delegated from nine of the Baptist associations in the State of Virginia, which together with two others not included, represent two hundred and two regular churches, consisting of about 20,000 members.

Curious Traits in the CHARACTER of the present King of Naples by Mrs. PIOZZI.

THE king of Naples rides and rows, and hunts the wild boar, and catches fish in the bay, and sells it in the market, as dear as he can too; but gives away the money they pay him for it, and that directly: so that no suspicion of meanness, or of any thing worse than a little rough merriment, can be ever attached to his truly honest, open and undesigning character.

Stories of monarchs seldom give me pleasure, who seldom am persuaded to give credit to tales told of persons few people have any access to, and whose behavior towards those few is circumscribed within the laws of insipid and dull routine; but this prince lives among his subjects with the old Roman idea of a window before his bosom. They know the worst of him is that he shoots at the birds, dances with the girls, eats macaroni, and helps himself to it with his fingers, and rows against the watermen in the bay, till one of them burst out a bleeding at the nose last week, with his uncourtly efforts to outdo the king, who won the trifling wager by this accident; conquered; laughed, and leaped on shore amid the acclamations of the popelace, who huzzaed him home to the palace, from whence he sent double the sum, he had won to the waterman's wife and children, with other tokens of kindness. Mean time, while he resolves to be happy himself, he is equally determined to make no man miserable.

When the Emperor and the grand duke talked to him of their new projects for the reformation in the church, he told them he saw little advantage they brought into their states by these new-fangled notions; that when he was at Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find in either, while his capital was crowded with refugees from thence; that in short they might do their way, but he would do his; that he had not now an enemy in the world, public or private; and that he would not make himself any for the sake of propogating doctrines he did not understand, and would not take the trouble to study: that he should say his prayers as he used to do, and had no doubt of their being heard, while he only begged blessings on his beloved people. So if these wise brothers-in-law would learn of him to enjoy life, instead of shortning it by unnecessary cares, he invited them to see him next morning play a great match at tenis.

ON RELIGION.

(From "Rudiments of Taste.")

NOTHING is more talked of than Religion; nothing less understood. And yet nothing can be more obvious, than that religion is not a system of ceremonies, but a divine principle, influencing the whole moral conduct. Its simple, fixed, and determinate sense; is briefly the love of God, and good will to mankind. This is the sum of all religion; without it, vain were the oblation of the Jewish church—vain are the ceremonials of the Christian.

The "love of God," is not a passion, but a rational principle; it is that sentiment of reverence & gratitude, which naturally arises in a generous mind, when reflecting on one supreme beneficient power, who is the immediate author of all good, and the fountain of all perfection.—This conviction is the parent of unaffected piety; the soul cannot but adore the Being whom she believes to be all wise, almighty, and eternal. She cannot but love Him who is the source of unnumbered blessings, and dread to offend Him whose nature she believes to be holiness. Hence the source of moral virtue: sin is avoided, because displeasing to the Deity; and virtuous dispositions acquired, because agreeable to a power who is able to reward every endeavour to please him, with eternal and unspeakable happiness.

Such a filial rational love, must be the fruit of every mind that is not ignorant of the being and attributes of God; or that has not received from bigotry or superstition, any mistaken notion of him. Remember there is an invariable test by which you may know the love of God. Ask your own heart, if it seek the favour of the Deity above every other consideration?—If it value this more than its dearest interest, and life itself, a ready affirmative puts the question out of all doubt.

I have been always of opinion, that the abuses of religion are more owing to the weakness than the knavery of mankind. Perhaps it would be no hard task to prove, that all the absurd doctrines which at this day disgrace her in certain sects—originated with persons, the warmth of whose imagination, exceeded the strength of their understanding; but waving whatever tends to controversy, I shall only hint, that the practice of piety has received considerable injury from such devotees. Forgetful of what was just now advanced, that religion is not a ruling passion, but a principle; these people have made it all consist in incoherent rhapsodies, and senseless jargon of devout impulses—holy consolations, and such like, which I believe they are more indebted for to particular tempers and constitutions, than any revelation of divine favour—Persons of solid sense, have with reason been disgusted at this affected piety—but the world loves to run into extremes, and thereby it happens, that because the cant of hypocrisy or superstition, has been judged injurous to the dignity of religion—modern manners disclaim any acquaintance with her at all.

But be assured, that nothing so highly elevates and adorns the human character as a steady rational piety—nor is any thing capable of yielding so pure and exalted a happiness to the soul, as a habit of devotion. No one who has experienced the vicissitude of sublunary things, but must highly value the privilege of possessing a friend, ever ready to hear the complaints of affliction, and all powerful to relieve them.

Such a friend you may enjoy in the Divine Being. Of what consequence is it then that you acquire a taste for the exercises of devotion. That you cultivate a friendship with heaven, and accustom your hearts to talk with God? This is an emphatical expression of David, and gives you an idea of rational and sincere prayer: which consists not in formal addresses, but is the genuine language of the heart. Such a divine intimacy, has something in it extremely suitable to the noblest sensations of the soul; and, therefore, may well be sought after as a source of refined and exquisite felicity. In trouble, you will find it more precious than the balm of Gilead: it will shed a ray of sacred peace, when the dark clouds of adversity obscure your path. In death—but here my pen must stop—there can be no doubt but at that final, that awful period, it will afford that consolation, which can never be derived from the retrospects of worldly grandeur.

ASIATIC ARMIES.

WITHOUT some explanation, it is difficult to conceive how a small body of Europeans should appear respectable in the field, when opposed to multitudes as the Asiatic armies frequently consist of, especially with so large a proportion of horse, can be subsisted, as every horseman has two servants, one to take care of his horse, the other to procure him forage; and all these are not only accompanied with their wives and children, but there always follows the camp a movable town of shops, where every thing is to be sold as in cities; some hundreds of elephants for state only, and a train of women (with their numberless retinue) belonging to the prince and great officers. To provide for all these, the whole country is put into motion, and the strictest orders are given for all provisions to be brought into the camp. By this means all the cities far and near are exhausted, but the camp, for the most part, is plentifully supplied.

The forage is procured in the following manner; every horseman is allowed a man for the purpose, who is constantly employed in cutting turf, and washing the roots of it; and this is a more hearty food for a horse than grass. A shower of rain produces another crop in a few days; and in case of a continuance of dry weather they remove their camp to fresh ground.

They also feed their horses in the rice fields; and when meat is plenty, they boil the offal to rags, and mixing it with butter and some sorts of grain, make balls of it, which they thrust down the horses' throats. In a scarcity of provisions they give them opium, which has the same effect both on the horses and the men, for at once it damps their appetites, and enables them to endure fatigue. The India horses are naturally so exceedingly vicious, that they are not to be broke in menage, and cannot be brought to act with the same regularity in the field as a squadron of European cavalry. The Persian horses, being more gentle and docile, are greatly esteemed, and often valued at a thousand guineas. Those of India sell for sixty or a hundred.

From a Georgia Paper of Feb. 1790.

SIR,

THE other evening, entering into conversation with you, respecting a man that I had known, during the war, on board the prison ship Nancy, commanded by one SAMUEL TATE.

Heavens! What was my astonishment to find that, that miscreant, was now living in the town of Falmouth in the State of Massachusetts. Surely the good people of that place, cannot be acquainted with the character of the man, or is it impossible that he would be permitted ever to reside among Americans, much less allowed to carry on trade, as I suppose that to be the case, I take the liberty of giving you a short detail of that man's conduct towards the poor prisoners, that were put on board his ship.

I was sent on board his ship on the 2d of January, 1780, with the Rev. Moses Allen, (a son of mine and several other gentlemen. Humanity must shudder at the thought of what immediately presented itself to our view, which was nothing less, than one of our countrymen, stretched out on the deck of the ship, in the agonies of death, without the least medical assistance, or even the smallest nourishment, while this Hell born Monster, in order as I supposed, to shew us what we had to expect from his clemency, kept taunting the poor fellow, (who retained his senses to the last,) in the following manner: "Why now, you are mighty bad—I am glad of it, I wish there was ten thousand of you in the same way, and your d—d rebel Congress too."

The next thing which I took notice of, that I thought material, was the scanty allowance of provisions, with which we were served, which was one quart and half a pint and half a gill of rice, served out to each mess, consisting of six men, together with seven ounces of beef for each man, for 24 hours. Judge you, what an allowance this, not quite half a pound of rice to a man, for 24 hours and that not half boiled, this lasted for 12 days, when Capt. Henry of the Fox man of war, who then acted as Commodore, Capt. Hyde Parker, belonging at that time in Savannah, assisting in the regulating their police, permitted me to write to town) as we then lay at Cockspurs,) for assistance to my friends, which I did and in a very pointed manner, describing the situation of the poor prisoners, well knowing that my letter would be read by the Commander in Chief, who was Col. Campbell, a man of humanity though an enemy, my letter had the desired effect, and orders were given to serve out four quarts of rice to each mess, consisting of six men. This was some relief to us poor prisoners, though it served our monster of a Captain, also, for he was steward or commissary, and he took care if we were benefited by the late orders, he would be profited by it, for his gallon pot which we were served out of, only held five pints and a gill, this evil, although often complained of, was never remedied, and this son of Belial permitted to enrich his coffers at the expence and blood of numbers of our poor worthy citizens: for, from the scanty allowance of provisions, the poor fellows were induced to take large draughts of water, and that frequently brackish, which brought on the dissentary, and occasioned the death of many much better men than the wretch I am writing about.

Before I take my leave of this citizen (or alien) I must mention two or three acts of his. One that I have seen him take a bottle of fresh water from one of our soldiers, who was carrying it between decks to his companion, whom the soldier said was very ill; but this brute divested of every feeling of humanity, threw the bottle overboard, and told the soldier if his companion wanted water he must come and fetch it.

The poor man was accordingly brought up by two of his companions, when I held the can to his mouth, and the poor creature drank, I suppose, a quart of water. The next morning the poor man was brought up dead from between decks. The next thing I would wish to remind him of is, that the Rev. Moses Allen, brother to Col. Thomas Allen, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, being tired and fretted almost to death (being a man of high spirits) at the treatment he received from this hero of a Captain, had endeavoured to make his escape from the ship by swimming, in the attempt he was (unfortunately drowned, some few days after he was picked up, and although there were a quantity of boards on board, and I offered him two half joes out of three that I had, for as many boards as would make a coffin for the poor parson, and some of the soldiers offered to make the coffin, yet this fellow refused to let me have the boards, saying, "Rebels had no business with coffins."

To enumerate all I know of this said Captain SAMUEL TATE, late master of the prison ship Nancy, in the service of the British King, would take up more of my time than I wish to bestow, therefore I shall conclude with assuring you that you have my liberty to shew this to any body you please, and to publish it in the newspaper, of Portland, or any other place you like.

I wish you a good voyage, and a
Happy sight of your friends, and family, and
am your humble servant,
MORDECAI SHEFTALL.

From the (Philadelphia) Federal Gazette.

The Editor flatters himself that no apology is necessary to any of the readers of the Federal Gazette, for laying before them, the following narrative.

A LIVING Judge, who not many years since travelled the north west circuit in Ireland, came to the trial of a cause, in which much of the local consequences of certain demagogues in the neighbourhood were concerned, it was the cause of a landlord's prosecution against a poor man, his tenant, for assault and battery, committed on the person of the prosecutor, by the defendant, in the defence of his only child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from ravishment. Not only the bench, but the whole bar, dined with the prosecutor's father the day before the trial, and some of them praised the venison and claret of that day.

Next day the poor man was brought into court and put to the bar: The prosecutor appeared, and swore most manfully to the indictment. He was cross-examed by the jurors, who were honest tradesmen and reputable farmers. The poor man had no lawyer to tell his story: he pleaded his own cause—& he pleaded not to the fancy, but to the judgment and the heart. The jury found him—*Not Guilty*. The court was enraged; but the surrounding spectators, gladdened to exultation, uttered a shout of applause. The Judge told the jury they must go back to their jury-room, and re-consider the matter; adding, "he was astonished they could presume to return so infamous a verdict." The jury bowed, went back and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the Foreman a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench:

"My Lord, in compliance with your desire, we went back into our jury-room; but as we found then no reason to alter our opinions or our verdict, we return it to you in the same words as before—*Not Guilty*. We heard your Lordship's extraordinary language of reproof—but we do not accept it as properly or warrantably applying to us. 'Tis true, my Lord, that we ourselves individually considered, in our private capacities, may be poor insignificant men—therefore in that light we claim nothing without side this box above the common regards of our humble but honest stations; but my Lord, assembled here as a Jury, we cannot be insensible to the great and constitutional importance of the department we now fill; we feel, my Lord, that we are appointed as *you* are, by the law and the constitution—not as an impartial tribunal to judge between the King and his subjects—the offended and the offender—but that, by the favour of that constitution, we act in the situation of a still greater confidence; for we form, as a jury, the barrier of the people, against the possible influence, prejudice, passion, or corruption of the bench!

"To you, my Lord, meeting you within these walls, I, for my own part, might possibly measure my respect by your private virtues—in this place your private character is invisible; for it is in my eyes, veiled by your official one, & it is to open conduct, that we can look.

"This jury my Lord, does not, in this business, presume to offer that bench the smallest degree of disrespect, much less insult: we pay it the respect one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honour of both. This jury, my Lord, did not arraign that bench with partiality, prejudice, infamous decision, nor yet with influence, passion, corruption, oppression, or tyranny;—no, we look to it as the mercy-seat of royalty—as the sanctuary of truth and justice; still my Lord, we cannot blot from our minds the records of our school-books, nor erase the earthly inscriptions written on the first pages of our intellects and memories.—Hence we must be mindful, that monarchs and judges are but failable mortals, that tyrants have set on thrones, and that the mercy-seat of royalty, and that the sanctuary of justice, have been polluted by a Tresillian, a Scraggs, and a Jefferies.

[*Here a frown from the Bench.*]

"Nay my Lord, I am a poor man, but a free-born subject of the kingdom of Ireland—a member of the constitution—nay, I am now higher, for I am the representative thereof. I therefore do claim for myself and fellow jurors, the liberty of speech; and, if I am refused it here I shall assume it before the people, at the door of this court house, and tell them why I deliver my mind there instead of this place.

[*Here the Bench re-assumed complacency*]

"I say my Lord, we have nothing to do with your private character—we know you here only in that a Jugde; and such we would respect you; you know nothing of us but a jury—and in that we should look to you for reciprocal respect; because we know of no man, however high his title or rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant the presumption of an unprovoked insult towards that tribunal, in whom they have vested the dearest and most valuable priviledge they possess.

"I before said, my Lord, that we are here met, not individually, nor do we assume pre-eminence; but in the sacred character of a jury; we would be wanting in reverence to the constitution itself, if we did not look for the respect of every man who regards it. We sit here, my Lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences and the best of our opinions, on the evidence before us. We have in our minds, acquitted our duty as honest men. If we have erred we are answerable, not to your lordship, nor that bench, but to the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords."

The bench was dumb, the bar was silent; but astonishment murmured throughout the croud—and the poor man was discharged.

PITTSBURGH, October 27.

We learn, that two young Germans, of the names of Jacob Lourie, and Peter Miller, both of good character and respectable connections, were involved in a scuffle on the evening of the general election, at Greensburgh, and after a hard fought battle, which lasted about half an hour, the latter of them was unfortunately killed. They were relations, although strangers to each other, and it appears that the combat was fair, and without any degree of personal malice in either. The father and family of the deceased are so entirely convinced of the innocent intentions of Laurie, who is now in confinement, that they are perfectly reconciled to him, which is a circumstance that does them great credit. We heartily sympathize with them in their affliction, and hope that the citizens would be careful to avoid those quarrels which have been too common at publick meetings, and frequently occasion distress to to individuals, and throw a disrepute on the community at large.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.

Extract of a letter from Salem, N. J. Nov. 2.

"A very sorrowful circumstance happened a few miles from this town: A certain W——m N——t, who had been unwell a few days, took an opportunity, in the absence of the family, of putting an end to his existence in the world, by cutting his throat with a large clasp knife. He was a man of a reputable family, and had a very handsome fortune left him. He married well, had two or three children. For several years, he frequented loose company, that loved strong liquor: and frequently drank to excess: by which means, not taking care of his business he got in debt, and was dunned for money. His wife died a few months ago, who had been his whole support for a number of years, which it is supposed made his life burdensome and unhappy. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict self murder. His remains were interred last Sunday in Friends burying ground in this town."

The commander in Chief of the Havannah has received a letter from the Spanish minister of state, dated the 26th of August, in which he is directed to make every preparation, and to conduct himself as if war had been actually declared. The minister in the letter, did not express the smallest doubt but that a declaration of war would shortly and inevitably be made.

Instructions of a similar nature have been received by the principal officer at New-Orleans.

The foregoing information was received from Oliver Pollock, Esq. who arrived on Thursday evening in this city, from New-Orleans.

The prodigious demand for American produce the last year, has been productive of the greatest agricultural exertions the past season; and our labours have been crowned with abundant success. The consequence has been a reduction in the prices—but not so great, we trust, as to operate unfavourably: It would be a great misfortune indeed, should this circumstance slacken our industry or discourage our enterprise. It is doubtless the policy of the United States not only to make our stores so abundant as out of the excess to be able to supply the whole world besides; but also, if possible, to make it for the interest of all other nation to trade with us, by affording absolutely the cheapest market.

DANBUBRY, Nov. 9.

A few days ago a son of Mr. William Dobbs, of this town, about 6 years old, in attempting to cut a piece of leather with a Shoe-knife, accidentally thrust the knife into his belly, by which means a large quantity of his caul came out. It was two hours before a Surgeon could be obtained, who immediately replaced the part that was alive, taking away a piece about two inches and an half square. The wound was carefully dressed, and we have the pleasure to add, that the lad is in a fair way of recovery.

This unfortunate accident it is hoped will serve as a warning to parents against permitting their children to amuse themselves with edge-tools, an indulgence often attended with fatal consequences.

NEWHAVEN, Nov. 10.

Pierpont Edwards, Esq. has declined accepting his late appointment to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United.

Wednesday evening last, we had a severe storm of wind, thunder and lightning.—At Guilford, a stack of hay belonging to Col. Fowler, was set on fire by the lightning, and consumed. A large sloop from the W. Indies, deeply laden with salt, riding at anchor near Sachems Head, was by violence of the wind driven on the rocks, and her stern beat in and sunk; she has since been got up, but her cargo lost.

The preceding day, five persons, viz. Joel Trap, Joseph Gorham, Samuel Whiting, Daniel Malone, and a son of said Trap, went in a scow to the beach, about two miles down the harbour, for the purpose of collecting seaweed; and after loading the scow with that article, at the coming in of the tide, intending to return, but the wind increasing, and being apprehensive of the approaching storm, they threw out the seaweed, hoping thereby to be able to keep the scow clear; but by the violence of the wind, she filled with a spray of the sea by the time she floated.—In this deplorable situation they were driven from the beach, at about seven o'clock, and in about an hour the scow grounded within a few rods of Westhaven shore, about a mile from the beach. Mr. Trap and his son it is supposed were drowned at the same time, the son being in the arms of his father. Mr. Whiting met the same fate about the time the scow grounded. Mr. Gorham, with the greatest difficulty, reached the shore, and by his exertions, was the means of saving the life of Malone. The bodies of the three unfortunate persons were found the next day. The above Samuel Whiting was the youngest son of the late John Whiting, Esq.

NEWPORT, Nov. 11.

The following is communicated to us by Capt. Clark, who arrived yesterday from Martinique:

A battle was fought between the two parties in that island on the 25th of Sept. The patriot party marched out of Fort Royal in number about 1200, the one half troops, the other citizens; they were very badly provided for such an attack, having neither guides nor in proper order; they marched towards Lamentine, in two columns, the one commanded by Col. de Chabrolle, and the other by Mr. Cocquil des Gomiere; the column commanded by the Dernire had four field pieces; this column met with every obstacle almost possible to mention, such as the roads cut, large trees laid across, and passing through a swamp were attacked by a large body in ambush, not one to be seen; the battle did not last long, for the two commanders perceiving they were or should be betrayed, ordered a retreat, which they did, but in much disorder, leaving their four field pieces, some ammunition, and a day's provision; the loss of the aristocratick army is 247 coloured and four white men, all killed; and on the patriot side 25, and 28 prisoners; since which each are on the defensive: The number of the aristocratick army at the time of battle was 3600. There are many planters known to be patriots, these suffer greatly by frequent excursions of negroes and mulattoes, who are continually going about the country, plundering and committing horrid acts; and it is unfortunate for them that the patriot army cannot give any assistance, being obliged to keep in and about St. Pierre and Fort Royal, who are also in possession of fort Bourbon and fort Louis, the two forts in that place, which take a great number of men to guard. At this time are come from Gaudaloupe twenty-two deputies, in order to offer a mediation between the two parties, but little expectation of peace appears at this day, the 12th of October.

BOSTON, November 14.

FRESH WAR NEWS—

[Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Dispatch, Capt. D. Lorrng, in 49 days from Liverpool, who has brought papers to the 27th of September, from them we have extracted the following Intelligence; which corresponding with, or leading to the later information brought by the arrival of the Rappahannock, induces us to believe, that the Declaration of War between England and Spain, will at last prove to be no HUM.]

LONDON, September 14.

THE accounts from Spain become more hostile; and if we were to judge from the preparations that are now making, with the utmost activity, in all our Dock yards, we should conclude, that Ministers have as little hopes of peace, as they ever had since the commencement of the negociation. Orders have lately been given for seventeen ships of the line to be got ready, in addition to those already in commission.

September 16.

The next messenger from Madrid, who is expected every day, will certainly bring some intelligence of a more decisive nature than has hitherto transpired.

Orders have been issued from the Admiralty, for enforcing the impress service with the utmost effect, regardless of all previous protections. Additional houses of rendezvous are already opened, and every nerve is strained to procure men for the ships recently put in commission.

September 23.

The public may depend on the following very important intelligence. The Terlawney Planter, Capt. Mac Donald sailed on the 26th of July from Jamaica, & in the Gulph of Florida, while in company with the Louisa, Steele, fell in with a fleet of Spanish ships, of which three were registered ships, under convoy of two line of battle ships, and three frigates. A gun was fired for Capt. Mac Donald to hoist out his boat, and come on board the Spanish Commodore, which he did not comply with, stating that his ship was indifferently manned, and his boats were leaky: but being late in the evening, he informed the Commodore that he would remain in company all night. The Commodore on this sent his own boat, and Capt. Mac Donald was carried on board the Spanish man of war.

As soon as he came on board, he was ordered into a most cruel species of confinement, practised on board Spanish ships, and called the Billoes. He was stretched along on his back, between two planks of wood, and a third piece of wood stretched across the chest—his face exposed to a vertical sun, and in this posture he lay for sixteen hours, and must have fallen a victim to the torture and the heat, but for the humanity of some of the crew who occasionally eased his torture, and gave him room to turn.

During this time, an officer and fifteen men boarded the Trelawney Planter, and rummaged the cargo, and overhawled every part of the ship. After they had made their report, he was dismissed without any explanation of, or apology for, this outrage. He found, that tho' every thing had been put in disorder nothing had been carried away. He made regular minutes of this gross and scandalous insult, committed on the flag of England, which, on his arrival in town on Monday last, he transmitted to the Secretary of State for the information of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Captain was yesterday examined by Mr. Pitt, and a committee of the Privy Council; when he confirmed the narrative he had previously transmitted to the Secretary of State, in every particular—He was questioned very minutely as to the course in which he was steering—the latitude, and his precise words in answer to the first summons he received to go on board the Spanish Commodore.

He was ordered to attend the Privy Council again this morning, and to bring along with him a gentleman, who was his passenger, and his first mate. Capt. M'Danold is a gentleman of unimpeached veracity—a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and who is known and highly respected by several Admirals in the service.

The public indignation at this insult offered to the British flag is very great, and may possibly cause a very speedy termination to be put to the negociations concerning Nootka Sound. "Are English seamen, engaged in the fair commerce of their country, to be abused in their persons and property, and the British flag to be insulted with impunity?" Is the general exclamation.—Many Naval Gentlemen, however, take a different view of the affairs, and assert, that the Captain's refusal to go on board a Spanish ship of war, when required so to do, warranted the treatment which he experienced, as the request was, in every respect, agreeable to the established practice.

September 25.

A Council was held yesterday at the Duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, when Capt. Mac Donald, a gentleman his passenger, and his servant, were examined respecting the treatment from the Spanish commodore. This extraordinary circumstance was discussed with the utmost cadour and precision.

Immediately after their examination, expresses were sent to collect every one of the Trelawney Planter, to be brought to town, for the purpose of having them examined.

Orders have been sent to the different men of war to send to town any of the hands who were impressed, and are on board of our navy.

The Council, after closing their enquiry, immediately appointed a Charge des Affairs to the Court of Copenhagen, who was with uncommon anxiety, directed to take his departure last night, without permitting him to adjust any domestic concerns.

By private letters from Paris, we learn, that M. Neckar was to sat off for Switzerland on Saturday last.

A report prevails, that on Wednesday last it was publickly announced at Paris, that the Duke of Orleans had declared in favour of the French King.

On the same evening the people of Paris, to the number of 40,000, collected at the gates of the National Assembly, and being headed (as was supposed) by the duke of Orleans, attempted to force an entrance, and persisted with all the violence imaginable for several hours.

At length, about the hour of three o'clock on Thursday morning, they were all dispersed by the National guards, and we have not heard of any material mischief having happened. But the whole city was in the greatest efermentation when these accounts came away.

When the Court of Spain pressed upon France the fulfilment of the Articles of the Family Compact, she intimated her intentions of seeking new alies among the different powers of Europe, without excepting any one. They have not however confined themselves to Europe. There are advices in town, that the Spanish Court has sent no less than six private embassies to the different settlement in the new States, to sound their dispositions for an alliance—to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Congress, and Rhode-Island.

Sound policy dictates this measure for the safety of their Mexican dominions, which, at this moment, are in such a state, that the smallest spark would probably kindle the fire of rebellion. Indeed it may be considered as almost certain, that though peace may be restored to Europe, it will not be preserved in South-America.

HADLOCK, *the inhuman murderer, executed.*

On Thursday afternoon, the 28th ult. this foe to civil society was executed at Pownalborough, pursuant to his sentence. Three clergymen attended the miserable convict, to whom divine service, at the gaol door was performed, amidst a great concourse of people:—The Rev. Mr. McClean, preached a suitable discourse to this unhappy man, on the mournful occasion. After the service was over, the poor wretch was returned to the condemned hole, where dinner was sent him by the gaol keeper's wife, who shed the tear of humanity on the occasion. About one o'clock his irons were knocked off, and he was soon after led to execution, amidst a numerous crowd of spectators—He appeared composed and amazingly steady and firm, though serious, & fully impressed with his critical and awful situation:—When he had mounted the scaffold, he addressed the crowd, and told his fellow-citizens, that he never had any malice afore-thought, or premeditated determination to kill any one, save in his own defence, when he found he was attempted to be re-taken, or when in the late war, he went into battle—at those times he acknowledged he has determined to do his best for his own preservation, though without any premeditated resolution to destroy any particular person.—He exhorted all present to read God's word, and often meditate thereon, and not neglect it as he had done, not even looking into his bible, from week to week, or month to month; that he could truly say his whole life had been a continual vexation of spirit; that he had never known true pleasure; that all his thoughts were continually engrossed upon getting money, and nothing else, which he now found to be absolutely vanity. Being called upon by the sheriff, to declare the truth relative to his escape from gaol, and whether any one and whom assisted, and particularly whether Mr. Goodwin, the gaoler, as some had suspected, had been any way concerned in aiding or assisting him in that escape? And Mr. Goodwin, who calling upon him to declare the truth in this particular; he solemnly declared, as a dying man, soon to appear in the presence of his GOD, that no one gave him any assistance in that affair but his young son, who happened to be in goal with him the night of his escape. The stage being knocked from under him he fell through the noose, was soon tied up again, without discovering any signs of unmanly fear, and was launched into eternity.

NORTHAMPTON, November 24.

The legislature of Vermont, has passed an Act for calling a State CONVENTION, to meet at Bennington, January 6, 1791, for the purpose of assenting to, and ratifying the Constitution of the United States. That this Convention will ratify the Constitution, is certain: Which will thereby add another member to the great Body of the Union.

To-morrow the 25th inst. is to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, in this State, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Vermont.

The hon. *William Smith*, Esq. is re-elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from South-Carolina.

PRODUCE is plenty.
Pay your Debts and save Cost.

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

By order of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean.
N. BLAKE.
Northampton, Nov. 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN CURTIS, late of Worthington, deceased, Do hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Dea. Rufus Marsh, one of the subscribers, in said Worthington, on the first Tuesday of every month until the first Tuesday of May next, from ten to five o'clock.
JONATHAN BREWSTER,
RUFUS MARSH,
JOHN KELLEY.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to
EZRA STARKWEATHER, Admin'r
Worthington, Nov. 3, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the first of Nov. inst. a black COW, with some white about her, 12 or 13 years old, artificial marks unknown. Whoever will give information where said Cow may be had shall be handsomely rewarded, by
SOLOMON JUDD.
Westampton, Nov. 16, 1790.

From a late Publication.

THE BACHELOR's COMFORT.

COMMON METRE.

BLEST is the man who shuns the place
 Where Ladies love to meet;
Who fears to tread their dang'rous ways,
 And hates the tailer's feat

II.

But in the sweets of single life,
 Has plac'd his whole delight;
By day ne'er sigh to have a wife
 To plague his soul at night.

III.

He, like an oak, of stoutest kind,
 In some rich pasture set,
Safe from the storms and noisy wind,
 Lives like a prince in state.

IV.

Gay as a picture—and as fair,
 His countenance shall shine;
While scenes on ev'ry side appear,
 So clever and so fine.

V.

Not so the man that's got a wife—
 He lives—poor soul! forlorn—
He's driven through tempest, din and strife,
 Like chaff before the storm.

VI.

Husbands must never dare to stand,
 And spat it face to face,
When wives, with broomstick in their hands,
 Would teach the clowns their place.

VII.

Their eyes behold the path they tread,
 They school their husbands well;—
But Bachelors, with none to dread,
 May keep it up pell mell.

ANECDOTES.

A SCOTCH parson, in a babbling prayer, cried out "Laird bless the Grand Council, the parliament, and grant they may all hang together." A country fellow, standing by, replied, yes, yes, with all my heart, and the sooner the better, for I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But friends," said Sawny, I don't mean as that fellow means, but pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord," "No matter what cord," replied the other, "so it is but a strong cord."

A JURY being summon'd to sit on the body of a woman who had hanged herself, an Irishman going by, on seeing them enter the house, asked what was the matter; and being told they were going to sit on a dead body, replied, I'll be hanged if so many don't squeeze her to death then.

A CERTAIN man in Connecticut, who had a small piece of land in the neighbourhood of New-London, and had got some money beforehand by selling pumpeons and other market produce; at length conceived he had acquired some notion of trade, the whim took him to set up a small dry goods shop, at the village adjacent to his little farm. Having purchased a small assortment of goods from a merchant of the above mentioned town, and paid down the cash, he at parting desired the merchant to inform him what reasonable profit he might venture to ask in retailing out what he had purchased?

Twenty-five per cent. replied the merchant, is the very least advance you ought to have, and even thirty would not be too much, considering the expence of carrage, store-rent, and other unavoidable charges.

As to thirty per cent. answered the shopkeeper, I am convinced it would not be an unreasonable advance; however, to draw custom, and get the name of a cheap store, I will be content with 25 per cent.

After some time our young shop-keeper returned to New-London, but with the most forlorn long face imaginable. The merchant upon seeing his old customer again at his store, very naturally supposed that having nearly sold off his former purchase, he had come to lay out another two or three hundred pounds; but observing him to be in a very pensive melancholy mood, he could not help asking whether any misfortune had happened to him?—"Misfortune enough," replied the man "you certainly must have deceived me, Sir, when you sold me the goods—people say the things are so extravagantly high, that they cannot think even of looking at them—and so other shopkeepers run away with all the custom, while I sit sucking my fingers!"

That is very strange, indeed, said the merchant—25 per cent. is certainly little enough profit, in all conscience—but come, let me examine you—do you understand what is meant by 25 per cent.?

To be sure (says the fellow) *it can mean nothing else than 25 times the first cost of the goods that I paid you!*

From a late Philadelphia Paper.

NATURAL HISTORY.

FEW people have any idea of the surprising longevity of the Land Tortise (commonly called the Land Turtle.) The following instance however, which is well authenticated, will put this matter beyond a doubt. In the year 1746, one of these creatures was caught by a person in Massachusetts, who engraved on the under shell the figures 1746, together with the initials of his name. Fourteen years afterwards it was found by a gentleman about a mile from the spot where it was first taken marked W. S. 1760.—About three weeks ago it was found a third time in the same vicinity, and being brought to the gentleman last mentioned, the has renewed his mark, adding "September 1790."—This venerable animal is again at his liberty and on another tour. It is observable that he appears of the same size as when first taken 44 years ago, and as long life is generally preceded by slow growth in the animal and vegetable world, it is concluded he hath been an inhabitant of the same state more than sixty years, having been both royalist and republican, and in the work of times adhered to his country, when some others, with more brains but less constancy, turned their backs upon her. The life of this animal may probably in time be published, unless he should outlive all his co-temporaries,—in which case he will have no trust for immortality to the industrious researches of the nineteenth century.

Seth Wright,

Would inform his customers and others, that he has just received, from New-York, a large assortment of

GOODS,

which, together with those he lately received from Boston, make a general assortment of English and West-India GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest price for Cash—he continues to take many articles of Country Produce for Goods as usual.

Northampton, November 10, 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper: Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of

Webster's SPELLING BOOKS;

1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of

POWDER,

very low.

CASH and SALT

given in exchange for

FLAX-SEED.

A few Cwt. of

REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,

cheaper than ever for [illegible] money.

Northampton, October 5, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the state tax No. 6 and 7—also town and county tax.

South-Hadley.	£.	d.	q.
Land formerly Edward Green's,	1	4	1
Do.	1	5	1
Mark Ferry's heirs,	0	3	2
Capt. Moses Marsh,	1	0	1
state tax,	0	3	3
Warham Smith,	0	4	2
Granby.			
Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,	3	5	1
Col. Isaac Royal,	13	5	2
state tax,	4	8	1
Warham Smith,	1	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Titus Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Granby, at 1 o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, } Collectors for
ELI KELLOGG, } S. Hadley.
IVORY WITT,
ELEAZER NASH, } Collectors for
ITHIMER TAYLOR, } Granby.

October 8, 1790.

CASH

Paid for

Old GOLD

and

Old BRASS

By SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Oct. 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a red COW, with both horns broken off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SETH GRAVES.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in Leverett, that their lands are taxed for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Minister tax.	Town tax.
Thomas Thomas,	11*s.* 2*d.*	3*s.* 1*d.*	1*s.* 5*d.* 2*q.*
Thomas Kibby,	8 — 11		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 6th day of December next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the house of William Hubbard, in said Leverett, as will discharge the same with intervening charges.

STEPHEN FAY, Constable.

Leverett, October 25, 1790.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10*s.* to 24*s.* each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to them, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Public with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. }
DAVID COBB, }
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT, }
JOHN KNEELAND, }

Boston, July 27, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the [illegible] of Sept. last, a pale red yearling STEAR, marked with a half-crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 8th of October last, a dark iron grey Horse COLT, inclines to trot, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

ENOS MORTON.

Hatfield, Nov 8, 1790.

* * TICKETS in the monthly State Lottery, class the 6th, which draws on the 26th inst. may be had of Capt. SAMUEL CLARK, and EBENEZER HUNT, Esq. Northampton—Also, Tickets in the Semi-Annual State Lottery may be had of the above persons.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 222.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Dr. *Ramsey's* Address,

The following beautiful ADDRESS to the Citizens of the United States of America, was written by the Hon. David Ramsey, Esq. of South-Carolina, and is copied from the 2d vol. of his History of the American Revolution. It contains much genuine information, and a fund of wholesome advice to every American—and is wrote in a stile so very engaging, that we conceive it will be acceptable to our readers, to whom we beg leave to present it without further comment.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

YOU have a well ballanced constitution, established by general consent, which is an improvement on all republican forms of government hitherto established. It possesses the good qualities of monarchy, but without its vices. The wisdom and stability of an aristocracy, but without the insolence of hereditary masters. The freedom and independence of a popular assembly acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people, but without the capacity of doing those mischiefs which result from uncontrouled power in one assembly. The end and object of it is publick good. If you are not happy, it will be your own fault. No knave or fool can plead an hereditary right to sport with your property or your liberties. Your laws and your law-givers must all proceed from yourselves. You have the experience of nearly six thousand years, to point out the rocks, on which former republics have been dashed to pieces. Learn wisdom from their misfortunes. Cultivate justice, both public and private. No government will or can endure, which does not protect the rights of its subjects. Unless such efficient regulations are adopted, as will secure property as well as liberty, one revolution will follow another. Anarchy, monarchy or despotism, will be the consequence. By just laws and the faithful execution of them, public and private credit will be restored, and the restoration of credit, will be a mine of wealth to this young country. It will make a fund for agriculture, commerce and manufactures, which will soon enable the United States to claim an exalted rank among the nations of the earth. Such are the resources of your country, and so trifling are your debts, compared with your resources, that proper systems, wisely planned and faithfully executed, will soon fill your extensive territory with inhabitants, and give you the command of such ample capitals, as will enable you to run the career of national greatness, with advantages equal to the oldest kingdoms of Europe. What they have been slowly growing to, in the course of near two thousand years, you may hope to equal in one century. If you continue under one government, built on the solid foundation of public virtue, there is no point of national greatness to which you may not aspire with a well founded hope of speedily attaining it. Cherish and support a reverence for government, and cultivate union between the East and South, the Atlantic and Mississippi. Let the greatest good of the greatest number be the pole star of your public and private deliberations. Shun wars; they beget debt, add to the common vices of mankind, and produce others, which are almost peculiar to themselves. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are your proper business. Seek not to enlarge your territory by conquest. It is already sufficiently extensive. You have ample scope for the employment of your most active minds, in promoting your own domestic happiness. Maintain your own right, and let all others remain in quiet possession of theirs. Avoid discord, faction, luxury, and the other vices which have been the bane of Commonwealths.

Cherish and reward the philosophers, the statesmen, and the patriots, who devoted their talents and time, at the expense of their private interest, to the toils of enlightening and directing their fellow-citizens, and thereby rescue the citizens and the rulers of republics, from the common and too often merited charge of ingratitude. Practice industry, frugality, temperance, moderation, and the whole lovely train of republican virtues. Banish from your borders the liquid fire of the West-Indies, which, while it entails poverty and disease, prevents industry, and foments private quarrels. Venerate the plough, the hoe, and all the implements of agriculture. Honour the men who with their own hands maintain their families, and raise up children who are inured to toil, and capable of defending their country. Reckon the necessity of labour not among the curses, but the blessings of life. Your towns will probably ere long be ingulphed in luxury and effeminacy. If your liberties and future prospects depended on them, your career of liberty would probably be short; but a great majority of your country must, and will be yeomanry, who have no other dependence than on Almighty God, for his usual blessings on their daily labour. From the great excess of the number of such independent farmers in these States, over and above all other classes of inhabitants, the long continuance of your liberties may be reasonably presumed.

Let the hapless African sleep undisturbed on his native shore, and give over wishing for the extermination of the ancient proprietors of this land. Universal justice is universal interest. The most enlarged happiness of one people, by no means requires the degradation or destruction of another. It would be more glorious to civilize one tribe of savages, than to exterminate or expel a score. There is territory enough for them & for you. Instead of invading their rights, promote their happiness, and give them no reason to curse the folly of their fathers, who suffered yours to sit down on a soil which the common parent of us both previously assigned to them: But above all, be particularly careful that your own descendents do not degenerate into savages. Diffuse the means of education, and particularly religious instruction, through your remotest settlements. To this end, support and strengthen the hands of public teachers, and especially of worthy clergymen. Let your voluntary contributions confute the dishonourable position, that religion cannot be supported but by compulsory establishments. Remember that there can be no political happiness without liberty; that there can be no liberty without morality; and that there can be no morality without religion.

It is now your turn to figure on the face of the earth, and the annals of the world. You possess a country which in less than a century will probably contain fifty millions of inhabitants. You have, with great expense of blood and treasure, resqued yourselves and your posterity from the domination of Europe. Perfect the good work you have begun, by forming such arrangements and institutions as bid fair for insuring to the present and future generations the blessings for which you have successfully contended.

May the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, who has raised you to Independence, and given you a place among the nations of the earth, make the American Revolution an era in the History of the world, remarkable for the progressive increase of human happiness.

From Dr. Priestley's Lectures on History.

HISTORY tends to strengthen the sentiment of virtue, by the variety of views in which it exhibits the conduct of divine Providence, and points out the hand of God, in the affairs of men. For certainly whatever suggests to us the idea of a divine Being, either in the end, or means, of great events, must be favourable to piety and virtue.

That the world has a governor or superintendant, is just as evident as that it hath a maker. For no person does any thing without design, or without intending to make some use of it. A telescope is made to be used for the better distinguishing distant objects, the eye itself for seeing things at a moderate distance from us, and no doubt, men, and the world, for some end or other.

And as the same Being that made the greatest things, made the smallest, also, all being parts to the same system, some use, no doubt is made of every thing, even what appears to us the most inconsiderable.

Something is intended by every thing that happens, as well as every thing that is made. But in little things a design is not so apparent as in greater and more striking things. Though therefore, the hand of God be really in every thing that happens, and that is recorded in history, our attention is more forcibly drawn to it in great events, and especially in things which happen in a manner unexpected by us.

Great and important events are frequently brought about by seemingly trifling and inconsiderable means: or by means which seem to have little or no relation to the end; king James and both houses of parliament were rescued from distruction, by a letter which a conspirator sent with a view to save one of the members of the House of Lords for whom he had a friendship.

Who would have imagined that the desire which Harry VIII had to be divorced from his wife, would have brought about a reformation in England? The indiscretion of a Portuguese priest, who would not give place to one of the king's officers in Japan, and the obstinacy of the Jesuits, in refusing to give up the house which a nobleman had given them, when his son claimed it back again, occasioned the extirpation of the Roman catholic religion in that country.

But what most shews the hand of Providence, and the weakness and short sightedness of men, are great events being brought about contrary to the intention of the persons who were the chief instruments of them, and by the very means which were intended to produce a contrary event.

Thus, Athens, Lacedæmon, Carthage and Rome, and many other states have been ruined by their own successes. Philip II. of Spain, by his intolerable oppression, was the cause of the freedom of the states of Holland. Such has often been the consequence of wicked men over-acting their parts. Thus also the senate of Rome was once saved by Cataline's making the signal for the massacre too soon.

With what satisfaction may a person who has an eye to divine Providence read such a passage as the following in Machiavel, that Borgia had so well conducted his measures, that he must have been master of Rome, and of the whole ecclesiastical state, after the death of his father, but that it was impossible for him to foresee that he himself would be at the point of death at the very time that Alexander his father finished his life. They were both poisoned at an entertainment, by a mistake of the waiter who served them with wine which was to have taken off their enemies.

It is no common thing, in the History of divine Providence, that persons being known to have abilities shall have been the means of keeping them in obscurity, while others have been advanced in consequence of their seeming insignificance. If Augustus had shown any capacity, as a statesman or general, any greatness of soul, or any thing in the least enterprizing, at first, he would probably never been master of the Roman empire. But while Cicero and Antony, in their turns thought to make a tool of him, they unknown to themselves, increased his power and influence at the expense of their own.

A CHINESE TALE.

WHENEVER I see a new married couple more than ordinary fond before faces, I consider them as attempting to impose upon the company or themselves, either hating each other heartily, or consuming that stock of love in the beginning of their course, which should serve them through their whole journey. Neither side should expect those instances of kindness which are inconsistent with true freedom or happiness to bestow. Love, when founded in the heart, will shew itself in a thousand unpremeditated sallies of fondness; but every cool deliberate exhibition of the passion, only argues little understanding, or great insincerity.

Choang was the fondest husband, and Hansi the most endearing wife in all the kingdoms of Korea; they were a pattern of conjugal bliss; the inhabitants of the country around saw, and envied their felicity; wherever Choang came, Hansi was sure to follow; and in all the pleasures of Hansi, Choang was admitted a partner. They walked hand in hand wherever they appeared, shewing every mark of mutual satisfaction, embracing, kissing, their mouths were forever joined, and to speak in their language of anatomy, it was with them one perpetual anastomosis.

Their love was so great, that it was thought nothing could interrupt their mutual peace; when an accident happened, which in some measure, diminished the husband's assurance of his wife's fidelity; for, love so refined as his, was subject to a thousand little disquietudes.

Happening to go alone, among the tombs that lay at some distance from his house, he there perceived a lady dressed in the deepest mourning, (being cloathed all over in white) fanning the wet clay that was raised on one of the graves with a large fan, which she held in her hand. Choang, who had early been taught wisdom in the school of Lao, was unable to assign a cause for her present employment; and coming up civilly demanded the reason. "Alas," replied the lady, her eyes bathed in tears, "how is it possible to survive the loss of my husband, who lies buried in this grave; he was the best of men, the tenderest of husbands, with his dying breath, he bid me never marry again, till the earth over his grave should be dry; and here you see me steadily resolved to obey his will, and endeavouring to dry it with my fan. I have employed two whole days in fulfilling his commands, and am determined not to marry till they are punctually obeyed, even though his grave should take up four days in drying."

Choang, who was struck with the widow's beauty, could not, however, avoid smiling at her haste to be married; but, concealing the cause of his mirth, invited her home adding, that he had a wife who might be capable of giving her some consolation. As soon as he and his guest had returned, he imparted to Hansi in private what he had seen, and could not avoid expressing his uneasiness, that such might be his own case if his dear wife should one day happen to survive him.

It is impossible to describe Hansi's resentment at so unkind a suspicion. As her passion for him was not only great, but extremely delicate, she employed tears, anger, frowns, and exclamations, to chide his suspicions; the widow herself enveighed against; and

Hansi declared she was resolved never to sleep under the same roof with a wretch, who, like her, would be guilty of such barefaced inconstancy. The night was cold and stormy; however, the stranger was obliged to seek another lodging, for Choang was not disposed to resist, and Hansi would have her way.

The widow had scarce been gone an hour, when an old disciple of Choang's, whom he had not seen for many years, came to pay him a visit. He was received with the utmost ceremony, placed in the most honourable seat at supper, and the wine began to circulate with great freedom. Choang and Hansi exhibited open marks of mutual tenderness, and unfeigned reconciliation; nothing could equal their apparent happiness: so fond a husband so obedient a wife, few could behold without regretting their own infelicity. When, lo! their happiness was at once disturbed by a most fatal accident. Choang fell lifeless, in an apoplectic fit, upon the floor. Every method was used, but in vain, for his recovery. Hansi was, at first, inconsolable for his death: after some hours, however, she found spirits to read his last will. The ensuing day she began to moralize and talk wisdom; the next day she was able to comfort the young disciple; and on the third, to shorten a long story, they both agreed to be married.

There was now no longer mourning in the apartment; the body of Choang was then thrust into an old coffin, and placed in one of the meanest rooms, there to lie unattended until the time prescribed by law for his interment. In the mean time Hansi and the young disciple, were arrayed in the most magnificent habits: the bride wore in her nose a jewel of immense price, and her lover was dressed in all the finery of his former master, together with a pair of artificial whiskers that reached down to his toes. The hour of their nuptials was arrived; the whole family sympathised with their approaching happiness; the apartments were brightened up with lights that diffused the most exquisit perfume, and a lustre more bright than noon day. The lady expected her youthful lover in an inner apartment, with impatience; when his servant approaching with terror in his countenance, informed her, that his master was fallen into a fit, which would certainly be mortal, unless the heart of a man lately dead could be obtained, and applied to his breast. She scarce waited to hear the end of his story, when, tucking up her cloaths, she ran with a mattock in her hand, to the coffin, where Choang lay, resolving to apply the heart of her dead husband as a cure for the living. She therefore struck the lid with the utmost violence. In a few blows the coffin flew open, when the body, which to all appearance had been dead, began to move. Terrified at the sight, Hansi dropped the mattock, and Choang walked out, astonished at his own situation, his wife's unusual magnificence, and her more amazing surprise: He went among the apartments, unable to conceive the cause of so much splendour. He was not long in suspense before his domestics informed him of every transaction since he first became insensible. He could scarce believe what they told him, and went in pursuit of Hansi herself, inorder to receive more certain information, or to reproach her infidelity. But she prevented his reproaches: he found her weltering in blood; for she had stabbed herself to the heart, being unable to survive her shame and disappointment.

Choang, being a philosopher, was too wise to make any loud lamentations; he thought it best to bear his loss with sincerity; so, mending up the old coffin where he had lain himself, he placed his faithless spouse in his room; and, unwilling that so many nuptial preparations should be expended in vain, he the same night married the widow with the large fan.

As they both were apprized of the foibles of each other before hand, they knew how to excuse them after marriage. They lived together for many years in great tranquility, and not expecting rapture, made a shift to find contentment. Farewell.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A CHARGE which ought to be delivered to the Graduates in the Arts, in all the Colleges in the United States.

Young Gentlemen,

YOU have this day received the honour of what is called a learned education. But to be plain with you, these honours are as empty shadows, and your learning is the reverse of an useful education. We have employed four years out of the five in which you have been under our care, in teaching you to read the languages of two nations, with whom you will never converse, and from whose writings you can derive not half the instruction and pleasure that are contained in the language of our own country. We have taught you a few definitions in logic and metaphysics, and a few technical phrases in moral and natural philosophy, and here our institutions have ended. You have much to unlearn, and yet still more to learn. The first and best thing you can do, is to forget all that you have been taught within these walls; afterwards let me advise you to apply yourselves to the study of the English language. It is well known we have neither taught you grammar, orthography nor composition. I am sorry to say, that the orations you have delivered were composed by your friends, or extracted from books.—Next, let me advise you to learn the French, German and Spanish languages. You may acquire each of them in three months, provided you use the assistance of your *ears* for that purpose.—These languages will be useful to you, whether science or commerce be your future pursuits in life. Do not neglect to improve yourself in arithmetick. It is the ready change of human life, and you cannot advance a step in any useful or profitable employment without it.—Make yourselves as early as possible familiar with the works of nature as they appear to us on the globe. You are not to live in the sun, nor moon, nor to ride on the tail of a comet, and it will be of infinitely more consequence to you to know the names and use of the vegetable, animal, and mineral productions of your country, than to know the distances and revolutions of all the planets in the solar system. A few astronomers are enough for an age, but every man should know the history of the substances from which his food, cloathing, his dwelling, his remedies in sickness, and his pleasures in health, are derived. Lastly let me advise each of you to employ a writing master, at least three months to teach you to write a fair and intelligible hand. Among learned men a good hand is considered as a mark of vulgar education—and hence for many centuries, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen have been distinguished by writing a difficult, or unintelligible hand. Perhaps this is one cause of the universal prejudices of the common professions; or it is easy to trace the origin of their difficult hand into a design to increase the disputes, diseases, and vices of mankind, by creating mistakes in their opinions, and prescriptions whether for the body or the soul, and thereby to render themselves more necessary in society.

In a word, learn to be useful citizens. You did not come into the world to decypher inscriptions on antient monuments, nor to derive English words from their Greek and Roman originals.—The man who will discover a method of preventing the fly from destroying turnips, or who will point out a new and profitable article of agriculture and commerce, will deserve more from his fellow-citizens and from heaven, than all the Latin and Greek scholars, or all the teachers of technical learning, that ever existed in any age or country.

I shall conclude my charge to you, my beloved pupils, after expressing my tenderest sympathy with you, by declaring, that were I an arbitrary Prince, instead of endowing Colleges, instituted for teaching the dead languages and definitions of useless sciences, I would erase all such institutions from my dominions, as the receptacles of idleness, and the nurseries of learned ignorance, and in the room of them I would establish seminaries, in which young men should be taught those things only, which are calculated to enlighten and enrich their understandings, and to direct their passions to noble objects.

Such an education would exalt the character of our species, and diffuse its influence not only into the occupations, and families, of our citizens, but into the governments of our country. We should then indeed become the envy and admiration of the world.

The Vicker of Wakefield's *Sermon to his Fellow Prisoners.*

The equal dealings of Providence demonstrated with regard to the happy and the miserable here below. That from the nature of pleasure and pain, the wretched must be repaid the balance of their sufferings in the life hereafter.

MY friends, my children, and fellow-sufferers, when I reflect on the distribution of good and evil here below, I find that much has been given man to enjoy, yet still more to suffer. Though we should examine the whole world, we shall not find one man so happy as to have nothing left to wish for; but we daily see thousands who by suicide shew us they have nothing left to hope. In this life then it appears that we cannot be entirely blest; but yet we may be completely miserable.

Why man should thus feel pain, why our wretchedness should be requisite in the formation of universal felicity; why, when all other systems are made perfect only by the perfection of their subordinate parts, the great system should require for its perfection, parts that are not only subordinate to others, but imperfect in themselves? These are questions that never can be explained, and might be useless if known. On this subject providence has thought fit to elude our curiosity, satisfied with granting us motives for consolation.

In this situation, man has called in the friendly assistance of philosophy, and heaven seeing the incapacity of that to console him, has given him the aid of religion. The consolations of philosophy are very amusing, but often fallacious. It tells us that life is filled with comforts, if we will but enjoy them; and on the other hand, that though we unavoidably have miseries here, life is short, and they will soon be over. Thus do these consolations destroy each other; for if life is a place of comfort, its shortness must be misery; and if it be long, our griefs are protracted. Thus philosophy is weak; but religion comforts in an higher strain. Man is here, it tells us, fitting up his mind, and preparing it for another abode. When the good man leaves the body, and is all a glorious mind, he will find he has been making himself a heaven of happiness here; while the wretch that has been maimed and contaminated by his vices, shrinks from his body with terror, and finds that he has anticipated the vengeance of heaven. To religion then we must hold, in every circumstance of life, for our truest comfort; for if already we are happy, it is a pleasure to think that we can make that happiness unending; and if we are miserable, it is very consoling to think that there is a place of rest. Thus, to the fortunate, religion holds out a continuance of bliss; to the wretched, a change from pain.

But though religion is very kind to all men, it has promised peculiar reward to the unhappy; the sick, the naked, the houseless, the heavy laden, and the prisoner, have ever most frequent promises in our sacred law. The author of our religion every where professes himself the wretch's friend, and unlike the false ones of this world, bestows all his caresses upon the forlorn. The unthinking have censured this as partiality, as a preference without merit to deserve it. But they nevertheless reflect that it is not in the power even of heaven itself to make the offer of unceasing felicity as great a gift to the happy as to the miserable. To the first, eternity is but a single blessing, since at most it but encreases, what they already possess. To the latter it is a double advantage; for it diminishes their pain here, and rewards them with heavenly bliss hereafter.

But providence is in another respect kinder to the poor than the rich; for as it thus makes their life after death more desirable, so it smooths the passage there. The wretched have long familiarity with every face of terror. The man of sorrows lays himself quietly down, he has no possessions to regret, and but few ties to stop his departure; he feels only nature's pang in the final separation, and this is no way greater than he has often fainted under before; for after a certain degree of pain, every new breach that death opens in the constitution, nature kindly covers with insensibility.

Thus providence has given the wretched two advantages over the happy in this life; greater felicity in dying, and in heaven all that superiority of pleasure which arises from contrasted enjoyment. And this superiority, my friends, is no small advantage, and seems to be one of the pleasures of the poor man in the parable; for though he was already in heaven, and felt all the raptures it could give, yet it was mentioned as an addition to his happiness, that he had once been wretched, and now was comforted; that he had known what it was to be miserable, and now felt what it was to be happy.

Thus, my friends, you see religion does what philosophy could never do: it shews the equal dealings of heaven to the happy and the unhappy, and levels all human enjoyments to nearly the same happiness hereafter, and equal hopes to aspire after it; but if the rich have the advantage of enjoying pleasure here, the poor have the endless satisfaction of knowing what it was once to be miserable, when crowned with endless felicity hereafter; and even tho' this should be called a small advantage, yet being an eternal one, it must make up by duration what the temporal happiness of the great may have exceeded by intenseness.

These are therefore the consolations which the wretched have peculiar to themselves, and in which they are above the rest of mankind; in other respects they are below them. They who would know the miseries of the poor must see life and endure it. To declaim on the temporal advantages they enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. The men who have the necessaries of living are not poor, and they who want them must be miserable.

No vain efforts of a refined imagination can sooth the wants of nature, can give elastic sweetness to the dark vapor of a dungeon, or ease to the throbbings of a woe-worn heart. Let the philosopher from his couch of softness tell us that we can resist all these. Alas! the efforts by which we resist them is still the greatest pain! Death is slight, and any man may sustain it: but torments are dreadful, and these no man can endure.

To us then, my friends, the promises of happiness in heaven should be peculiarly dear; for if our reward be in this life alone, we are then indeed of all men the most miserable. When I look round these gloomy walls, made to terrify, as well as to confine us, this light that only serves to shew the horrors of the place, those shackles that tyranny has imposed, or crime made necessary; when I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans, O my friends what a glorious exchange would heaven be for these! To fly through regions unconfined as air, to bask in the sunshine of eternal bliss, to carrol over endless hymns of praise, to have no master to threaten or insult us, but the form of goodness himself forever in our eyes; when I think of these things, death becomes the messenger of very glad tidings; when I think of these things, his sharpest arrows becomes the staff of my support; when I think of these things, what is there in life worth having? when I think of these things, what is there that should not be spurned away? kings in their palaces should groan for such advantages; but we, humbled as we are, should yearn for them.

And shall these things be ours? Ours they will certainly be if we but try for them; and what is a comfort, we are shut out from many temptations that would retard our pursuit. Only let us try for them, and they will certainly be ours; and what is still a comfort, shortly too; for if we look back on past life, it appears but a very short span; and whatever we may think of the rest of life, it will yet be found of less duration; as we grow older, the days seem to grow shorter, and our intimacy with time, ever lessens the perception of his stay. Then let us take comfort now, for we shall soon be at our journey's end; we shall soon lay down the heavy burthen laid by heaven upon us; and though death, the only friend of the wretched traveller with the view, and like his horizon, still flies before him; yet the time will certainly and shortly come, when we shall cease from our toil; when the luxurious great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth; when we shall think with pleasure on our sufferings below; when we shall be surrounded with all our friends, or such as deserved our friendship; when our bliss shall be unutterable, and still, to crown all, unending.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

All the country jails in this kingdom are at this moment so crowded with sentenced convicts, that they must inevitably disgorge in a short time. Administration is for sending them to Botany-Bay. Many, however, think it would be better to send them at once *via* the gallows, to that other world *from whose bourne no weary traveller returns*, than to transport them to the inhospitable wastes of Botany-Bay, where the savages are unfriendly and ferocious, and the country itself most miserably unproductive. The minister, it is certain, is puzzled how to dispose of them, and as he must get them off his hands some how or other, Botany-Bay is selected, as the most remote and inhospitable settlement on the habitable globe, where those depraved wretches linger out their existence, or put an end to it in despair, without the rest of mankind being witness to the disgusting scene.

A dancing master has applied for a *patent* to secure to himself the discovery of a *new step*. He avers that no man ever *cut the same caper*; and he has given in a *specification*.

The following may be depended on as a fact.——A journeyman ship carver, for the sake of the bounty, informed the other day against a brother journeyman of the same trade, and who worked in the same shop.—The lieutenant accordingly went, and found the person informed against in a neat little room in Wapping, at dinner with his wife and eight children, the eldest of whom was not more than ten years old. Struck with the sight, and having a feeling heart, he desired the carver to eat his dinner, for no harm should happen to him, and when he had finished, to step down stairs.

The man accordingly finished his dinner, and went to the lieutenant, who told him that he had been informed against by a young fellow who was a brother chip, and to whom he meant to pay a visit, desiring the other to accompany him. When the lieutenant came to the informer, he asked him how he could inform against a man who had so large a family to support? but before he could reply, said, "But, my good fellow, as I shall not take this industrious man from his children, yet a man I must have in his room, and as you are unmarried and have been at sea, I must insist on your taking the situation you intended for him;" and so saying he gave the informing money to the married man, and took the other with him on board the tender, with the approbation of every one who has heard the story.

American beef was selling at Cadiz, last month, at eight hard dollars the barrel, when Irish beef could not be sold, except at a losing rate, at less than two guineas a barrel.

An unfortunate Female.

A few days since, a beautiful girl about 20 years of age, attempted to hang herself in her own apartment, in Drurylane, but was cut down by a young woman who happened to enter her room door, which was left upon the latch, just as she had tied herself up to the rafter of the bed.—The next day she threw herself into the Thames, but was providentially saved from being drowned by a man who was going to bathe. He immediately leaped into the river, and brought her safe to shore. She appeared to be a girl of good education, and gave the following account of her life to the young man who saved it:—She was the daughter of an honest farmer in Yorkshire, whose affection for her had induced him to give her an education beyond his sphere of life.—She was placed at a boarding school in an adjacent country, and to that situation she dated the origin of her ruin. After her mind had been contaminated by the conversation of her school fellows, she was privately addressed by a young gentleman in the neighbourhood, whose conversation made too deep an impression upon her heart. She suffered herself to be deluded and conveyed to London, where she cohabited with him for six weeks; at the expiration of which he left her a prey to want, ignominy, and despair. After this, she yielded to promiscuous incontinence, and had been compelled, by distresses, to submit to every loathsome object, in the shape of a man, who offered to relieve her unspeakable necessities, and rescue her from famine and imprisonment. Often had she been forced, while distressed in mind, and racked with various complaints incident to a life of prostitution, to gaity, and pretend to felicities which she neither experienced, nor could possibly relish. The reflection of being condemned to irrecoverable infamy, and the miseries attendant upon her situation, had rendered life unsupportable, & made her seek an asylum in the grave.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 11.

A negro sailor, who providentially reached the shore after the loss of the drogging sloop Rodney, John Hardie, master, is arrived in town, and gives the following account of that vessel:

That the sloop sailed from Morant-Bay on the 31st ult. having on board thirty-five hodsheads of sugar for the ship Duke of Buccleugh, in this harbour, and several passengers, among whom were a Mr. M'Farlane, a taylor, an elderly white female, and some higlers, who went from this town to purchase provisions. The fatal morning when the gale came on, she was not far from Port-Royal, but was driven past it, and at length blown on Wreck-Reef, near Goat-Island, where towards the evening, she went to pieces.

It does not clearly appear how the Negro got on shore, whether from superior dexterity in swimming, or some happy circumstance, which the acuteness his sufferings have obliterated from his memory: all he recollects is, that the morning of Thursday he found himself on the beach, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and severely bruised in every part of his body. On rising and looking towards the merciless element from which he had been preserved, the first sad object which struck his sight, was the corpse of his master floating near the shore, and attended by a faithful dog who watched its every motion. Exerting his strength, he succeeded in getting the body on the beach, and leaving it in custody of the poor animal, who would not be prevailed upon to quit it for a moment, he went onward in search of assistance, and shortly after meeting with two or three Negroes, they returned and buried the body. There is scarce a doubt but every other person must have perished.

The honourable board of commissioners for forts and fortifications have given orders for the addition of casements, &c. to the respective forts, and the building of furnaces, for the purpose of heating shot. Temporary barracks are also to be erected at Rock Fort. In short, the military preparations here indicate the certain belief of an approaching war.

We hear from St. Ann's, that Landovery River, whose stream served to turn the mill on the estate of that name, and others in its neighbourhood, about the end of June last, suddenly disappeared, leaving its bed perfectly dry, until the latter end of August when it as suddenly resumed its course, and now flows with its wonted vigour and rapidity. No apparent cause preceded its interruption, nor can any be assigned for its re-appearance.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.

Last week seventy-five Frenchmen, part of those who arrived some time ago in the ship *Citoyens de Paris*, left this place for Scioto. Some of them, we hear, intend spending the winter at Pittsburgh, and waiting for the spring to join the colony. A considerable number of Frenchmen, who landed at Alexandria, are already fixed in that settlement, many more are yet expected. Some men of fortune and once of consequence in their own country will be at the head of the establishment. They are provided with a very considerable library, even a philosophical apparatus, and intend to procure an orrery.—Nothing less than such a revolution as has taken place in France, would have produced so sudden and astonishing a change, could have transplanted from the middle of civilized Europe, into the Ohio woods, a colony of reading men and philosophers. It is to be hoped, that the inevitable obstructions they must meet with in the infancy of the colony, will not tend to discourage them from a project which is likely to have so beneficial a tendency in peopling and cultivating the delightful country bordering on the Ohio. The world of science may also expect some advantages from their labours. Enlightened men have never before had such opportunities of viewing nature in its rude and uncultivated state; and philosophers could never find out a retreat more distant from the busy world.

Extract of a letter from London, August 5.

"The Astrea, a southern whaler, is just arrived in the river; this ship is the last from the South Seas, and from the report of Captain Hornor, who commands her, it appears evident that the Court of Spain has determined to prevent all English ships, not only from fishing, but even navigating those seas. He was hailed near Staten's Land by two frigates belonging to the King of Spain, who warned him from fishing in those seas. A hurricane came on soon after, and both the frigates, owing to a strong current, got on shore. the Captain of the Astrea, aided by his skillful seamen, not only weathered the storm, but contributed to the relief of the frigates; and, in reward for his humane interposition, the Commander of the Spanish ships seemed desirous of winking at his proceedings, and therefore he escaped with his crew from becoming prisoners."

SALEM, November 16.

Capt. Brinkford arrived here since our last from Petersburgh: he left Constadt the 2d of September, and confirms the account of PEACE having been restored between the Swedes and Russians. This was effected by the powerful mediation of the king of Prussia, who, at the head, of 30,000 men, (as it was there said) had approached to within about ten miles of Petersburgh, from whence he sent in a proposal of peace, on certain terms, giving her Imperial majesty only eight days for consideration, and threatning, in case of her non compliance, to restore Finland, including her capital of Petersburg, to the Swedes, from whom it was formerly wrested. The Empress, finding herself alone in such an alarming situation (his Prussian Majesty having before detached the King of Hungary from her alliance) agreed to the proposal without much hesitation.

A treaty of peace, between the Turks and Ruassins was also expected to be speedily concluded, as a part of his Prussian Majesty's system.

NORTHAMPTON, December 1.

Yesterday the Hon. Caleb Strong, Esq. member of the Senate of the United States, set off from his seat in this town, for Philadelphia.—Congress meet on Monday next.

The following resolution has passed the House of Representatives of the state of Virginia, now in session.—Resolved, That so much of the act, entitled, "An act, making provision for the debt of the United States, as limits the rights of the United States in their redemption of the public debt, is dangerous to the rights, and subversive of the interests of the people, and demands the marked disapprobation of the General Assembly."

Squire Legare, a justice of the peace, of the city of Charleston, South-Carolina, has commenced a prosecution against the Printer of the Charleston Evening Post, for inserting an affidavit of John Lopez, demonstrating the mal-administration of the said Squire Legare's office.—Obs. When there are two rogues it is difficult to determine whether the dignified or the poor one be the greatest pest to society—And the Printer of the Evening Post imagines (which belief will be honoured by all freemen) that THE PRESS is intended as a SCOURGE to all evil doers—and a praise to those who do well!

From a late London paper.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The late decision in the case of a printer of a libel in Ireland, we hail as the harbinger not of licence, but of limitation—of a prescribed boundary a specific line, by which that most inestimable blessing may be secured to us.

Not ridiculously to sneer at the Hibernian requsition to a jury, for the finding admitted truth to be a false and malicious libel, as the indictment stated—we can never sufficiently admire the firmness and the freedom of those jurors, who, superior to the influence of authority (the highest authority) maintained, that their minds were not legally enough illuminated to comprehend how truth could be an aggravation of scandal, nor how any man could complain of injury done to a character, by himself publicly degraded, and legally acknowledged to have been so.

Jurymen of England, let us conjure you to meditate deeply upon the illustrious example of you brethren in a neighbouring kingdom, participating the free spirit of your own; and in future cases, decide, uninfluenced by any representations whatever, except the fair force of facts submitted to you—above all the numbing quibbles of the gown, and the constructive impossibilities of what is an insult to common sense, and a death-blow to all liberty of opinion.

The reigning toast, in every patriotic society, now is, the virtuous Irish jurors.

⁂ ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the Hampshire Gazette, are called upon once more in this way, to make payment—Those indebted and have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that a speedy settlement will prevent their accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—Those indebted for *ADVERTISING* are also called upon to make payment.—

Wright and Stoddard,

Have just received a large and general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suited to the season, which they are now selling, at their store opposite the meeting-house in Northampton, as cheap for Cash as at any store in this county;—at which place their friends and customers may depend on the same terms for Produce as they have formerly experienced, and the smallest favour most readily acknowled.

November 24, 1790.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a black stone HORSE, of the French breed, with a star in the forehead, one hind foot white, has a short mane, a small piece cut out of his right ear, supposed to have been done when young, between 13 and 14 hands high. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse to the owner, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and for the horse only, Three Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by JONATHAN FELT.

West-Springfield, Nov. 26, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red lined STEAR, a year old last spring, with a crop in the off ear, and two slits on the upper side of the same: also, one red HEIFER, year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1790.

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

GEORGE MORLEY.

Barnardston, Nov. 12, 1790.

The MARRIED MAN's COMFORT.

THE man is blest whose lot it is,
To have a loving wife,
And shuns the steps of Bachelors,
Who hate a wedded life.

II.
But in the sweets of social bliss,
Does place his whole delight;
Each day new pleasures him affords,
And eke the same at night.

III.
He like the noblest tree that grows,
By waters fair and clear,
Where storm, nor tempest ruffles him
Nor does he danger fear.

IV.
Chearful and easy are his days,
Soothed by a constant bride,
Gay scenes attend him every hour,
When she is by his side.

V.
Not so the lusty Bachelor,
Who lives a life forlorn,
Perhaps disdain'd by female sex,
He vents his rage with scorn.

VI.
Thus they deride the happy state,
At marriage rail and lour;
So the sly fox who grapes can't reach,
Exclaims, they all are sour.

VII.
Hail wedded love, in heaven form'd,
To temper all mankind;
There's none but brutes, or selfish dolts,
With it a fault can find.

The TENDERNESS of LOVE.

A SHAPE alone let others prize,
And features of the fair,
I look for spirit in her eyes,
And meaning in her air.

II.
A damask cheek, an iv'ry arm,
Shall ne'er my wishes win,
Give me an animated form,
That speaks a mind within.

III.
A soul where awful honour shines,
Where sense and sweetness move,
And angel innocence refines,
The tenderness of love.

IV.
With pow'r to heighten ev'ry joy,
The fiercest rage controul,
Diffusing mildness o'er the brow,
And raptures thro' the soul.

V.
These are the powers of beautie's charms,
Without whose vital aid,
Unfinish'd all her beauty seems,
And all her roses dead.

VI.
But how divinely shines the form,
Where all these charms appear,
Then go behold my *Anna's* face,
And read them perfect there.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,
CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

Daniel Butler,

Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
1st, 2d, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HUDSON and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few casks of
POWDER,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors of land in Leveret, that their lands are taxed for the year 1786, as follows, viz.

	State tax.	Minister tax.	Town tax.
Thomas Thomas,	11s. 2d.	3s. 1d.	1s. 5d. 2q
Thomas Kibby,	8 1		

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 6th day of December next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at 5 o'clock P.M. at the house of William Hubbard, in said Leveret, as will discharge the same with intervening charges.
STEPHEN FAY, Constable.
Leveret, October 25, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a red COW, with both horns broken off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
SETH GRAVES.
Hatfield, Nov. 17, 1790.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and Folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10/ to 24s. each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,
ISAIAH THOMAS.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8338 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Boston, July 27, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 6th of Sept. last, a pale red yearling STEAR, marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.
JOSEPH PARKS.
Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 8th of October last, a dark iron grey Horse COLT, inclines to trot, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.
ENOS MORTON.
Hatfield, Nov 8, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the first of Nov. inst. a black COW, with some white about her, 12 or 13 years old, artificial marks unknown. Whoever will give information where said Cow may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by
SOLOMON JUDD.
Westampton, Nov. 16, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.
H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

PRODUCE is plenty.
Pay your Debts and save Cost.

THOSE debts due to DAVENPORT & M'LEAN, contracted at Northampton, previous to the first day of April last, will positively be put in suit without further notice, unless paid by the first day of January next.
By order of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean.
N. BLAKE.
Northampton, Nov. 1790.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN CURTIS, late of Worthington, deceased, Do hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Dea. Rufus Marsh, one of the subscribers, in said Worthington, on the first Tuesday of every month until the first Tuesday of May next, from ten to five o'clock.
JONATHAN BREWSTER,
RUFUS MARSH,
JOHN KELLEY.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to
EZRA STARKWEATHER, Adminis'r.
Worthington, Nov. 3, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the towns of South-Hadley and Granby, in the county of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed for the year 1788 and 1789, in the state tax No. 6 and 7—also town and county tax.

South-Hadley:	s.	d.	q.
Land formerly Edward Green's,	1	4	1
Do.	1	5	1
Mark Ferry's heirs,	0	3	2
Capt. Moses Marsh,	1	0	1
state tax,	0	3	3
Warham Smith,	0	4	2
Granby.			
Col. Joseph Gilbord's heirs,	3	5	1
Col. Isaac Royal,	13	5	2
state tax,	4	8	1
Warham Smith,	1	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first day of December next, so much of said land will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Titus Goodman, in South-Hadley, and Jared Smith in Granby, at 1 o'clock P.M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JOHN MANDEVILLE, } Collectors for
ELI KELLOGG, } S. Hadley.
IVORY WITT,
ELEAZER NASH, } Collectors for
ITHIMER TAYLOR, } Granby.

October 8, 1790.

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

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 223.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

An ALLEGORY *upon* FRIENDSHIP.

A RICH merchant had an only son, whom he tenderly loved: he brought him up with all imaginable care, and spared no expense to form his heart and adorn his mind: the education of the youth being nearly compleated, he resolved to let him travel. "Know, my son," said he to him one day, "that among the most pressing wants of human life, the greatest is a true friend. Extravagance despoils us of our riches; a reverse of our fortune throws the most powerful into adversity; but death alone deprives us of a friend, as it puts a period to our own existence. This is the only advantage that no human power can take from us: find but one friend in the course of your life, and you will have secured the first and greatest of all blessings. I should wish likewise, my son, that you would travel; much experience is gained from an acquaintance with the world: the more we know of men, the better we are enabled to live among them. The world is a voluminous book, which informs him that knows how to study it; it is a faithful mirrour that reflects to our eyes all the objects, from the knowledge of which we can gain any instruction. Depart then my son, and think no acquisition of so much importance as that of a real friend. Sacrifice for that (if necessary to obtain it) the most valuable things you possess."

The young man took leave of his father, and set out for a country not very remote from his own, where he resided some time, and afterwards returned home. "I did not expect you so soon," said the father, surprized at his quick return. "You ordered me," replied the son, "to seek out a friend; and I have bro't fifty, who are patterns of perfect friendship."

"Do not my son," answered the merchant, "prostitute that sacred name; have you forgot what the Persian poet says? *Boast not of your friend before you have proved him.* It is a very uncommon thing, by far the greatest part of those who pretend to that title, have only the mask of it: they resemble a summers cloud which a ray of the sun disperses; they behave to those whom they feign to love, as drunkards do to a punsher of wine; they fondly caress it, while any of that bewitching liquor remains in it, but cast it to the ground when empty. I am much afraid, that those you seem to be so well satisfied with, are like those false and mercenary fools, whom I have given you a picture of." "Father," replied the son, "your diffidence is unjust; those whom I consider as my friends, would look on me in adversity, without acting inconsistent with their professions."

"I have lived seventy years," said the merchant, "and have experienced both bad and good fortune; I have had a large and numerous acquaintance; but in so long a revolution of years, I have hardly acquired one friend; how should a person of your youth, in so short a space of time, have found fifty? Learn from me to know mankind."

The merchant ordered a sheep to be killed, and put into a sack, and with the blood of that animal tinged his son's clothes; and every thing being thus prepared for the design he had formed, he postponed the execution of it till night. He laid the sack with the sheep in it upon the shoulders of the young man, who was instructed in the part he was to perform; and in this order they set out together.

The son knocked at the door of one of his fifty friends, who immediately opened it to him, and earnestly enquired the cause of his coming. "It is in time of distress," said the youth, "that we prove the friendship of those we love; I have often recounted to you an old animosity subsisting between my family and that of a lord of the court; chance brought us together in a retired place; hatred drew our swords, and I laid him breathless at my feet. Fearful of a discovery, I have brought the body in this sack, and beg you will conceal it in your house till the affair be blown over or adjusted." "My house is so small," replies his friend, with an air of concern and inquietude, "that it can scarcely contain the living that reside in it; and where can I put the dead? None are ignorant of the enmity so long subsisting between you and the lord you have killed, and you will readily be suspected as the author of his death; enquiry therefore will necessarily be made, and as our friendship is publickly known, they will begin by searching my house; it could be of no advantage to you to involve me in your misfortune, and the only service I can render you, is to keep the secret." The young man repeated his request, but without success; in despair, at length, of prevailing with this friend, he applied successively to the whole fifty, on whose sincerity he had so unwarily depended, and fifty times he met with the same reception. "Confess, my son," said the merchant to him, "how little reliance is to be made upon men; what is become of the zeal of those whom you so highly extolled? they have all abandoned you in your distress: they are painted walls, clouds without rain, trees that bear no fruit: I will shew you the difference between the only friend I have, and your's." They soon arrived at the door of him, whom the merchant represented as a model of the most perfect friendship, and having informed him of the misfortune that had happened to his son, he cried out, "Oh, thrice happy day! which affords me an opportunity of giving a proof of my attachment; if you depend on me, you will do me justice: my house is large enough to conceal a thousand dead bodies; but though it were inconvenient, or even dangerous for me, I would cheerfully risk it, in hopes of saving you. Retire, you and your son, to my estate in the country; you will there live undisturbed, unknown, and secure from the pursuits of justice."

The merchant, after making proper acknowledgments for the generous offers of his friend, told him, that the whole transaction he had related, was nothing more than artifice, invented to teach his son, how to distinguish a false from a real friend.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS
In different parts of the WORLD.

IN the island of Ceylon the people bestow title on their King; but when they speak to him they divest themselves, through respect, of the quality of man: For example, if the Prince asks any of them from whence he comes, they will say, your Majesty's dog comes from such a place, and if he asks how many children he has, he will reply, your Majesty's bitch has produced so many children to your Majesty's dog.

White among the Japanese is the mark of mourning, and black that of joy. They mount their horses on the right side. They salute neither with the head nor the hand, but with the foot. In the house they wear their finest cloathes, and lay them aside when they go abroad. A Japanese nobleman, when accused and convicted of any crime, would think he disgraced himself did he beg for pardon; he only endeavours to obtain permission to destroy himself, or to make some one of his friends, who is a gentleman, like himself, perform the part of the executioner.

So great was the ignorance into which Europe was plunged for several centuries, that noblemen of the first rank could not sign their own names. In England that the nation might be inspired with a taste for study, a criminal who could read and wright was pardoned. "Nobody," said fathers to their children, "can foresee what will happen in life; one day, perhaps, it may be your fate to be condemned to the gallows; it is therefore of the highest importance to read and write."

In publick calamities the Ethiopians sometimes made a general massacre of their priests, saying, "Go, and pray to the Gods a little nearer!"

We read in the seventeenth volume of the General History of Voyages and Travels, that a Dutch clergyman having made a present of a bottle of gin to an Indian Prince, the latter, in order that he might shew his gratitude, and do honour to his benefactor, ordered a battle to be fought by his subjects, so that the earth was soon covered with wounded or dying people, and with dead bodies; and that, notwithstanding the prayers and entreaties of the clergyman, the combat continued for some time. "These are my subjects," said the Prince; "the loss of them is of very little importance; I am exceeding happy in making this small sacrifice, as a proof of the esteem which I entertain for you."

The weakness of the human mind are sometimes so ridiculous, that one can scarcely give credit to them. In Egypt, the master of a house in which a cat died, shaved his left brow, as a sign of mourning. Not above two hundred years ago the law proceeded against rats, in the same manner as it would have proceeded against men. The celebrated Chassenenx, who was afterwards first President of the Parliament of Providence, being as yet only Advocate for the King in the Bailiwick of Autun in Burgundy, undertook the defence of the rats, in opposition to a sentence of excommunication pronounced against them by the Bishop of Autun. "He remonstrated," says M. de Thou, "that the time which had been allowed them to appear was too short, especially as it was dangerous for them to set out, because all the cats in the neighbouring villages were lying in wait to seize them." He obtained, therefore, that they would be again summoned, and that a longer time should be granted them to appear.

Formerly in Poland, those who were accused and convicted of eating meat in Lent, had their teeth plucked out. A slanderer was condemned to walk on all fours & to bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour. It is pretended that Charles V. King of France, introduced this punishment at his court and on certain days nothing was heard but barking for whole mornings.

Among the ancient Arabs, when a new King was crowned, a list of the names of all women eight, or nine month gone with child, was made out; these females were all shut up in the palace, where every possible care was bestowed upon them, and the child first born, if a boy, was declared presumtive heir to the Crown. "*Royalty*," said they, "*ought not to be confined to one family, it belongs to the whole nation.*"

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

WORCESTER SPECULATOR.

EVERY season of the year, like the life of man, is intermixed, more or less, with beauties and deformities, with storms and sunshine, with scenes both delightful and disagreeable. *Spring* like *youth*, is the season of animation, sprightliness and musick. *Winter* like *old age*, has more of fears than of hopes, more of pains than of pleasures; its days and nights are tedious and joyless; its prospects are depressing and gloomy. In *Summer*, as in ripening *manhood*, all is fervid, vigorous and productive. *Autumn* like the *mature* age of man, is tranquil and sedate. It presents us first with fading beauties, falling leaves, nipping frost, plaintive sounds, dying insects, growling tempest, unmelodious groves, naked hills and pillaged fields.

The Speculator solicits the attention of his readers, while he moralizes on this distinguishing feature of Autumn, now declining into Winter, *the fading and falling of the leaf.* The vivid greenness of the leaf denotes the vigorous and flourishing state of that, and of the trees which bear it; whereas the fading and fall of the leaf shews weakness, decay and dissolution. While the leaf retains its verdure, it derives a sufficiency of nourishment from the stock, adheres firmly to the bough, and is in the state of its greatest security. But when it fades, there is an evident failure in its nutrition, its adherence is weakened, and it is more liable to be blown off by the winds. Leaves are the tenderest parts of the trees, and most exposed to be nipped by frosts, blasted by mildews, eaten by worms, or torn from their branches by the rude tempests. By the leaves too, are discovered the earliest symptoms of the flourishing or decay of the tree which produces them. In all these respects they are emblematical of man; and in all these circumstances they are alluded to by writers both sacred and profane.—The frailty of man saddens almost every page in the Bible. While we read over the accounts of the successive generations, and of the various nations which have inhabited this globe, we see them fading, falling, and driven away, like leaves in windy Autumn.

Man being formed of the dust of the ground, his body is necessarily feeble, frail and perishing. Being composed of disagreeing and separable particles—of solids & fluids intermixed, his body carries in it the seeds of disease, and the principles of dissolution. And if we consider the quality of the food we eat, of the liquors we drink, and of the air we breath; we shall find that we take in what is noxious as well as what is wholesome. Heat and cold, dryness and moisture, toil and indolence, the operation of the passions and appetites—all conspire to wear out the machine and lay it in ruins.

All this is confined by our own observation and experience. We see in others, we feel in ourselves, the symptoms of decay, the approaches of dissolutions, and the harbingers of death. Diseases, pains and casualties, infinite in number and variety are, every day, and in every place, at work, making their ravages amongst our feeble race, like nipping frosts, or boisterous winds, or corroding worms, amongst the tender leaves.

"While man is growing, life is in decay,
"And cradles rock us nearer to the tomb.
"Our birth is nothing but our death begun,
"As tapers waste the moment they take fire."

As some leaves are cropt or wither while in their prime, are prey'd upon by insects, or torn away by the rude blast; so among the children of men, some die in childhood and youth, and some in the strength and vigour of manhood. But however the leaves may retain their verdure and their hold through the Spring, the Summer, and a considerable part of Autumn, and many escape all the injuries of blights, insects and tempests, yet before the arrival of winter they will begin to put on a sickly hue, even though no frost will happen to nip and tarnish them. So is it with mankind. Should they survive all the dangers, diseases and accidents to which childhood, youth and manhood are exposed, and continue sixty or seventy years untouched by sickness or casualty, and unbroken by affliction; still old age would come—nature would decay—the springs of life would wear out, and the vital current grow weaker and weaker until it ceased to flow. Few indeed are the seasons which are so mild as to permit the leaves to grow and flourish until they decay of themselves without the aid of the frost. And rare are the instances among men, where persons have the opportunity of trying how long nature will hold out,

when it is not injured and weakened by accident and distemper. But sooner or later leaves, will fall, and life will decay. Winter furnishes the one and death the other. Or if there are some trees which are properly evergreens, whose leaves retain an unfading verdure through all the seasons, in spite of Autumn's frosts and Winter's snow; yet among the human species, there is no man that liveth and shall not see death. As to the young, they feel their vivacity and vigour rather increasing than abating. But let them not presume. The worm may be at the root; an early frost may nip them or some infectious blast may suddenly wither them. Or if none of these happen, yet old age will invade them—In the fading verdure of the woods; in the decaying, falling leaves of every tree, both the young and the old may view themselves as in a mirror, and learn their frailty and rapid progress to dissolution. But however our bodies fade, let our virtues flourish. Then, as verdant and fruitful trees, we shall beautify and benefit the world, and at death be transplanted to the Paradise above, where our leaf shall not wither, nor our root decay.

The Unhapiness consequent on the Neglect of early improving the Mind. [Addressed to Youth.]

THERE is no greater inlet to miseries and vices of all kinds, than the not knowing how to pass our vacant hours. For what remains to be done, when the first part of their lives, who are not brought up to any manual employment, is slipt away without an acquired relish for reading, or taste for other rational satisfactions? That they should pursue their pleasures? But, religion apart, common prudence will warn them to tie up the wheel as they begin to go down the hill of life. Shall they then apply themselves to their studies? Alas! the seed-time, is already past: The enterprizing and spirited ardour of youth being over, without having been applied to those valuable purposes for which it was given, all ambition of excelling upon generous and laudable schemes quite stagnates. If they have not some poor expedient to deceive the time, or, to speak more properly, to deceive themselves, the length of a day will seem tedious to them, who, perhaps, have the unreasonableness to complain of the shortness of life in general. When the former part of our life has been nothing but vanity, the latter end of it can be nothing but vexation. In short we must be miserable, without some employment to fix, or some amusement to dissipate our thoughts: The latter we cannot command in all places, nor relish at all times; and therefore there is necessity for the former. We may pursue this or that new pleasure; we may be fond for a while of a new acquisition; but when the graces of novelty are worn off, briskness of our first desire is over, the transition is very quick and sudden, from an eager fondness to cool indifference. Hence there is a restless agitation in our minds, still craving something new, still unsatisfied with it, when possessed; still melancholy increases, as we advance in years, like shadows lengthening towards the close of day.

Hence it is, that men of this stamp are continually complaining that the times are altered for the worse: Because the sprightliness of their youth represented every thing in the most engaging light; and when men are in high good humour with themselves, they are apt to be so with all around: The face of nature brightens up, and the sun shines with a more agreeable lustre; But when old age has cut them off from the enjoyment of false pleasures, and habitual vice has given them a distaste for the only true and lasting delights; when a retrospect of their past lives presents nothing to view but one wide tract of uncultivated ground; a soul distempered with spleen, remorse, and an insensibility of each rational satisfaction, darkens and discolours every object; and the change is not in the times, but in them, who have been forsaken by those gratifications which they would not forsake.

How much otherwise is it with those, who have laid up an inexhaustible fund of knowledge! When a man has been laying out that time in the pursuit of some great and important truth, which others waste in a circle of gay follies, he is conscious of having acted up to the dignity of his nature; and from that consciousness there results that serene complacency, which, though not so violent, is much preferable to the pleasures of the animal life. He can travel on from strength to strength; for, in literature as in war, each new conquest which he gains, impowers him to push his conquests still father, and to enlarge the empire of reason: Thus he is ever in a progressive state, still making new acquirements, still animated with hopes of future discoveries.

The following is extracted from the Morals of Leokong, an ancient Chinese Philosopher.

How to live long, and enjoy health and happiness.

IN the first place, undertake no reforming schemes against the current of public opinion, for the fruit of them is always disappointment and vexation of spirit. When the great ship lies aground, it is madness to endeavour to tow her into the deep water with the little boat—wait but a few hours and the tide will come in and take it off itself.—The common united sense of nations will always in the end, reform mistakes, and rectify what former ages have done amiss.

Never indulge fretful humour, or make yourself anxiously uneasy about what cannot be avoided. Consider Time as the great restorer of all things; if he pulls down with one hand he builds up with the other; it is he that gets the better of all resentments, brings over us an oblivion of sorrow; to day lays us in the dust, and to morrow presents us with a new existence.

Be content with your situation in life, whatever it may be—Tong pha tasu, the Hermit of the mount Changti, lived under a large tea chest, and yet was reputed the happiest man in all China, because he was determined to be a stranger to the pangs of care, which he put beneath his feet.

Never place your heart so much upon any particular object, as that you cannot be entirely willing to part with it at any time, without making wry faces at the dispensations of the power that disposes of every thing for the best.—That you may be entirely satisfied with life, it is necessary, too, that you should have proper ideas of death. This is an object which mankind have ever been inclined to shrink from with horrour; it has been universally considered as a punishment, instead of a repose of nature, the relief from fatigue, and the state that parts us beyond a consciousness of ill.—But be not discouraged at the prospect—there is no such thing as absolute death—Life is in every thing, and I have no doubt that even this, seemingly, sluggish earth under our feet is endued with a faculty of perception peculiar to itself—nor is there a tree in the forest but has a certain clear and distinct consciousness of its own existence.

Be not too ambitious—Bestow no attention upon those men who are continually panting after brighter suns, and more splendid planets than this earth. For my own part, I have ever found our own sun bright enough for my use. Nay, I can look upon it even in an eclipse but it dazzles my eyes exceedingly.—All the misery of man proceeds from his striving to be more than he really is—The trees, the plains and the valleys have to me been the perfection of beauty itself, nor do I see any necessity of our being removed to other planets to make us more happy than we may be here, provided the dictates of reason are attended to, which, by some means or other, have been strangely neglected or perverted by man.

When the breath of a man is placed in the earth, be not uneasy for him—He shall exist here again, but in other shapes, and for other purposes than at present.—But should he, in the mean time, lay torpid a million of years, the difference is nothing.—Dead men perceive not the slow movement of time, neither do the hours hang heavy upon their hands.—When they awake, all is new, and the past ages of sleep have no place in their remembrance."

LONDON, September 27.

There are now not less than 300,000 children educated at Sunday schools in this kingdom; a tenth of whom, were it not for so salutary a means, might remain in total ignorance of every thing but the vicious, idle practices of the world. If it be true that education forms the human mind, instead of expensive expeditions to Botany-Bay, in future, let us expend the same money in encouraging a moral education in the poorer class of youth, and criminals, in time, will become unknown among us.

An uncommon Incident.

On Sunday sennight two women and their companions quarrelling in a court upon Saffron hill, London, one of the former in the act of derision, was lolling her tongue out of her mouth as far as it was in her power, when she received a violent blow under her chin from the other, that from the pressure of her teeth, accompanied with a fall against a table, her tongue was absolutely separated; the piece, upwards of an inch long, was immediately taken up, and in a piece of paper, with its loser, conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she is now in a very dangerous state. Her antagonist was immediately apprehended, and on Monday examined before a magistrate; who, perhaps, not knowing how to estimate a tongue, committed her to New Prison for further examination on Thursday. The separated part was observed to quiver for several minutes after the accident occurred. The circumstance upon the whole, the most strongly enforces the propriety of the adage, "Keep your tongue within your teeth."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

The resolution of the Virginia Assembly respecting the Assumption of the State Debts, by Congress, exhibits a very curious phenomenon in the history of the United States. The majority who voted in favour of the resolution, it seems, fell asleep in September 1787 (just before the rising of the Federal Convention) and did not awake till a few weeks ago; during which time the Federal Government was adopted and established throughout all the States. Their vote therefore must be ascribed to ignorance of what passed during their long sleep. The resolution is calculated only for those years of anarchy, which preceded the general ratification of the present happy national government. It is now nugatory and ridiculous—and we hope while the sleepy voters in its favor will be treated with pity, the well known instigator of it, who never sleeps while there is "mischief afloat," and whose eyes are constantly fixed on his Georgia territory, will be treated with universal contempt.

A correspondent observes, that the census of inhabitants recently taken in this City, it is feared, will not be as accurate as it could be wished. Several considerable families have been greatly under rated in point of number; chiefly because the inquirers have been satisfied with information given by servants. Inaccuracies may also have crept in among the smaller & poorer families, from another cause: The idea that they were to be taxed according to their number, must have tempted many to conceal the real one. Perhaps, on this occasion, we might have learnt something of the Chinese. Our correspondent has heard the late Dr. Franklin tell, that on a certain day in every year a census of inhabitants in their different towns and provinces is taken, for civil purposes. On this day every master is obliged by law, to hang over his door, in publick view, the number of his family. Then the officers appointed, go round, and, with little trouble transcribe the different numbers from which they are able to give an exact enumeration, as their information is directly from heads of families, who could not possibly deceive, was the temptation ever so great, as every neighbour might with ease discover and publish the deceit.

Extract of a letter from London, September 23.

"The Austrian army is actually on its march to Brabant, and the National Guards of France, alarmed by the prints, are thronging to the frontiers, to prevent any inroad into the kingdom, which is believed, without probability to be their design. A man who has made such a peace as Leopold, can hardly be suspected of a wish to interfere with his neighbours; 49,417 effective men compose the Austrian army upon march, as delivered to the War Minister at Paris."

NEW-YORK, November 18.

Last evening arrived here from Liverpool after a passage of 50 days, the ship Nereus, Captain Thompson.—By this vessel we have European advices as late as the 25th of September, which confirms the accounts lately received of the British fleet, under Lord Howe having returned to Spitdead; also that a hot press for men was still going on in most of the British sea ports, and the public in general in a state of indecision as much as ever in regard to the probability of peace or war with Spain.

Three transports arrived in the channal of England, previous to the above vessels sailing, chiefly laden with women and children, baggage &c. from Gibraltar. Accounts came by those vessels that the Spaniards had made some encroachments upon the neutral ground, near Gibraltar, and had been threatened to be fired upon by the commandant.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Sept. 1.

"The famous Herschel is about to publish some new observations upon the planetary system. With respect to those already made on the moon, if his glasses have not missed him, the deductions will give us a good deal of insight into the real nature of that planet. From the information of his new telescope, several burning mountains, commonly called Volcanoes, do there exist; and if such an element as fire does there exist, there must be certainly such a fluid as air to support it; and from hence we may count upon the reality of an atmosphere about our attendant Satellite. By a peculiar lucid whiteness always distinguishable at one or the other of the lunar poles he also proves, that like the poles of the earth, they are alternately covered with snow and ice. Mr. Herschell is now waiting anxiously for a total lunar eclipse, in hopes it will afford him an opportunity of making some new discoveries to approve the planetary knowledge of the eighteenth century. Miss Herschell, sister to the astronomer, has lately written a second letter to the Royal Society on astronomical subjects, which is much approved of. We have no woman upon record in this or any other country who has applied tubes with such success, to the planetary system, as this lady."

BENNINGTON, October. 25.

His Excellency Gov. Robinson's speech on quitting the supreme magistracy.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives:

AT the last annual election of this government, there was no choice made by the freemen of the supreme maistrates of the state; it was therefore the duty of the council & house of representatives, by their joint ballot to elect some person to that office; it was the pleasure of the two houses to honour me with the appointment, of which I cheerfully accepted, and am conscious to myself, that I have faithfully discharged my duty, in the execution of that trust.

It appears from the present election, that the freemen have given their suffrages in favor of his excellency governour Chittenden. I hereby acquiesce in the choice, and shall, with the greatest satisfaction, retire to private life, where I expect to enjoy that peace which naturally results from a consciousness of having done my duty.

The freemen have an undoubted right, when they see it for the benefit of the community, to call forth their citizens from behind the curtain of private life, and make them their rulers, and for the same reason to dismiss them at pleasure, and elect others in their place, this privilege is essential to all free, and to republican governments. As a citizen, I trust I shall feel for the interest of the state; the confidence the freemen have repeatedly placed in me, ever since the formation of government, lays me under additional obligation to promote their true interests.

Fellow-citizens of the legislature, I wish you the benediction of heavens, in the prosecution of the important business of the present session; that all your consultations may terminate for the glory of God, and the interest of the citizens of this state, and that both those in public and private life may so conduct, in the several spheres in which God in his providence shall call them to act, as that, when death shall close the scene of life, we may each of us have the satisfaction of a good conscience, and meet the approbation of our judge.

Answer of the House of Representatives to Gov. Robinson's speech.

ALTHOUGH the suffrages of the freemen of Vermont, having replaced his Excellency Governour Chittenden in the chair of government, for the year ensuing, yet their representatives in general assembly, are happy in having an opportunity of expressing their entire satisfaction with your late administration: and beg you to accept their warmest thanks for the services you have rendered them.

In republics like ours, every citizen has an equal right to be elected into the first office of government: upon this principle, we flatter ourselves you will feel no regret in retiring from office, and mixing with your fellow citizen, till they shall again call you up to public view.

In your retirement, we wish you the full enjoyment of all the happiness and tranquility which results from domestic life, and a consciousness of having discharged every duty both as a private citizen and a chief magistrate with faithfulness and integrity.

I have the honour to be

With great respect, your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant,

(By order of the house) GIDEON OLIN, Speaker.

BOSTON, December 2.

PEACE—AND—WAR—AGAIN,—BUT NOTHING CERTAIN:

A gentleman, who arrived at Philadelphia, November 19, from Alexandria, informs; That a vessel had arrived there from Dunkirk, and brought accounts to the first of October; which state, that a full accommodation of all differences had taken place, between Spain and England.

The Sandwich Packet, Capt. Harris, is arrived at Halifax, from England, Papers brought by her as late as October 5, These, generally, state—That active preparations for War were still making throughout Great-Britain, and Ireland, that the offer of several Scotch Noblemen to raise a regiment each, had been accepted: —That all the Dutch fleet had not yet joined the English:—That a squadron, consisting of 14 of 64 gun ships, and two frigates, under Sir Alexander Hood, was fitting for the West Indies:—That an additional duty had been laid by the King of Sweden, on all British vessels in Swedish ports:—That cabinet Councils were daily held by the British Ministry; and Messengers constantly fitting off for, and arriving from Madrid:—That business was exceedingly brisk at the several ports in England; and that great numbers of privateers were ready for sea.

Thus the subject of War and Peace between Don and the great LION, has been alternatively founded in our ears to the no small amusement to us Lookers-on. Accounts to October 1, proclaim Peace; again to the 5th, WAR is declared—Whether peace or war, what care we?—We dwell in peaceful habitations, and pleasant places—invite Foreigners to come, and are not oppressed.

Tuesday, his Britanick Majesty's Frigate Penelope, sailed from this port, for Halifax.—It is said, that her speedy departure was occasioned by letters received by Capt. Linzee—which mention a War to be unavoidable between Spain and Great-Britain.

EXTRACT.

Philosophy cannot propose, nor can imagination conceive, a better form of government than that which, debated on by the Federal, Convention, has been adopted by the United States. Great-Britain doubted our integrity, and therefore thought to disunite us—France knew our weakness, especially in pecuniary matters, and struggled to keep us together. By the conflict of those rival nations our liberties have been preserved. Exalted, as we are to an eminence equal, at least, to any other nation, we may, with decent pride, confess our ability. One nation has sensibly experienced our patriotism—a nation tremendous on the ocean, and formidable on land: she failed. Will any other attempt to subjugate, or even invade us? their design would be equally rash and rediculous; for do not many of our counsellors exist?—is not the greatest parts of our veterans alive? Is not ADAMS our guide?—and is not WASHINGTON our Chief?

His Excellency JOHN EAGOR, HOWARD, Esq. is unanimously elected Governour of Maryland.

The humane Governour of the miserable Island of New-Providence, (Earl Dunmore,) whereon is not ground enough to raise a bushel of Yams, has been so condescending to the United States, as to issue a Proclamation; that as the Behama Islands, inhabited by the refugees, are in a starving condition, he is willing the United States, should keep him and his co-adjutors from perishing; provided the United States will send it to them in British Bottoms.

Holliston, November 24, 1790.

A young man son of Mr. Reuben Eames, was killed in a Sand-pit; he had just procured what sand he wanted, when several tons of earth fell in upon him, which immediately put an end to his natural life.

EXETER, November 13.

Monday last the following melancholy accident happened at Hamptonfall.—Mr. Timothy Eaton, of that town, went into an orchard to cut down a hollow apple tree for fuel—After he had cut it half off one side, he notched it on the other—and then took hold of a limb in order to pull it down, which fell so suddenly, that before he could get out of its way it fell across his bowels, broke one of his thighs, and bruised him in such a manner, that he expired on Wednesday following.

NORTHAMPTON, December. 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena (via London) June 24.

"An American Whaler from the South Seas, bound to Philadelphia, put in here in distress on the 21st inst. having met with a severe gale in lat. 36. S. Long. 5 0. 7. E. She has been very successful, having 190 tons of spermiceti oil. On her passage she fell in with a vessel from Bottany-Bay bound to London, which was in distress for want of provisions. The American would have relieved her wants, but found it impossible, from the extreme badness of the weather, which prevented the possibility of a boat being hoisted out; and they soon after parted with her in a violent gale. They previously learnt, however, that at the time of her leaving Bottany-Bay was almost in the last stage of human distress; and that the officers and soldiers would not do any kind of duty, their times being out; that the government intended to embark for England the first opportunity, and leave the convicts to their fate, most of them whom (that had been transported for life) had petitioned to be sent home and hanged, by the first opportunity, rather than remain in that wretched country, where with their utmost endeavors, they had only yet been able to raise 20 acres of wheat, which had been their whole dependence for some time past, and a few fish, but not a sufficiency for every body. The felons whose time had expired, were very mutinous for going home, and every body was sick of the expedition." (N. Y. Paper.)

PLAN OF THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE LONDON.

THE ground plan, two acres; the entrances to be five; doors for departure, seventeen; the whole building brick, stone and iron; the floors arched with stone, and the stair cases, stone; boxes 208, 6 feet by 8, and 7 feet high: each box has a retiring room behind it, 12 by 17 feet; pit, 24 rows, to hold 700 persons; first gallery 300. The shape of the theatre oval; 5 floors of boxes, 41 on each floor; 6th floor is to be the gallery. The stage measures 90 feet by 80. Coffee-room in three compartments, domed, covering a space of 112 feet by 32; the supper-room of the same dimensions; concert-room behind the stage, an oval, 84 by 42 feet. The estimate of the expense, l. 150,000. The sum paid for the purschase of the Leicester house estate, where the Opera-House is to be erect-was l. 30,000.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston, December 1, 1790.

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

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

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

Extract of an Act, passed the 23d of March, 1784.

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

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

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE SEVENTH.

SCHEME

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

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8586
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before THURSDAY the 13th of January next.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1790.

FURRS.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS, by
ROBERT BRECK & SON.
Northampton, Dec. 6, 1790.

Sleigh Bells & Harness Buckles.

Also, all kinds of

Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,

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

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the house of Mr. Jonathan Clap, innholder in Easthampton, in Thursday the 23d day of December inst. at one o'clock P. M. a piece or pieces of LAND, belonging to said district of Easthampton, containing 50 acres, being part of the original forty rod highway, that lies between Easthampton meeting-house and Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's farm, adjoining on the west end of the mountain division.
DAVID LYMAN, Chairman of the Committee.
Easthampton, December 6, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber, last June, two yearling STEARS, one a dark brown, the other red and white, both marked with a slit in the left ear. Whoever will take up said creatures, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by
ISAIAH BROWN.
Whately, December 1, 1790. (p)

STRARED or Stolen from the subscriber, the 22d of Sept. last, a dark brown MARE, with a sorrel horse COLT—the mare a natural trotter, mane lies on bothsides of the neck, large mane and tail, three years old past—the colt has a star in the forehead, paces and canters, was folded in July last. Whoever will take up said Mare and Colt, and return them to the subscriber in Worthington, shall have Three Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid, by
SYLVANUS PARSONS.
Worthington, Dec. 3, 1790.

⁂ ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the Hampshire Gazette, are called upon once more in this way, to make payment—Those indebted and have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that a speedy settlement will prevent their accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—Those indebted for ADVERTISING are also called upon to make payment.—

EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

A FAVOURITE SONG.

THE wind blew hard, the sea ran high,
The dingy scud drew cross the sky:
All was safe stow'd, the bowl, was flung,
When, careless, thus *Ned Haulyard* sung—
A Sailor's life's the life for me,
He takes his duty merily;
If wind can whistle, he can sing,
Still faithful to his Friend and King—
He gets beloved by all the ship,
He toasts his girl and drinks his flip.

Down topsails, boys, the gale comes on,
To strike top gallant yards they run;
And now to hand the sail prepair'd,
Ned cheerful sings upon the yard—
A Sailor's life, &c.

A leak—a leak,—come lads be bold,
There's five feet water in the hold;
Eager on deck see *Haulyard* jump,
And hark—while working at the pump—
A Sailor's life, &c.
And see, the vessel nought can save,
She strikes, and finds a watry grave;
Yet *Ned*, preserv'd with a few more,
Sings as he treads a forcing shore—
A Sailor's life, &c.

And now, unnumber'd perils past,
On land as well as sea, at last,
In tatters, to his *Poll* and home,
See honest *Haulyard* singing come—
A Sailor's life, &c.

Yet, for poor *Haulyard*, what disgrace—
Poll swears she never saw his face:
He d—— her for a faithless she,
And singing, goes again to sea.
A Sailor's life, &c.

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

A Young lady named *D'Aumont*, was executed in the city of Lyons about six years ago, for the supposed murder of her uncle, the Chevalier *de la Paulue*, with whom she lived in the most affectionate harmony from her infant years. Having conceived a passion for a very deserving young officer, who was quartered in the town, and between whom and the young lady, a mutual affection subsisted, she came to a determination of eloping with him, unknown to her uncle, and only admitted one female servant to her confidence. It unfortunately happened, that this woman was leagued with a private soldier, who meditated a plan of murdering the Chevalier, with a view of plundering the house on the night the intended elopement should take place, in order that the unhappy niece should be judged the perpetrator of the horrid deed, which was accordingly effected with every degree of savage barbarity. The young lady and the officer were immediately pursued, brought back and committed to prison. The former was tried and executed on the false evidence of the female servant; and the latter was cashiered, and condemned to the gallies for life.

About five months ago, the servant being taken ill threatened to divulge the whole matter before a magistrate; to prevent which the soldier who had married her put an end to his wife's existence: But at length feeling sincere remorse for these repeated murders, he voluntarily surrendered himself up to justice, confessed the whole affair, and was publickly executed amidst the execrations of the enraged multitude.

What adds to the dreadful recital is, that the young lady was not less remarkable for her beauty than her unaffected piety and sweet simplicity of manners. A broken heart soon terminated the miserable existence of the wretched officer, who died six weeks after the execution of the most excruciating tortures.

A most superb monument is to to be erected at publick cost, in remembrance of this melancholy event.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream;—all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a red COW, with both horns broken off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

SETH GRAVES.

Hatfield, Nov. 17, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the first of Nov. inst. a black COW, with some white about her, 12 or 13 years old, artificial marks unknown. Whoever will give information where said Cow may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SOLOMON JUDD.

Westhampton, Nov. 16, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 8th of October last, a dark iron grey Horse COLT, inclines to trot, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

ENOS MORTON.

Hatfield, Nov 8, 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY.

are desired to call for their Books.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10*s* to 24*s*. each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JOHN CURTIS, late of Worthington, deceased, Do hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Dea. Rufus Marsh, one of the subscribers, in said Worthington, on the first Tuesday of every month until the first Tuesday of May next, from ten to five o'clock.

JONATHAN BREWSTER,
RUFUS MARSH,
JOHN KELLEY.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

EZRA STARKWEATHER, Admin'r.

Worthington, Nov. 5, 1790.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTERY present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State-Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent*. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8358 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000				

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Boston, July 27, 1790.

PRODUCE is plenty,
Pay your Debts and save Cost.

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

By order of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean,
N. BLAKE.

Northampton, Nov.. 1790.

Wright and Stoddard,

Have just received a large and general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suited to the season, which they are now selling, at their store opposite the meeting-house in Northampton, as cheap for Cash as at any store in this county;—at which place their friends and customers may depend on the same terms for Produce as they have formerly experienced, and the smallest favour most readily acknowledged.

November 24, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 6th of Sept. last, a pale red yearling STEAR, marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a black stone HORSE, of the French breed, with a star in the forehead, one hind foot white, has a short mane, a small piece cut out of his right ear, supposed to have been done when young, between 15 and 14 hands high. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse to the owner, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and for the horse only, Three Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by JONATHAN FELT.

West-Springfield, Nov. 26, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red lined STEAR a year old last spring, with a crop in the off ear, and two slits on the upper side of the same: also, one red HEIFER, year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1790.

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

GEORGE MORLLY.

Barnardston, Nov. 12, 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the TOWN and COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

The WIFE who TRIED her HUSBAND.

IN a certain town in France, there lived a very old baron, who had the character of a prudent and sagacious man, being a bachelor and possessed of a considerable estate, his friends pressed him to marry.

Seldom does an old man come to that but he gets into trouble. Get me a woman to my liking, said he, and I'll make her my wife. His friends introduced to him a young girl, fair, well proportioned, and engaging. The instant he saw her he became enamoured, and offered her his hand. I mentioned before that he was not in the prime of his youth and vigour, and in short. was not what a young woman would fancy.

The bride, however, put up with her lot, patiently for at least twelve months, though she was sometimes near crying out.

At length, at the expiration of that period, she said to her mother, on meeting her as they came from church, "You know what sort of a husband you have given me, I must now give you notice, that I am tired of him, and am resolved to take a gallant." The mother tried many sound arguments to dissuade her from so dangerous a design; but finding her remonstrances to have no effect, "Daughter said she, observe the advice at least I am going to give you. You are about to make yourself very miserable, unless you can assure yourself of the greatest meekness and forbearance on the part of your husband, before you presume to provoke him; try wheather he is likely to bear it, sound his disposition, and put his patience to the proof by some experiment: in a word, see how far humour or passion have their power to transport him."

"I shall take the count, answered the daughter, in his garden; there is a tree which he set with his own hands, he takes a delight in sitting under the shade of it, and sometimes has me there with him, to chat or play at draughts. I'll cut it down, and see what he will say to it."—"Do so, but take care before hand, you have no cause to repent what you are about."

When the young wife returned home, her husband was not come back from hunting. She called a servant, ordered him to take an axe and follow her into the garden. When they came to the tree, "cut this down, said she. "What, madam, my master's, tree, excuse me if you please from felling that." "Obey me, I say, I will have it cut down." On the repeated refusal of the servant she snatched the axe, and began chopping the tree on every side, till she brought it to the ground, she then carried it away.

At that instant the baron entered the house, and seeing his wife bend under the load, asked her what she was carrying. "On my return from church, my lord, said she, I was told you was out a hunting; fearful lest you should come in wet and cold, I was determined to have a good fire for your reception, and having no wood readily cut, I went myself to bring some from the garden." "So, madam! you have cut down my favourite tree, that which you knew I was so strongly attached to?"—It did not occur to me, my lord, I thought of nothing but your health."—"Such forgetfulness is rather extraordinary, but, for the sake of peace and quietness in the house, I shall say no more, but accept your apology." Nothing more passed upon this subject.

The next day the wife went to see her mother, to acquaint her what she had done to try her husband's temper. "Well daughter, what did he say to you?" "Nothing; at first his eyes seemed to portend a storm, but he became all at once calm and mild as a lamb, and concluded with approving my conduct. So now I am certain of his easiness of temper, and that I have nothing to fear, I may, you see, with safety take a gallant."—"Daughter, once more let me advise you not to be too sure; I know not how or wherefore, but my mind forebodes that you will repent your folly. The baron, has not the mein of so meek a man as you represent him, and if you'll take my advice, try him once more."

"To please you mother, I will make another experiment, and it shall be this. He has got a little greyhound, which is as precious to him as one of his eyes; he feeds it every day himself, and suffers him to lay on his bed at night. In short he has so violent a regard for it, that I am persuaded if any of the servants were to hurt it through negligence, they would be that instant discharged. I'll kill him before his face, and will see what will be the consequence." "Be it so, but may you receive no mischief from it."

The wife on her return found, as before, her husband in the fields; she made a large fire, then covered the bed with a fine counterpane, and took care that all the chairs had gowns and robes upon them. When the old man came in, she went to meet him at the door, took off his cloak and spurs with her own hands, threw over his shoulders a scarlet mantle lined with fur, and placed him a seat near the fire. The dog after coming to caress his master, leaped, as usual, upon a chair; and consequently got upon one of the lady's robes. She perceiving a labourer just come in from his work, snatched the knife from his girdle and struck the animal so violently with it, that the blood spurted upon her petticoat. The husband cries in a rage, "How, madam! dare you kill my grayhound, and before my face too?"—"Sir, I cannot make light as you do of all the mischief that this dirty animal causes every day in the house. There is a gown that I have put on but once, see what a condition it is now in, indeed this is not to be borne."—"Madam, this is the second time you have industriously offended me, I beg it may be the last; you will do well to observe what I say, for I shall not caution you a third time."—"I am conscious sir, of having deprived you of what you took delight in, and am sorry for it, since I have been so unfortunate as to incur your displeasure, I ask pardon and submit to your resentment."

At the same time to see what effect her tears would have upon the old man, the cunning baggage began to to sob and weep. He was effected at this semblance of sorrow, embracing his wife, pronounced her pardon, and said no more on the subject for the remainder of the evening.

The following day our dame had a new victory to boast, and consequently a fresh visit to her mother. "Madam," said she, I am resolved, and from this day will enjoy my gallant."—"You are determined then not to give up your design?"—"Certainly not." "But it is so easy to be prudent. I am more than double your age, and your father had never, as you well remember the least cause to complain of me on that head."—"Oh! there is a wide difference between our cases. My father was young when he married you, and you in your turn had no cause to complain of him; but for my part you know what sort of a husband I have. In short, I must have some one to make me amends."

"Have you fixed upon the particular person?"—"Assuredly. For some time, our chaplain has made love to me. It is him whom I shall accept for a lover."—"What! a priest, daughter?"—"Yes, madam, I will not have a knight to come, carry off my jewels, pawn them, and, then, publishing my weakness, make me a publick jest."—"My dear girl, in the name of God, avoid, reproach; take care that you do not rush upon ruin, but follow the advice of and example of your mother; yet if you will not be brought back to reason, let me prevail upon you at least to make a third trial. The menance of your husband has given me, I confess, great alarm, and I cannot drive some unlucky presages from my mind. You are not aware, daughter, how terrible an old man's resentment is."—"Well mother, next Thursday being Christmas day, my husband is then to hold a plenary court. At his own table, and in the very face of all his guests, will I again try his patience, since you require it. But remember after this experiment not to insist upon another, for it positively shall be the last."—"Pray to God, that you may not have reason to repent it."

Christmas being come, all the baron's vassels, together with a great number of ladies were invited to the festival. At dinner, whilst they were at the first course, as the baron had just carved the meat, the wife, who was eating out of the same dish with the seneschal, entangles the keys hanging at her waist to the fringe of the table cloth. She afterward gets up, as if to go out of the room, when she drags with her table-cloth, plates, dishes, and every thing to the ground. The company cry out, and the enraged husband darts a glance of lightning at her. "Alas my lord, I am extremely sorry at this accident, but see, it was not owing to any aukwardness of mine." In saying this she endeavours to disentangle the keys from the table cloth, and with all the symptoms of violent anger, tears the fringe entirely off.

The barron had still resolution to contain himself, he did not shew the least ill humour, or betray any marks of vexation, but did no more than order another course to be served up. In a minute all was set right, the company took their seats, and the entertainment seemed as if it had been rather enlivened than crossed by the accident.

During supper the old gentleman assumed the same air of satisfaction; but the next morning, before his wife was up, he entered her chamber with a surgeon. "Madam," said he, addressing himself to her, "you had before played two tricks upon me, and I was fully enough to excuse them, and this no doubt, encouraged you to have recourse to the same practice. You yesterday indulged your third frolick, but I shall take care it shall be the last. I know the cause of the petulence. You have some vicious blood in your veins; we must see and have it drawn off." He then orders the surgeon to do the business. She getting up, sees what that ill-looking man wants with her, and when informed what he was sent for, declares in a peremptory tone that she is not indisposed, and will not be blooded. But the husband still more peremptory, draws his sword, and obliges her to submit. They then bandage both her arms, pierce a vain in each, and let the blood run till she faints, after which they put her to bed.

Her senses no sooner returned than she sends for her mother. The good woman arrives, and finds her daughter as pale as death, and so feeble she had scarcely power to speak. "Well daughter, are you still disposed to have a gallant?"—"Ah, never, mother, never!"—"I warned you of the consequences, and wish you had spared yourself this lesson. I congratulate, you however, on having gone no farther than the proof, for had you played a trick with the chaplain, the bleeding might have been worse."

From the POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

Of the enormous BONES found in America.

BETWEEN thirty and forty year ago, at a salt lick near the banks of the Ohio, the remains of several skeletons were discovered, which demonstrate the former existence of animals very far surpassing in size any at present known. There is now in the museum at Yale College, teeth of a monstrous magnitude, sent thither from Moskingum by the late General Parsons. The one the writer of this account saw, was upwards of 15 inches in circumference, and including its fangs, 12 or 15 inches in length.

In the year 1783, as a labourer was ditching a bog meadow belonging to a clergyman at Little-Britain Ulster county, he found a mass of bones, not two feet beneath the surface of the ground, of the same kind probably with those observed at the Ohio: They were of a black colour, but very hard and the shape perfect. A German Physician, then with the British army at New-York just before his departure, procured and took them all to Europe. Gentlemen of the first character in this country saw them, and declared that they were astonishingly large: The thigh bone, in particular, a gentleman measured, and found it 35 inches in girth.

It is impossible to arrive to the knowledge of the magnitude of an animal from an imperfect skeleton; but no one can hesitate supposing, that the most gigantick quadrupeds at present known, are mere pygmies, compared to some of the former tenants of our western world; but of these perhaps nothing more will ever be discovered than the memorials above related, and the following tradition existing among the natives. It is given in the very terms of a Shawanese Indian, to shew that the impression has been most forcible.

"Ten thousand moons ago, when nought but gloomy forests covered this land of the sleeping sun—long before the pale men, with thunder and fire at their command, rushed on the wings of the wind to ruin this garden of nature; when nought but the untamed wanderers of the woods, and men as unrestrained as they, were the lords, of the soil; a race of animals were in being, huge as the frowning precipice, cruel as the panther, swift as the decending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night. The pines crashed beneath their feet, and the lake shrunk when they slaked their thirst: The forceful javelin in vain was hurl'd, and the barbed arrow fell harmless from their sides. Forests were laid waste at a meal—the groans of expiring animals were every where heard; whole villages, inhabited by men, were destroyed in a moment. The cry of universal distress extended even to the region of peace in the west, and the good spirit interposed to save the unhappy. The forked lightning gleamed all around, and loudest thunder rocked the globe. The bolts of Heaven were hurled upon the cruel destroyers, alone, and the mountains echoed with the bellowings of death, All were killed except one male, the fiercest of the race, and him even the artillery of the skies assailed in vain. The red lightning scathed the lofty firs, and rived the knotty oaks, but only glanced upon the enraged monster. At length, maddened with fury, he leaped over the waves of the west at a bound, & this moment reigns the uncontrolled monarch of the wilderness, in despite of even omnipotence itself."

NATURAL HISTORY.

New and curious Anecdotes and Observations in Natural History; by the Reverend GILBERT WHITE, A. M.

The Social Attachments of ANIMALS.

THERE is a wonderful spirit of sociability in the brute creation, independent of sexual attachment; the congregating of gregarious birds in the winter is a remarkable instance.

Many horses, though quiet with company, will not stay one minute in a field by themselves—the strongest fences cannot restrain them. My neighbour's horse will not only not stay by himself abroad, but will not bear to be left alone in a strange stable, without discov-

ting the utmost impatience, and endeavouring to break the rack with his forefeet. He has been known to leap out of a stable window, after company; and yet in other respects is remarkably quiet. Oxen neglect the finest pasture that is not recommended by society. It would be needless to instance in sheep, which constantly flock together.

But this propensity seems not to be confined to animals of the same species; for I know a doe, still alive, that was brought up from a little fawn, with a dairy of cows—with them it goes to the fields, and with them it returns to the yard. The dogs of the house take no notice of this deer, being used to her; but if strange dogs come by, a chase ensues; while the master smiles to see his favourite securely leading her pursuers over hedge, or gate, or stile, until she returns to the cows, who with fierce lowing and menacing horns drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.

Even great disparity of kind and size does not always prevent social advances and mutual fellowship. For a very intelligent and observant person has assured me, that in the former part of his life, keeping but one horse, he happened also to have but one solitary hen. These two incongruous animals spent much of their time together in a lonely orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. By degrees an apparent regard began to take place between these two sequestered individuals. The fowl would approach the quadruped with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs; while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion. Thus, by mutual good offices, each seemed to console the vacant hours of the other.

SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to WILLIAM SHEPHARD, and DAVID SEXTON, Esq'rs. to enumerate—1790

Towns.	Families.	Free white Males of 16 yrs. & upw.	Ditto males under 16 yrs	Free white Females.	Other free Persons.	Total inhabitants.
Northampton.	259	498	341	769	18	1626
Eastampton.	77	127	108	221	1	457
Southampton.	135	226	178	418	7	829
Westampton.	102	163	185	333	2	683
West-Springfield,	384	630	525	1160	52	2367
Hatfield.	110	199	147	343	14	703
Greenfield.	240	391	390	714	3	1498
Westfield.	348	546	565	1055	58	2224
Whately.	130	184	199	352	1	736
Williamsburgh,	173	258	261	520	10	1039
Granville,	334	496	501	969	13	1979
Colrain,	245	348	371	687	11	1417
Worthington,	188	287	277	550	5	1114
Goshen,	103	161	185	327	8	673
Shelburne,	184	300	273	598	12	1183
Conway,	321	500	558	1019	13	2090
Blanford,	239	345	370	703	8	1426
Bernardston,	108	176	172	343	0	691
Leyden,	155	208	301	480	2	991
Charlemont,	110	166	173	326	0	665
Chester,	187	285	300	524	7	1116
Chesterfield,	190	283	317	581	2	1183
Ashfield,	261	354	369	735	1	1458
Southwick,	148	216	217	397	12	843
Norwich,	129	187	199	352	4	738
Montgomery,	74	110	116	221	2	449
Cummington,	148	237	212	419	5	883
Plainfield,	85	109	120	224	5	458
Middlefield,	101	155	173	280	0	508
Buckland,	124	165	191	363	0	719
Rowe,	79	119	122	202	0	443
Heath,	58	86	105	188	0	379
Plantation, No. 7,	90	134	156	249	0	583
Amherst,	183	335	287	609	2	1233
Belchertown,	240	370	396	713	6	1485
Brimfield,	178	318	309	582	2	1211
Deerfield,	191	354	306	646	24	1330
Greenwich,	174	271	265	504	5	1045
Granby,	100	164	154	276	2	593
Hadley,	143	240	187	436	19	882
Holland,	66	115	97	204	12	428
Leveret,	87	126	129	268	1	524
Longmeadow,	126	200	182	356	6	744
Ludlow,	94	134	158	266	2	560
Montague,	154	236	217	451	2	906
Monson,	194	336	324	653	18	1331
Northfield,	122	224	224	415	5	968
Newsalem,	261	390	387	765	1	1543
Orange.	122	186	203	395	0	784
Pelham,	159	246	277	517	0	1040
Palmer,	125	215	186	396	12	809
Sunderland,	74	123	101	237	1	462
Shutesbury,	117	160	196	315	3	674
South-Hadley,	118	209	181	359	10	759
Springfield,	266	415	359	787	13	1574
Southbrimfield,	99	144	171	291	0	606
Warwick,	179	279	308	657	2	1246
Wendell,	80	130	147	242	0	519
Ware,	116	189	205	378	1	773
Wilbraham,	230	382	393	755	25	1555
Total.	9017	15140	15026	29205	450	59711

There is, in the above Division, 9181 Dwelling-Houses.—The Males of 16 years and upwards, exceed those under 16, 141—and the whole number of Males, exceed the Females 1071.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

A Correspondent remarks that much has been said by philosophers upon the principal on which smoke ascends in Chimneys, and many schemes proposed for the construction of chimneys so as always to prevent smoking rooms. There is however no difficulty in discovering the cause or preventing the evil of smoky rooms. All that is wanted is to create a sufficient draft of air from the room into the chimney, and this can always be effected by contracting the mouth or opening of the chimney into a small size. In general it is sufficient to contract the chimney, by the back within a few inches of the mantle piece; and it is worthy of remark that most chimnies are made too deep. Deep chimneys keep the heat from the room—it requires almost double the quantity of wood to warm a room with our common deep chimneys, which would be necessary in a shallow chimney.

If every other remedy for smoaking rooms should fail, there is one that is infallible; which is to contract the mouth of the chimney by lowering the breast. If, in chimneys already built, the mantle piece is too high, a strip of sheet iron or tin may be placed below it, so as to lessen the mouth of the chimney, and increase the draft. This will be effectual, if placed so as to be tight, on the top and at the ends. In some instances, where the whole construction of the chimney is bad, it would be necessary to bring the plate very low, in order to create a draft sufficient to prevent the smoke from coming into the room; and in these cases, the plate should be movable, so as to be raised and lowered at pleasure. When the fire is brisk, the plate may be raised, the draft of almost any chimney being then sufficient to convey all the smoke. When the fire is dull or wood newly laid on, the plate might be lowered so as to contract the mouth of the chimney to a small size.

In contemplating this subject, I am led to wonder that this remedy for smoke has not been wrought into the building of houses. It is certainly very easy to fix a plate of sheet iron in front of the breast of the chimney between the chimney and the cieling, so as to be raised out of sight, or be let down 12 or 18 inches at pleasure, by means of notches in a bar of iron or piece of wood at each end. The expense is trifling—if the chimney should not smoke, a trifle is lost; if it should, the remedy is certain.

Stoves have been much sought after of late; but the fire in a stove is so much less agreeable, that the rage for them is over. It is therefore necessary to perfect the construction of chimneys, in which perfection, the certain prevention of smoke is a capital article. The modern size and shape of chimneys are improvements; but a front plate should be added; and for saving wood, the back of the chimney should be brought much nearer to the breast. Half the heat of fire, in many of our deep chimneys is lost; which in a shallow chimney, would be thrown into the room. The danger of fire need not be encreased, for it would be necessary and easy to enlarge the hearth in proportion.

A HINT.

Hartford, Nov. 20th, 1790.

LONDON, September 21.

Accounts from Brussels as late as Sept. 1st. mention an engagement between the Patriotic army and the Austrians, in which the Austrian general Bleckem had been killed, besides 150 of their men, and 54 taken prisoners. The Austrians, however in their turns have taken a whole battery at Andonnes from the patriotic troops.—Other accounts say that in this engagement the Austrians lost 500 men.

Brussels, Sept. 8th. Notwithstanding the general despondency and distress which impends over our political affairs, Congress has resolved to use the desperate means best suited to the case. In short it was determined on the 25th inst. after a full meeting, and an adjourned debate of fifteen hours, "to defend the United Belgic provinces against any attempt of the House of Austria to reconquer them."

It was then decided that the first measures to be taken toward this object, should be to assemble all the forces in the service of the States, and endeavour to reconquer the country of Luxemburg. General Vander Noot is appointed to head the corps of volunteers, and the country people attached to the States, who are to serve in this important expedition; this resolution is considered as the last effort of an expiring cause.

The King of Hungary has determined to negociate with his Belgic provinces sword in hand, and has accordingly dispatched 39,417 men from the grand army in Moravia, who began their march about the 11th of August. These troops are expected from Luxemberg about the 20th of September, and towards the middle of October it is thought that the whole force to be sent against the Netherlands will be united.

Liverpool, September 20. The following extraordinary circumstance is a fact, the truth of which any person may know who will take the trouble of enquiring at the house in question. The mistress of the public house in St. George's fields, known by the name of the Three Stags, some few evenings since fell into a sort of slumber or reverie, as she was sitting in the bar. Her friends and others observed her as she rested her head upon her arm, and apparently in a sound sleep. In about an hour she awoke, and communicated to her friends a dream or vision which she had, to this extraordinary effect: "That she saw herself enter a room where she was sitting; that she got up from her seat and spoke to her second self, at the same time taking the figure by the hand, which resembled her in every particular as perfectly as she had ever beheld her own person in a mirror." The impression which this made upon her mind was so strong, that her friends could not convince her that it was nothing more than a vision or phantasy of the mind. Whether it was her *ridal* *(realy image)* or not, we shall not attempt to say; but certain it is that the next morning after eating her breakfast, she was taken ill and expired in a quarter of an hour. It appears this woman was a real philosopher—she knew herself.—[*An excellent story for old women.*]

Two lieutenants, one in the army, the other in the navy met a few weeks ago at a tavern in Portsmouth After some familiar conversation on their respective professions, each relating, or perhaps boasting of what he had seen; the red-coated hero put his hand in his pocket, and taking out his pocket-book, said, I will now shew you what you have not seen since the conclusion of the last war, and immediately produced a bank note for twenty pounds. Very good, says the other; here is such a sight as you never saw in your life (taking a piece of paper from his side pocket) here's a taylor's bill with a receipt to it.

PARIS, September 24.
FUNERAL CEREMONY.

We have already mentioned some funeral ceremonies at Strasburg, and in other towns, to the memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives at Nancy, in support of the Revolution. Singular ceremonies have taken place at Baugency, at Vienna, at Grenoble, at Rouen, &c. in honour of those departed patriots.

On the 20th instant; this last duty was discharged by the citizens of Paris, on the Champ de la Federation. All the 60 battalions, the Parisian Cavalry, the Corps of Veteran Troops, the Dauphin's Company and the National Guards of the municipalities in the vicinity of Paris, met at 11 o'clock, on the Champ de la Federation, with colours flying and drums beating.

The drums were muffled with black—the colours and standards were surmounted with crapes, and trumpets en four diens—A deputation of the Municipality, with the Mayor at the head of it, escorted by the Guard of the Hotel de Ville, also assisted at the ceremony. Another from the National Assembly was also present, at the joint invitation of the regular troops, and of the National Guards, and occupied the first rows of seats under the gallery, opposite to the Military School.

Three hundred thousand persons witnessed the solemn ceremony, in awful silence. Mass was celebrated by M. St. Martin. Afterwards the deputies of the National Assembly approached the altar, which was placed at the foot of the Mausoleum, surrounded with cyphers, funeral torches, and the young men of the National Guards. They walked round the altar, and sprinkled the tomb with holy water.

The following Inscriptions were engraved on the four sides of the tomb.

On the first—"To the Manes of those brave Warriors, who died at Nancy, on the 31st of August, 1790—in Defence of the Constitution."

On the second—"Tremble ye enemies of your Country, their example is all powerful."

On the third—"Marble and Brass shall perish, but their Glory, and the Empire of Liberty are eternal."

On the fourth—"here they had sworn to be faithful to the Nation, to the Law and to the King."

The immense multitudes, penetrated with the most heartfelt grief—quitted the mournful scene in solemn order—impressed with an indeliable remembrance of the awful ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

On Saturday last, at eleven o'clock, A. M. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United American States, with his Lady and Family, arrived in this city.

The accounts of French affairs which have been recently laid before the public, are so vague, so extravagant, and so contradictory, that it is very difficult to form any definite ideas of their real situation. The English statements of the excesses which may have taken place, from former examples, we may suppose are exaggerated. On the other hand, the enthusiastic admirers of the proceedings of the National Assembly, as is very natural, may think too lightly of the uneasiness which prevail, and may attempt to diminish the real magnitude of the outrages committed in the provinces. The friends of the French Revolution, and such as every patriot American must however feel alarmed for the cloud which is impending at the present moment, in the form of paper money.

Translated extract of a letter from one of the French Emigrants to Sciota, dated Crique des Buffaloes, on the Ohio, October 20.

"An accident having happened to one of our boats, we have put into a small creek, on the east side of this great river, to repair the damage. I am now writing on the stump of a tree we have just cut down, so that you will not look for elegance or fine sentiments in this short letter, which I send you by a young man, a native of Pennsylvania, who is going into New-Jersey. We travelled by short days journeys to the place of embarkation, and cannot say much in favour of the manners of the inhabitants on the road by which we passed, a very few, excepted, who paid some attention to us, and sold the productions of their farms at a reasonable rate; as to others, they took every advantage, and frequently imposed upon us in the most shameful manner, demanding three or four prices for the casual refreshments of which we and our little ones had occasion. We hope soon to arrive at our new territory, where we shall find things in their original state, such, as God made them, and not perverted by the hand of ungrateful man.

"To some, these surrounding woods might appear frightful desarts; to me they are the paradise of nature, waiting to be cultivated by the hand of urbanity and civilization, not by mere savage sons of the earth, whose ideas and manners are, if possible more wild and uncultivated than the bears and wolves that alarm us with their nocturnal gruntings and howlings. What happiness do I anticipate in those sequestered solitudes to which I am hastening—there are no hosts of greedy priests, to devour the gleanings of the needy; no fear of blood to wade through in order to recover lost liberty—there all is quiet, and the savages themselves shall soon be taught the art of cultivating the earth, refinement of manners, and the duties of genuine devotion. Under this free and enlightened dominion the unfortunate and oppressed of our nation shall ever find an asylum; their language and customs will here be preserved in their original purity for ages to come, and France shall find herself renovated in the western world, without being disgraced by the frippery of kings, or seeing her best blood wasted in gratifying the ambition of knaves and sycophants.—The weather is already cold, my hand is benumbed, and our little temporary cabin is so full of smoke, that I dare not venture in—so I bid you adieu; to-morrow we pursue our rout, and hope to be fixed in comfortable houses before the 25th of December."

"It seems almost useless (says a French paper) to go about to prove what is in itself an incontrovertible truth, that the earth, however barren the soil, always becomes fruitful under the hands of free labourers, but is as constantly cursed with sterility, or at least degenerates considerably, if cultivated by those who are bound to it by the chain of slavery. Let us take a view of the most famous regions of our globe; and we shall constantly see that fertility and abundance increases and decreases with the degree of liberty. Egypt, that nurse of arts, which even to this day groans beneath the weight of those stupendous monuments, that prove beyond a doubt, its former incredible population—the country wherein Herodotus, in his time reckoned up no less than twenty thousand cities—is not this fine country become a hideous desert since despotism has smitten upon it with her scepture of iron! Greece, whose smiling vallies and golden plains were so charmingly described by her poets; this fertile mother of so many powerful republics, in its present state of subjugation offers nothing to the view of the disappointed traveller but a succession of ruins, solitary plains over-run with bushes, inhospitable marshes, and a few wretched hamlets. What has become of Italy, that queen of the universe, since her dastardly race of priests have subjected the soil to their reign of superstition and cruelty—Italy, of which it was said by Pliny, that she was proud to see her lands cultivated by the hands of those very men that had merited the honours of triumph: and which, being of inconceivable fertility, yielded the fruits of the earth in a magnificent abundance! But was it not the hands of freemen that have changed the marshes of Holland into fertile meadows and flourishing towns—that have covered the rocks and frozen mountains of Switzerland with pastures, fields and orchards!—And does not America also, peopled by Europeans, afford us a view of fertility and riches, in an exact proportion as her cultivators are more or less subjected to arbitrary or superstitious laws? And is it possible that those colonies which produce sugar and coffee are the only ones which refuse to be fertilized, except by the sweat of unfortunate slaves? If Nature does in no instance permit a man to enslave his fellow creature, it must follow; that when her laws are transgressed in this respect, the revenges the insult, by yielding her riches in abundance only to those, who know how to respect, the sacred rights of man.

NORTHAMPTON, December 15.

DIED]—On Saturday last, Mrs. Rachel Barnard, wife of Mr. Abner Barnard of this town, in the 61st year of her Age. In Mrs. Barnard were concentred the various virtues of a loving and obliging wife, of a kind and tender parent, and of a sincere and faithful friend; to her neighbours she was openhearted and bountyful; compassionate to the poor, the widow and the fatherless; she was ever ready to extend the arm of benevolence to relieve their wants: through life she sustained the character of a good christian and at her death exhibited a rational hope of receiving the rewards of a virtuous and well spent life.

∴ The Members of the society in Northampton, for detecting Theives and bringing them to Punishment, are requested to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. ELISHA LYMAN, on Tuesday evening of the 21st of December current, at six of the clock.

Levi Shephard,

Has just received a general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS

he usually has for sale.—He continues the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and is enlarging his works;—he is therefore desirous that every person who wishes well to the manufactures of their country, (and all those likewise who have made contracts for flax) would dress their flax in the best manner, and give said Shephard the offer of what they have to part with, who will give them such pay as will be to their satisfaction.

CASH given for BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS, by said Shephard.

December 1790.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has just received a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—which he will dispose of on very moderate terms—He continues to take most kinds of Country Produce.

Eastampton, Dec. 16, 1790.

N. BLAKE & Co.

WILL pay Cash for ASHES if delivered at the Potash Manufactory in Northampton, any time this winter. They will likewise pay cash for Good well Dryed and cleansed Hops, if delivered at their store in Northampton any time previous to the 22nd of the pr. st month.

Dec. 15, 1790.

FRESH GOODS.

Spencer Whiting,

Has just received, and now opening for Sale, at his Store in Worthington, an extensive assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to dispose of on the most liberal terms.—Among which are the following articles, viz.—

LONDON brown, ash, blue, drab, green, & scarlet Broad Cloths.
Velvets,
Thicksetts,
Corduroys,
Royal Rib,
Satinets,
Lastings,
Fustian and Jean,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Anteloon,
Tabboreens,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Wildbore,
Coatings,
Ratteens,
Baizes,
An assortment of Linens,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
A great variety of Shawls.
Lawns,
Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs,
Muslins,
Figur'd and plain Gauzes,
Black and white Millinet,
Black Lace,
Dutch do.
Single and double Sattins,
Modes,
Sarsnet,
Tiffany,
Romal and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cotton and linen, do.
Black Russel,
Callimanco,
Silk Crape,
Poplin & Bird's Eye Stuffs,
An assortment of Vest Patterns,
Silk and Worsted Mitts,
Leather Gloves,
Men's linen and worsted Hose,
Marseilles Quilting,
Check Furniture,
Men's & women's Shoe's,
Ribbons, Taste, Galoons,
Silk and Twist,
Buckram,
Buttons of all kinds,
Block-tin Teapots,
An assortment of Pewter,
Pins and Needles,
A general assortment of Hard & Hollow Ware,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Bibles, Spelling Books, Primers, Almanacks, Writing-Paper, & Ink-Powder,
West-India and New-England Rum,
Brandy and Gins,
Sugars,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon,
Ginger,
Allum and Copperas,
Indigo,
Chalk,
Spirits of Turpentine by the quantity,
Saddle and Sole Leather,
Snuff and Tobacco,—with a great variety of other articles.

GRAIN of all kinds, Flax, Tow Cloth, old Pewter, Bees-Wax, Furs, Pork, Butter, and almost any kind of Country Produce, received in payment for any of the above articles.

N. B. Cash paid for SALTS of LYE.

Worthington, Dec. 10, 1790.

Wanted,

A Few Cords of White Oak and Hemlock BARK; for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Dec. 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands lying in the town of Conway, in the County of Hampshire, that their several lots are taxed in tax No. 1 and No. 2. and also town & Minister taxes for 1782, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, to State, Town and Minister, as follows:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lot No. 46 laid to Noah Baker,	1	2	3	3
Lot No. 91 laid to Col. Hinsdale,	1	8	4	1
Lot. No. 83 laid to J. Athertons heirs	0	4	5	0
Non-resident land formerly belonging to Shelburne.				
Lot No. 40 44 & 75 owned by J. Barnard,	3	7	1	2
Lot No. 70 owned by Nathan Catlin,	0	8	2	1
Lot No. 65 owned by Col. E. Hinsdale,	0	16	11	3
Lot No. 1 laid to Nathaniel Hawks,	0	0	4	3
Lot No. 3 laid to Thomas Childs,	0	2	6	1
Lot No. 6 laid to Thomas Well's 2d heirs,	0	0	8	3
Lot No. 17 laid to Samuel Belding,	0	8	1	0
Lot No. 18 laid to J. Atherton's heirs,	0	8	1	0
Lot No. 19 laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0	8	6	1
Lot. No. 20 laid to Capt. T. French	0	11	10	2
Lot No. 21 laid to Samuel Allen's heirs,	0	0	4	3
Lot No. 22 laid to Joseph & Seth Catlin,	0	7	7	1
Lot No. 23 laid to Oliver Root,	0	5	9	0
Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nims' heirs,	0	0	9	6
Lot No. 25 laid to D. & Asa Childs' heirs,	0	0	9	0
The following are taxes that were assessed in the years 1778 & 1779, State, Town and Minister, consolidated into silver as follows, viz:				
Lot No. 33 laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	1	3	6	3
Lot No. 34 laid to Samuel Barnard Esq.	0	4	1	3
Lot No. 30 laid to Mary Wells,	1	13	5	0
Lot No. 64 laid to J. Catlin, own'd by Seth,	0	2	6	0

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday, the tenth day of January next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. AARON BILLINGS in Conway, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ROBERT HAMILTON, Collector.

Conway December 1, 1790.

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

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, December 10, 1790.

The POWER *of* INNOCENCE.
A TRUE STORY.

WHEN first the nuptial state we prove,
We live the happy live of love:
But when familiar charms no more
Inspire the bliss they gave before;
Each less delighting, less is lov'd,
First this, then that, is disapproved:
Complacence flies, neglect succeeds;
Neglect disdain and hatred breeds.

'Twas thus a pair, who long time prov'd,
The joys to love and be belov'd,
At length fell out for trifling things;
From trifling, anger mostly springs.—
The wish to please forsook each breast,
Love's throne by basest rage possess'd—
Resolv'd to part—they'd meet no more—
Enough—The chariot's at the door.—
The mansion was my lady's own—
Sir John resolv'd to live in town;
Writings were drawn; each cause agreed;
Both vow'd they'd ne'er recall the deed.
The chariot waits.—Why this delay?
The sequel shall the cause display.
One lovely girl this lady bore,
Dear pledge of joys she tastes no more:
The father's, mother's darling she,
Now lisp'd and prattled on each knee.—
Sir John, when rising to depart,
Turn'd to the darling of his heart,
And cry'd with ardour in his eye,
"Come *Betsey*, bid Mamma good bye."
The lady, trembling, answer'd, "No,
"Go, kiss Papa, my *Betsey*, go."
"The child shall live with me," she cry'd;
"The child shall choose," Sir John reply'd.
Poor *Betsey* look'd at each by turns;
And each the starting tear discerns:
My lady asks with doubt and fear,
"Will you not live with me, my dear?"
"Yes," half resolv'd, reply'd the child,
And half suppress'd her tears, she smil'd.
"Come *Betsey*," cry'd Sir John, "you'll go,
"And live with dear Papa, I know."
"Yes," *Betsey* cry'd.—The lady then,
Address'd the wondering child again.
"The time to live with both is o'er;
"This day we part to meet no more:
"Choose then"—Here grief o'er flow'd her breast,
And tears burst out, too long suppress'd.—
The child, whose tears and chiding join'd,
Suppos'd Papa displeas'd, unkind;
And try'd with all her little skill,
To soothe his soft relenting will:
"Do," cry'd the lisper, "Papa! do
"Love dear Mamma! Mamma loves you!"
Subdu'd, the source of manly pride;
No more his looks his heart belied;
The tender transport forc'd its way;
They both confess'd each other's sway;
And prompted by the social smart,
Breast rush'd to breast, and heart to heart;
Each clasp'd their *Betsey*, o'er and o'er;
And Tom drove empty from the door.

Ye that have passions for a tear,
Give nature vent, and drop it here.

Anecdote of the late Judge WILLIS.

DURING a trial on the Western circuit, five years since, a witness made use of the word *likewise* very frequently in the course of his examination. His Lordship pettishly told him, he did not, he believed, know the meaning of the word *likewise*. "Yes, I do," says the witness, "Please your Lordship, for I remember your Lordship's father, who I believe was a Judge." "Right, fellow," says old Willis. "Yes, my Lord," answered the witness, "and your are a judge *also*; but you are not LIKE—WISE." The whole court, it is needless to say, were in a roar of laughter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several states, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

HOLY BIBLE.

Printing-Office, Worcester, October 1, 1790.

MR. THOMAS most respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that his Edition of the LARGE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE, is now committed to the Press, and will be carried on with all the dispatch that the nature of the work will permit.

The many discouragements he had met with in getting forward with this large, extensive and important undertaking he finds have principally arisen from people in general being unacquainted with the Real size of a Royal Quarto Bible—many suppose that there is no difference in the size and quality of Quarto Bibles; whereas, there are Quarto Bibles of many sizes and qualities, as Duodecimos, Octavos and folios. The Edition he proposed to print, and is now printing, is of the largest kind of Quartos, and of the first quality; and the British Editions are commonly sold in this and the other States at *Eight Dollars* each—his Edition is to be but *Seven Dollars*, and warranted that they shall be at least equally as good—smaller quarto Bibles are sold from 10*s* to 24*s*. each.

He begs all such as have been discouraged from subscribing, from an idea that the work would be high priced, to make themselves acquainted with the various sizes and prices of Bibles and they will soon perceive their mistake. He is confident that when the real size of the edition is known, that every objection as to the price will be removed, and that it will actually be found to be cheaper than any Edition of its size and quality now selling on this Continent—he pledges himself that it shall be so.

In full assurance, when the facts are known, that he shall be encouraged, he is now proceeding with the work:—He requests that the Reverend Clergy would examine into the truth of his assertions, and undeceive such as have formed a wrong opinion as to the size, quality and price:—He wishes for a continuance of their exertions, now the work is in the Press, to obtain subscribers—such as have not returned the Subscription Paper will be pleased to do it by the first day of June next—Those *who have returned* their papers, and are disposed to make another trial, will be again furnished with specimens, on giving information to their, and the Public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

PRODUCE is plenty.

Pay your Debts and save Cost.

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

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

Northampton, Nov. 1790.

Wright and Stoddard,

Have just received a large and general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suited to the season, which they are now selling, at their store opposite the meeting-house in Northampton, as cheap for Cash as at any store in this county;—at which place their friends and customers may depend on the same terms for Produce as they have formerly experienced, and the smallest favour most readily acknowledged.

November 24, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 6th of Sept. last, a pale red yearling STEAR, marked with a half crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH PARKS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1790.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a black stone HORSE, of the French breed, with a star in the forehead, one hind foot white, has a short mane, a small piece cut out of his right ear, supposed to have been done when young, between 13 and 14 hands high. Whoever will secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse to the owner, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and for the horse only, Three Dollars, and all necessary charges paid, by JONATHAN FELT.

West-Springfield, Nov. 26, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red lined STEAR a year old last spring, with a crop in the off ear, and two slits on the upper side of the same: also, one red HEIFER, year old past, with no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1790.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE SEVENTH.

SCHEME

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

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8586
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before THURSDAY the 13th of January next.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Boston, Dec. 2, 1790.

FURRS.

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

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1790.

Sleigh Bells & Harness Buckles.

Also, all kinds of

Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,

Plated, do.—Pinchback, do. &c.—Crucibles—Chapes and Tongues, and all kinds of work in the Goldsmith's Business, may be had of the subscriber,—who wants to purchase old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which good pay will be made.—He also wants an Apprentice at the above business.—Enquire of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Dec. 8, 1790.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the house of Mr. Jonathan Clap, innholder in Easthampton, in Thursday the 23d day of December inst. at one o'clock P. M. a piece or pieces of LAND, belonging to said district of Easthampton, containing 50 acres, being part of the original forty rod highway, that lies between Easthampton meeting-house and Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's farm, adjoining on the west end of the mountain division.

DAVID LYMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

Easthampton, December 6, 1790.

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

ISAIAH BROWN.

Whately, December 2, 1790. (p)

STRARED or Stolen from the subscriber, the 22d of Sept. last, a dark brown MARE, with a sorrel horse COLT—the mare a natural trotter, mane lies on bothsides of the neck, large mane and tail, three years old past—the colt has a star in the forehead, paces and canters, was folded in July last. Whoever will take up said Mare and Colt, and return them to the subscriber in Worthington, shall have Three Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid, by

SYLVANUS PARSONS.

Worthington, Dec. 3, 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper; Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the Hampshire Gazette, are called upon once more in this way, to make payment—Those indebted and have discontinued receiving the papers, are informed, that a speedy settlement will prevent their accounts being lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect.—Those indebted for *ADVERTISING* are also called upon to make payment.—

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 225.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The singular Adventures and most atrocious scenes of Villany, exhibited in the following NARRATIVE, *will probably afford Entertainment for a great number of our Readers.*

Sketches of the Life of JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, *a Negro, who was executed at New-Haven, on the 20th day of October, 1790, for a Rape, committed on the 26th day of May last.*

I JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, was born on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1758, in the house of Samuel Mifflin, Esq. of Philadelphia, my father, Fling Mountain, is a Molatto, and now lives at Philadelphia. My mother is a Negro and was a slave till she was twenty-one years of age.—She now lives at Reading, in Pennsylvania.

The first seventeen years of my life were spent in Mr. Mifflin's family.—As a servant in the house I acquired the reputation of unusual sprightliness and activity. My master was industrious to instruct me in the Presbyterian religion which he professed, teach me to read and write, and impress my mind with sentiments of virtue. How grossly these opportunities have been neglected, the following story will too fully evince.

In the 17th year of my age, on the 17th of March 1775, with my master's consent, I entered, on board the ship Chalkley, commanded by Joseph Spain, and owned by Mess'rs James and Drinker of Philadelphia, and on the 20th of May following we arrived in the Downs. I soon quitted the vessel, and in four days was strolling the streets of London in quest of amusement. In this situation, the public will easily conceive, I could not long remain an idle spectator. It will not be suprizing to find me speedily initiated in practices disgraceful to human nature, and destructive of every moral virtue. Unfortunately for me, a scene began to open which will close only in the shadow of death.

One day, at an ale-house in London, I accidentally became acquainted with one Francis Hyde, originally from Middlesex, and one Thomas Wilson, of Straffordshire in England. They were travelling the country, with a hand organ and various other musical instruments, pretending to great art in numerous performances, and really possessing surprizing knowledge in every species of juggling. This was their employment in the day time, for the purpose of executing more effectually the principal business of their lives, viz. highway robbery. They soon found me susceptable of almost any impressions, and neither incapable of, nor averse to, becoming a companion in their iniquity. We all sat out from London about 8 o'clock in the evening after I had joined them, each armed with a hanger and a brace of pistols. We had also suitable dresses and a dark lanthorn. Our landlord, who kept tavern at the sign of a black horse, at Charing-cross, furnished us with every thing requisite for the expedition. His name was William Humphreys. The plan this evening was to attack the mail-coach, which would start at 12 o'clock, at night, from the ship tavern, between Woolwich and Graves-end, about 9 miles from London.

We were on the spot at the hour agreed upon, and disguised ourselves for the adventure. Hyde and Wilson were dressed in white frocks and boots, with their faces painted yellow to resemble Mulattoes. Mountain was dressed in the same manner, with the addition of a large tail wig, white gloves and a black mask over his face. When the stage arrived, I started, and caught the leading horses by their bridles, while Hyde and Wilson each presented a brace of pistols in at the coach window, and demanded of the passengers their money. There were four gentlemen and one lady in the coach. They denied having any money. Wilson said, "Deliver or death." They gave us a bank note of 50l. one other of 20l. and about 60 guineas in cash. We then retired to an unfrequented place, shifted our dresses, and prepared to prosecute our journey to Chatham in the county of Kent.

In the day time, Hyde and Wilson commonly played upon their instruments, and performed various feats of slight of hand, as tho' that was their sole occupation. We were also very particular in making observations upon all travellers, to learn if they might be *touched*; (for that was our word for *robbed*.)

In four days after the former robbery, we met a Capt. Hill at the foot of Rochester brige near Chatham —He was a captain of the mariners, and we had seen him in the day time at Brumpton barracks, about half a mile from the bride. We walked directly before his horse. Wilson asked him the time of night. He made no reply. Hyde then caught the bridle. I, his left hand, and Wilson presented a pistol to his breast, & said "Deliver, or death." He assured us that he had no money worth taking. Wilson said, "then give us your watch," which he did. The watch was gold, and valued at 50 guineas. We then walked off about 300 rods towards Graves-end, and immediately tacked for Rochester, where we lodged at the mariner's inn. There was a great *hue and cry* for us; but the pursuers, supposing from Capt. Hill's information we had gone for Graves-end, entirely mistook our rout. The next morning we took post-chaise for London, where we arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening. Our booty was delivered to a broker whom we constantly employed. He was a Jew, and lived in St. Katherine's Row, near Tower Hill, and his name was William Moses. There were also other brokers in different parts of England, with whom we had constant communication, and who were perfectly acquainted with our modes of acquiring property. After such a jaunt we thought it adviseable to recruit ourselves by rioting on our spoils.

In a few days, it was concluded that I should go alone and attempt to "touch" some gentlemen who frequented the plays at Covent Garden; this, considering my age and inexperience, was thought rather a bold stroke. Being villain enough to attempt any thing, I did not hesitate; but posted myself agreeably to direction. My efforts, however, were wholly unsuccessful, and I returned empty. The next night I was placed at London bridge, while Hyde stood at Black-fryars, and Wilson at Westminster. At half past 11 o'clock I met a Captain Duffield, and asked him the time of night. He told me. I said, "You know my profession; deliver or death." He stepped back to strike me with his cane; I cocked my pistol, and told him to deliver instantly, or death should be his portion. He then threw me his purse, which contained about 10 guineas, and a silver watch, which was valued by our broker at 6l. Hyde, the same night, obtained about 40 guineas of Sir John Griffing. Wilson about 30 of a Mr. Burke; and each a watch, one gold, the other pinchbeck. The next day we saw advertisements, describing the robberies, and offering rewards for the perpetrators.

The next night, with little difficulty, I robbed Hugh Lindsly of 16 guineas, and a gold ring. Hyde, on the same evening, took from Lord John Cavendish about 20 guineas, and Wilson robbed William Burke of 11 guineas.

We now concluded to remain in London for a while as *gentlemen of pleasure.*—The repeated robberies had furnished us with cash in abundance, and we indulged in every species of debauchery. We gambled very deeply at dice, cards and billiards. Hide and Wilson were very expert at this business, and would almost invariably swindle a stranger out of his money.

In March 1776, we went to the city of York, about 200 miles from London. Here we continued several weeks, waiting some favourable opportunities to rob at the plays; but none presented. We went from York to New-Market, to attend the famous races which took place about the first of June. There we found Lord Gore of Richmond, and Lord Tufton of Sheffield in Yorkshire: We were much perplexed to invent the most advantageous mode of "touching" them. It was at length concluded to attack them at their lodgings, which were at an inn very large and greatly frequented by various classes of people. About 7 o'clock in the evening, while the attendants of those gentlemen were in the kitchens and stables, we entered the front door, and having bribed the porter with a few guineas, were immediately let into the room. Lord Gore and Tufton were sitting over a table at a dish of coffee, and reading newspapers. We instantly presented our pistols, and demanded their money. Lord Tufton delivered us one bank note of 100l. and three others of 50l. each, Lord Gore delivered us about 100 guineas, and two gold mourning rings. We quitted New-Market next morning, and went in the stage to York, where Wilson presented his bills for payment. Unfortunately for us, Lord Tufton, immediately after the robbery, dispatched his servant to the bank, with orders to stop those bills, if offered. The bills were accordingly stopped, and Wilson arrested, and sent to New-Market to be examined before a justice of the peace. Upon his examination he procured Hide to swear that he was riding from New-Market to York with Wilson, and that he saw him pick up a pocket book containing those bills. The coachman, having been previously bribed swore to the same fact. Upon this testimony Willson was acquited. I was not sent for as a witness at this examination, as I understood Lord Robert Manners was then in New-Market and would probably attend the trial. The reason why I did not wish to meet his Lordship's eye, was, that on the night before we left London, I made a most daring attack upon him. He was walking unarmed, near Hounslow Heath, attended by his foot-man. I met him, presented my pistol, and he gave me 75 guineas, two gold watches, and two gold rings.—Hyde and Wilson were near at hand; but they did not discover themselves, leaving me to play the hero alone.

In the latter end of June we again met at the old rendezvous in London and divided our plunder. The property which I then had on hand enabled me to live very freely for some months. My time was spent in that round of dissipation which was the necessary attendant upon so vicious a character, and which was tolerably well supported by the stock of cash in my own possession, and that of my broker.

I now resolved to quit this course of life which I had hitherto pursued with so much success. Accordingly I entered on board the brig Sally, at Cook, and made two voyages in her to Lisbon. Upon my return, after exhausting my pay, I made another voyage, in the Fanny, Capt. Sinclair, to Kingston, in Jamaica; which being finished in nine months, I again visited London, and concluded to relinquish the seafaring business for the present. At the old place of resort I became acquainted with one Haynes and Jones both of Yorkshire. They were partially initiated in the science of foot-pads. They soon proposed that I should resume my profession, and join them. My former mode of life, tho' singularly vicious, yet possessed many charms in my view. I therefore complied with their request; at the same time doubting, if they were possessed of sufficient courage and skill for companions to one who had served under experienced masters, and who considered himself at the head of the profession. Our first object was to assail Newcastle stage, which would be in Tottenham-Court road at 8 o'clock in the evening. We were on the spot in season, and Mountain addressed them thus: "My lads, 'tis a hazardous attempt—for God's sake make a bold stroke." Upon the arrival of the coach at half past 7 o'clock, four miles from London, I seized the bridles of the two foremost horses. Jones and Haynes went to the coach door, and said "deliver or death," Lord Garnick and several others were passengers: His Lordship said, "Yes, yes, I'll deliver," and instantly discharged a pistol at Jones, the contents of which entered his left shoulder: upon which he and Haynes made their escape. The coachman was then directed to "drive on"—He replied, "There is a man who yet holds the leading horses."—Lord Garnick then fired at me, but without damage; upon which I discharged my pistol at the coach, but without effect. Jones was so badly wounded, that Haynes and I were obliged to carry him into London upon our shoulders. We were soon overtaken by two highway men, who had assaulted Lord Garnick about 15 minutes before our engagement, one of whom was badly wounded. The next day we saw an advertisements offering a reward of 60 guineas for the detection of the robbers, and informing, that it was supposed three were killed. This specimen of enterprise of my new associates convinced me, that they were not adept in their *occupation*, and induced me to quit their society.

The business which now seemed most alluring to me, was that of *highway-men*. Considering myself at the head of foot-pads, I aspired for a more *honourable* employment, and therefore determined to join myself to the gang of highway men, whose rendezvous were at Broad St. Giles's, up Holborne, at the sign of the Hampshire hog, and kept by a William Harrison, a native of the Isle of Man. Harrison, was the support, the protector, and the landlord of this whole company. The horses and accoutrements were kept and furnished by him, and occasionally supplied to adventurers. He enquired my name and finding that I was Mountain who was confederate with Hyde and Wilson, he readily admited me to the fraternity. He asked if I dare take a jaunt alone; and finding me willing for any thing, he quickly furnished me with equipments proper for the expedition. Mounted on a very fleet horse, and prepared with proper changes of dress, I sat out for Coventry, about 90 miles from London. I made great dispatch in travling, and about 10 o'clock the night after my departure, I met Richard Watts coming out of a lane about two miles from Coventry. I rode up to him, and enquired if he was not afraid of highway-men? He replied, "No, I have no property of value about me." I then told him that I was a man of that profession, and that he must deliver or abide the consequences. Upon this he gave me his gold watch; I insisted on his money, and cocked my pistol, threatening him with instant death. He perceived that resistance and persuasion were equally unavailing, and then gave me his purse containing 13 half guineas and some pocket pieces. The gold watch was valued at 20 guineas. I then ordered him back down the lane, accompanied him thither, and fled with the greatest haste into an adjacent wood: Here I shifted my own and horse's dress, leaving them in a bye place, rode directly to a neighboring town, and there put up for the night.—Thence I took my course for Newcastle in Devonshire, about 270 miles north of London, and thence to Warrington in Lancastershire. Here about 7 o'clock in the evening I met with a gentleman who appeared an object of plunder. I asked him the time of night; he drew his watch, and told me the hour. I observed "You have a very fine watch." He answered, "Fine

enough." "Sir, 'tis too fine for you—you know my profession—deliver." He drew back; I caught his bridle with one hand, presented a pistol with the other, and said, "Deliver, or I'll cool your porridge:" He handed me a purse of 8 guineas, and a gold watch valued at 30l. sterling. To compleat the iniquity, and exhibit the extent of my villainy, I then took a prayer-book from my pocket, and ordered him to swear upon the solemnity of God's word, that he would make no discovery in twelve hours: He took the oath: I quitted him, and heard nothing of the matter till the next morning about 10 o'clock, when I saw a particular detail of the transaction in the news-papers.

Liverpool was my next stage. Here I tarried two days making observations for evening adventures. On the night of the second day I robbed Thomas Reeves of 6 guineas, and a gold watch worth about 30l. sterling. To insult him in his distress, after committing the fact, I pulled off my hat, made a low bow, wished him good night, and sat out for Lancaster in company with the stage. It occured to me, that riding as a guard to the stage would secure me against suspicion. Accordingly I accompanied it to Lancaster, and there put up at the "Swan and two necks." Here I continued three days, waiting a favorable opportunity to exercise my profession. On the third evening at 8 o'clock, I stopped a Col. Pritchard, took from him a gold watch valued at 44 guineas, a purse of 30 guineas, 3 gold rings, and a pair of knee-buckles worth about 6l. The knee-buckles appeared so tempting, I told Pritchard, I could not avoid taking them. At 11 o'clock I left Lancaster, and having rode about one mile from town, I stopped, pulled off my hat, and bid them "good-bye."

My course was now for Manchester, where I put up for about 24 hours at the "bull's-head." The evening following, about 11 miles from Manchester, I "touched" a Quaker. It was nearly 9 o'clock when I met him, I enquired if he was not afraid to ride alone. He answered, No. I asked him his religion; he replied "I am a Friend." I observed, "You are the very man I was looking for—you must deliver your money." He seemed very unwilling, and said, "Thou art very hard with me." I replied, "you must not *thou* me." He then gave me his plain gold watch, 6 guineas, and four bank notes of 20l. each. I then presented a prayer-book, and demanded an oath that he would make no discovery in 8 hours: He refused an oath, alledging that it was contrary to his religion, but gave his word that my request should be complied with. I then dismissed him, returning the bank notes, and took a circuitous rout for London. The guineas which I had obtained in this jaunt, I concealed and carried in the soles of my boots, which were calculated for that purpose, and effectually answered it. The mare which I rode was trained for the business: she would put her head in at a coach window with the utmost ease, and stand like a stock against any thing. She would travel also with surprizing speed. Upon my arrival at Harrison's, (having been gone eleven days) I gave a faithful narrative of my transactions, and produced the plunder as undeniable proof. I never shall forget with what joy I was received. The house rang with the praises of Mountain. An elegant supper was provided, and he placed at the head of the table. Notwithstanding the darkness of his complexion, he was complemented as the first of his profession, and qualified for the most daring enterprize.

Fatigued with such a jaunt, and fearing lest too frequent adventures might expose me, I determined on tarrying a while at home. My horse was given to another, and he directed to seek for prey. After one month's absence he returned with only 16 guineas, and was treated accordingly by the gang. He was inadequate to the business, and was therefore ordered to tarry at home, just to visit the play-houses, & *sharp it* among people who might easily be choused of their property. Each took his tour of duty in course; some succeeded; others, from misfortune or want of spirit, were disgraced. One young fellow of the party was about this time detected at Gilford in Surry, tried, condemned and executed. He made no discovery, tho' we all trembled. A plan was now in agitation to dispatch two or three of the gang to Portsmouth, to attack some of the navy officers: It was finally adopted, and one Billy Coats a Londoner, and Mountain were selected as the most suitable for the expedition. We mounted our horses on the next morning, and reached Portsmouth that day, a distance of more than 70 miles. We took lodgings at an inn kept by a rich old miser. We were soon convinced that he had cash in plenty, and that it "was our *duty* to get it;" but the difficulty was what plan should be concerted. At Length, a stratagem which was deeply laid and faithfully executed, we plundered the old man's house of about 300 guineas, and 50l. sterling in shillings and six-pences. There was a very great clamour raised the next morning. The house was surrounded with the populace. The old fellow was raving at a great rate for his loss of the money. I was a spectator of this collection, and now perfectly remember the chargin of the old man and his wife. We remained at Portsmouth two days, and then returned to London richly laden, and received the applause of our companions. The three following months I spent in frequenting ale-houses, defrauding and cheating with false dice, and practising every species of imposition which ingenuity could invent, or the most depraved heart execute.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, October 15.

The honorable Admiral Leveson Gower, in the ensuing cruise, is to hoist his flag on board the Illustrious of 74 guns; and sir Roger Curtis is appointed first Captain to earl Howe, as commander in chief. Captain H. C. Christian is removed from the Colossus into the Queen Charlotte. As yet no Captain is appointed to the Colossus.

Two fleets are preparing for the West-Indies. The first, under rear admiral Cornish, will accompany the grand fleet, which is to convey it clear of the channel and bay.

The second squadron destined for the West-Indies will consist of,

Victory 110 guns, to bear lord Hood's flag, Captain J. Knight; Barfleur 98, vice admiral Elliot, Captain J. C. Reynolds; Royal Sovereign 110, J. Dilkes; Elephant 74, Captain C. Thompson; Robust 74, Captain R. Cotton; Asia 64, Captain R. Mitchell; Lizard 28, Captain J. Holt.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Monday night last, we are informed, that the marine officers of that kingdom, in a body, have refused acting in case of a war with England. This refusal is generally known to arise from an idea, that such a circumstance would be favorable to a counter revolution.

OCTOBER, 16.

Many persons are still seriously of opinion that there will be no war. But did ever any man prepare a large and sumptuous banquet, who did not expect guests to partake? The citizens of London can answer the question.

It has been remarked by the politicians of Spain, that the key of the garrison of Gibraltar was only to be found at Jamaica; and if the Spaniards could possess themselves of that island England would gladly give up the Rock in exchange.

Wednesday evening, as a naval officer was passing a couple of Hibernians in Fleet-street, with a crape round his arm, Paddy," says one to the other, "why does that gentleman wear that black thing round his arm?" "He has put his arm in mourning." said the other, "because it is tied up form threshing the Spaniards."

The Female Commandant.

The inhabitants of Mormant in France, had offered the command o their National Guards to M. de Bethasy, who declined accepting it. His aunt, however, Madam de Moulins, though sixty years of age, was possessed of more military ambition; she actually wrote to the inhabitants of the town, to make an offer of her service as commandant of their Guards, with liberty to name another of her nephews as her successor if necessary. Her offer was eagerly accepted; and she was soon afterwards received at Mormant with the most brilliant honors. In return, she gave her constituents a most sumptuous dinner of more than 500 dishes, at which she presided, with a national cockade in her hat, and a sword by her side! In the evening, a ball and illuminations.

CHAMBERSBURG, November 18.

On Saturday evening last, a dwelling-house, the property of Mathew Wilson, Esq; about 3 miles from this town, was consumed by fire. A bound girl, about eleven years of age, being suspected of having set fire to the house on purpose, was on Monday last brought before two magistrates, where she acknowledged that she had took a coal of fire and carried it up to the second story of the house, and put it among some straw that was lying there; she said, too, that she had done it because a weaver, who lived in the house, was cross to her about winding his quills, and that she was not advised to do it by any person. She was committed to gaol.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

Monday last being the day appointed for the meeting of the National Legislature, in this city, now the seat of government of the United States, thirty-one members of the House of Representatives assembled in the Hall, in Chesnut-street, which number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, they adjourned to Tuesday, eleven o'clock, A. M.

Fifteen members of the Senate also assembled in the Senate Chamber, viz.

Members of the Senate.

His Excellency the Vice-President.

Hon. Messrs. *Langdon, Wingate, Dalton, Ellsworth, King, Johnston, Dickinson, Few, Morris, Maclay, Izard, Butler, Hawkins, Basset, and Munroe.*

Members present of the House of Representatives, were,

The Honorable the Speaker.

Hon. Messrs. *Ames, Benson, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee Livermore, Madison, P. Muhlenburgh, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Williamson* and *Wynkoop.*

TUESDAY, December 7.

Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Heister, appeared and took their seats.

Hon. W. B. Giles, Member from Virginia, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. T. Bland, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, took his seat.

The House being formed—

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate, that a quorum of the House being now assembled, they are ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary Mr. Otis, informing the House that a number sufficient to constitute a quorum of the Senate, being assembled in the Senate Chamber, they are ready to receive communications from the Hon. House.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, Lawrence and Smith, (S. C.) to join a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses are now assembled—a message was sent to the Senate, by the Clerk, to inform them of the above vote.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have appointed a committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Morris, and the Hon. Mr. Langdon, to join a committee of the Hon. House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses being assembled, they will be ready in the Senate Chamber to receive such communications as he may be pleased to make.

A motion was made by Mr. Livermore, that the House should concur with the Senate; this being objected to, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then non-concurred that part of the Senate's message which assigned the place of receiving the President—and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the same.

After which a message was received from the Senate, informing, that they concur in the vote of the House—and the committee proceeded to wait on the President.

Mr. Boudinot, of the joint committee on the part of the House, reported that they had waited on the President of the United States, and delivered the message of both Houses.

The President informed the committee that he would meet the two Houses in the Senate Chamber to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, December 8.

The President of the United States met both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber. He rode to the Federal-hall in his coach, drawn by four horses, preceded by his Aids, and accompanied by the Heads of Departments and his Secretary. After which he addressed both Houses as follows:

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

IN meeting you again I feel much satisfaction, in being able to repeat my congratulations on the favourable prospects which continue to distinguish our publick affairs; the abundant fruits of another year have blessed our country with plenty and with the means of a flourishing commerce.

The progress of publick credit is witnessed by a considerable rise of American stock, abroad as well as at home: and the revenues allotted for this and other national purposes, have been productive beyond the calculations by which they were regulated.

This latter circumstance is the more pleasing as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our resources, but as it assures us of a further increase of the national respectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honourable testimony to the patriotism and integrity of the mercantile & marine part of our citizens, the punctuality of the former in discharging their engagements have been exemplary.

In conformity to the powers vested in me, by acts of the last session, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which some provisional measures had previously taken place, has been completed in Holland, as well the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the term, (considering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing, created by the situation of Europe) give a reasonable hope that the further execution of those powers may proceed with advantage and success;—The Secretary of the Treasury has my directions to communicate such further particulars as may be requisite for more precise information.

Since your last sessions, I have received communications by which it apears, that the district of Kentucky, at present though a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propositions contained in a law of that state, in consequence of which, the district is to become a distinct member of the Union in case the requisite sanction of congress be added; for this sanction, application is now made; I shall cause the papers on this important transaction to be laid before you. The liberality & harmony with which it has been conducted will be found to do great honour to both the parties, and the sentiments of warm attachment to the union and its present government, expressed by our fellow citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare to the great national impressions under which you will decide on the case submitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to Congress that frequent incursions have been made on our frontier settlements, by certain banditti of Indians, from the north-west side of the Ohio. These, with some of the tribes dwelling on or near the Wabash, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by such part of the neighbouring tribes as could be seduced to join in their hostilities, or afford them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, they have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with fresh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been sacrificed, and some of them under circumstances peculiarly shocking; whilst others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.—These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the western settlements, that the government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act which empowers the President to call out the militia for the protection of the frontiers: and I have accordingly authorised an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such drafts of militia as were deemed sufficient. The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary at War is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expense with which it will be attended.

The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, while it ought to make us thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings.—It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even a preparation for a war, among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country to abridge the means and thereby at least enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections, how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments, from these contingencies, by such encouragement to our own navigation, as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moments most interesting to both of these great objects.—Our fisheries in the transportation of our own produce offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil.

Your attention seems to be not less due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediterranean; so many circumstances unite in rendering the present state of it distressful to us that you will not think any deliberations misemployed which may lead to its relief and protection. The laws you have already passed for the establishment of a judiciary system, have opened the doors of justice to all descriptions of persons.—You will consider in your wisdom whether improvements in that system may be made, and particularly whether an uniform process of execution on sentences issuing from the federal courts be not desirable thro' all the states.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants & seamen, has called for the appointment of Consuls in foreign countries; it seems expedient to regulate by law the exercise of that jurisdiction, and those functions which are permitted them, either by express convention or by a friendly indulgence in the places of their residence.

The consular convention too, with his Most Christian Majesty, has stipulated in certain cases, the aid of the national authority to his Consuls established here; for some legislative provision is requisite to carry these stipulations into full effect.

The establishment of the militia, of a mint, of standards, of weights and measures, of the post-office and post-roads, are subjects which I presume you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The sufficiency of the revenues, you have established for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt, that the residuary provision will be commensurate to the other objects for which the publick faith stands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope that it will be a favorite policy with you not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itself. The appropriations you have made of the western lands, explain your disposition on this subject; and I am persuaded the sooner that valuable fund can be made to contribute along with other means to the actual reduction of the publick debt, the more salutary will the measure be to every publick interest as well as the more satisfactory to our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

In pursuing the various and weighty business of the present session, I indulge the fullest persuasion that your consultations will be equally marked with wisdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you shall have all the co-operation which an undiminished zeal for its welfare can inspire. It will be happy for us both, and our best reward, if by a successful administration of our respective trusts, we can make the established government more and more instrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

G. WASHINGTON.

December 8, 1790.

BOSTON, December 16.

WAR inevitable (if we may credit the London Prints;)—But not declared.

By last evening's Mail we have received accounts from Europe, (via Philadelphia) as late as the 18th of October,—the substance of which follows:

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

Orders were issued from the War-Office, on Saturday, to raise one hundred companies of foot.

Orders were also issued to the Magistrates in every county, to assist the recruiting parties to raise men as expeditiously as possible.

The three first Battalions of the Guards received orders yesterday to be augmented to seventy-five men each company, and to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service: to be attended by one Field-Officer. The Officers are ordered to furnish themselves with small tents.—Their destination is Jamaica; Government being under apprehensions for the safety of that Island. It is well known the Spaniards have long had an eye towards it——WAR is now inevitable.

OCTOBER, 15.

From the meeting of Parliament next month for the consideration of weighty and important matters, we may more confidently than ever, urge the speedy declaration of War. Had there been the smallest prospect that the negociation would have had an amicable issue, there could not have been any occasion for the meeting of parliament until after Christmas; but, vigorous war, demands liberal supplies.

A circular letter has been sent to the officers of the detachment of the guards ordered upon foreign service, directing them to prepare themselves for marching at a very short notice, as no time will be allowed after the orders are issued to that effect. The officers are accordingly making every necessary disposition of their affairs for a sudden departure.

OCTOBER 16.

We can, from undoubted authority assure the public, that a War with Spain is now fixed on, and that hostilities will commence immediately. Fifty new companies are immediately to be raised, and memorials are this day and to-morrow to be given in, for the commissions.

We have authority farther to add, that two thousand of the Guards, under the command of the Duke of York, have received orders to prepare to march at a day's notice; and likewise, that Letters of Marque are immediately to be granted.

This accounts for Lord Howe's hasty return to the fleet—and for putting several 44 guns ships into commission, to act as transports—this accounts also for the unremitting exertions of those at the head of the marine and naval departments—and for the unwearied dilligence of the commissioners of the Ordnance and Victualling-Offices.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 22.

We hear that the Legislature of Virginia have voted the sum of 110,000 dollars, towards defraying the expence of erecting the public buildings for the use of Congress, on the Potowmac; and the Legislature of Maryland a further sum of 70,000 dollars, for the same purpose.

DIED, At Brimfield, on the 12th inst. Mr. THOMAS HINCKLEY, aged 27.

——In this town, on Thursday last, Mrs. ACHSA TURNER, wife of Mr. David Turner, in the 25th year of her age.

State of the Thermometer at sunrise, on the following days.

Wednesday December	8th,—	2 degrees	below		0
Thursday	9th,—14	do.	do.		0
Friday	17th,—3	do.	do.		0
Saturday	18th,—24	do.	do.		0
Sunday	19th,—22	do.	do.		0

Benjamin Prescott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and others, that he has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS,

from New-York; consisting of most articles called for at a country store, which he will sell for cash as low as his neighbours—almost every article of Country Produce will also be received.

HE would likewise inform the public; that he has completed his Building for the purpose of making Malt,—those who please to favour him with their custom, are requested to bring their Barley as soon as possible, as he proposes to continue the business only in the winter season—Any who wish to sell or exchange their Barley for other grain; or any articles of merchandize, may receive their pay whenever they deliver their Barley.——Those who live at a distance, may at any time after the first day of January next, receive Malt on delivery of their Barley.

N. B. He still continues his WOOL CARD Manufactory—those of his customers who live at a distance, and would wish (for the convenience of easy transportation in the course of the winter) to receive their supply for the spring, may have them at the usual credit from the first day of April next:————Those indebted for Wool Cards, whose accounts have become due, are request to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westampton, and families adjacent, that ASHES will be received by Lt. Gideon Clark, and Mr. Jared Hunt, at the same price as is allowed at neighbouring Pot-Ash manufactories, and orders given on WRIGHT and STODDARD, of Northampton; where Goods will be delivered at cash price.

SALTS of LYE, and ASHES, will also be received by said Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

A WET NURSE,

That has a good Breast of Milk, and is willing to go into a family to nurse a child, may hear of a place by enquiring of the Printer.

N. B. The wages agreed on will be paid in Cash.

Dec. 22, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DANIEL SANFORD, late of Norwich, deceased, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in said Norwich, on the last Tuesdays of January and February next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

WILLIAM FOBES.
SAMUEL KNIGHT.

ALL Persons Indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES CONVERSE, Adm'r.

Norwich, December 17, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, some time about the last of October, a yearling Heifer, red, white face, some white upon her belly, a cropt on both ears. The owner is desired to prove property, pay chages and take her away.

JOHN KIRKLAND.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1790.

Levi Shephard,

Has just received a general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS

he usually has for sale.——He continues the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and is enlarging his works;—he is therefore desirous that every person who wishes well to the manufactures of their country, (and all those likewise who have made contracts for flax) would dress their flax in the best manner, and give said Shephard the offer of what they have to part with; who will give them such pay as will be to their satisfaction.

CASH given for BEES-WAX and SHIPPING FURRS; by said Shephard.

December 1790.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has just received a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—which he will dispose of on very moderate terms—He continues to take most kinds of Country Produce.

Easthampton, Dec. 16, 1790.

FRESH GOODS.

Spencer Whiting,

Has just received, and now opening for Sale, at his Store in Worthington, an extensive assortment of GOODS, which he is determined to dispose of on the most liberal terms.——Among which are the following articles, viz.—

LONDON brown, ash, blue, drab, green; & scarlet Broad Cloths.	Poplin & Bird's Eye Stuffs;
Velvets,	An assortment of Vest Patterns;
Thicksetts;	Silk and Worsted Mitts;
Corduroys;	Leather Gloves;
Royal Rib,	Men's linen and worsted Hose,
Satinets,	Marseilles Quilting,
Lastings;	Check Furniture,
Fustian and Jeans;	Men's & women's Shoe's;
Shalloons;	Ribbons, Taste, Galoons;
Tammies;	Silk and Twist;
Durants,	Buckram;
Anteloon;	Buttons of all kinds,
Tabboreens;	Block-tin Teapots;
Moreens,	An assortment of Pewter;
Camblets,	Pins and Needles;
Wildbore;	A general assortment of Hard & Hollow Ware;
Coatings;	Crockery & Glass Ware,
Ratteens,	Bibles, Spelling Books;
Baizes;	Primers, Almanacks,
An assortment of Linens,	Writing-Paper, & Ink-Powder,
Chintzes and Callicoes,	West-India and New-England Rum,
A great variety of Shawls.	Brandy and Ginn;
Lawns;	Sugars;
Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs;	Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Muslins,	Pepper, Alspice; Cinnamon,
Figur'd and plain Gauzes,	Ginger;
Black and white Millinet,	Allum and Copperas;
Black Lace,	Indigo;
Dutch do.	Chalk,
Single and double Sattins,	Spirits of Turpentine by the quantity,
Modes;	Saddle and Sole Leather;
Sarsnet,	Snuff and Tobacco,—with a great variety of other articles.
Tiffany,	
Romal and black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,	
Cotton and linen; do.	
Black Russel,	
Callimanco,	
Silk Crape;	

GRAIN of all kinds, Flax, Tow Cloth, old Pewter, Bees-Wax, Furrs, Pork, Butter; and almost any kind of Country Produce; received in payment for any of the above articles.

N. B. Cash paid for SALTS of LYE.

Worthington, Dec. 10, 1790.

Wanted;

A Few Cords of Oak and Hemlock BARK; for which good pay will be made, and a generous price given. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Dec. 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land in Shelburne, in the County of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed for the year 1790, in the State tax No. 8; also town and County-tax, on lot No. 22, in the south part of Shelburne,

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Laid to Samuel Dickinson,	1	3	10	2.

UNLESS said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of January next so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Lieut. HAZAEL RANSOM in Shelburne at 10 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JOHN RANSOM, Collector.

Dec. 6, 1790.

Just published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

MR. Whitman's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LANKTON, at Alstead, in New-Hampshire.

ALMANACKS,

For 1791, may be had of the Printer hereof.

VIRTUE and WORTH the best RELIGION.

LET man's first object, in this vale of care,
A dutiful aspect o'er its worship wear,
By frantic zeal or policy be drest,
The noblest altar is a virtuous breast.
Tho sects may differ and by various ways
To one Omnipotent distribute praise.
When real principle the bosom warms,
There's little room for sophistry or forms.
As when a sunbeam in the Prism seen,
With varying colours decorates the scene,
In clear philosophy's prevailing sight,
The bright assembling turns to simple light;
True virtue thus, tho' diff'ring in her name,
Trough ev'ry sect's alike, and still the same:
With humble piety contended dwells
In peaceful tow'rs and solitary cells.

BEAUTIES of the MIND and the FORM compared.

STELLA and FLAVIA every hour
Unnumber'd hearts suprize;
In *Stella's* mind rests all her power,
But *Flavia's* in her eyes.
More boundless *Flavia's* conquests are,
And *Stella's* more confin'd;
All can discern a *face* that's *fair*,
But *few* a *lovely mind*.
O'er realms enrich'd where plenty smiles,
In tender *Stella's* reign;
While *Flavia* o'er unbounded wilds
Extends her vast domain,
Cease, *Flavia*, then to boast your face,
Your beauty's only store,
Each day will make thy charms decrease,
But add to *Stella* more.

ANECDOTE *of Marshal* SAXE.

As related by himself—not generally known.

THE great General, having arrived with a part of his army at a village, where they were to pass the night, purposed occupying an appartment in the old castle, which had long been neglected, and was believed by all the neighbourhood to be haunted by spectres, whose nightly yells were often heared by those who dwelt beneath its walls.

It was not to be supposed that Marshal *Saxe* was to be terrified by such reports from taking possession of his destined chamber. He accordingly went to bed at his usual hour, but had not been long a sleep, before he was awaked by the most horrid noise his ears had ever heard; and while he was endervouring to recollect himself, and shake off the first shock of surprise, the door of his chamber opened, and a humane figure of very large dimensions, appeared by the side of his bed.

The Marshal instantly discharged a pistol at the supposed spectre, which appeared to strike him, and then fell upon the floor: he then rose from his bed, and aimed a stroke of his sabre at the head of the figure, where the blade found a resistance, that shivered it into a thousand pieces. At this moment the apparition beckoned the General to follow him; he obeyed the summons, and attended him to the end of a long gallery, where a trap-door opened and they both sunk into a cavern, which communicated with a subterraneous apartment, occupied by a band of coiners, one of whom clad in compleat armours traversed the castle every night, to deter any from inhabiting it. Marshal *Saxe* with his usual presence of mind, told them who he was, and laid before them the danger of detaining him, when he had a surrounding army who would dig to the centre of the earth to find him; but, at the same time gave them an assurance that if they would conduct him back to his chamber, he would never relate the history of that night, while it could do them any harm.

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

A GEORGIA PLANTER'*s method of spending time.*

ABOUT six in the morning he quits his bed, and orders his horse to be got ready: He then swallows a dram of bitters, to prevent the ill effects of the early fogs, and sets out upon the tower of his plantation. In this tout he takes an opportunity to stop at the Negro houses and if he sees any lurking about home, whose business it is to be in the field, he immediately inquires the cause: If no sufficient reason is given, he applies his rattan or whip to the shoulders of the slave, and obliges him instantly to decamp.—If sickness is alledged, the Negro is immediately shut up in the sick house, bled, purged, and kept on low diet until he either dies or gets into away of recovery. After having examined the overseer relative to the welfare of the poultry, hogs, cattle, &c. he proceeds round the farm, takes a cursory view of the rice, corn, or indigo fields, and examines into the state of fences and other inclosures—about the hour of eight his circuit is finished—when, before he alights at his own door, a tribe of young Negroes, in the primitive state of nakedness, rush out to meet him, and receive the horse. Breakfast being over, he a gain mounts a fresh horse and rides to the county town, or the first public house in the neighbourhood, where he talks politics, inquires the price of produce, makes bargains, plays a game at all fours, or appoints days for horse-races or boxing matches; about four o'clock he returns, bringing with him some friends or acquaintance to dinner.—If the com any be lively and agreeable he rarely rises from table before sun set. If it be a wet evening, or the weather very disagreeable, cards or conversation employ him until bed time.—If it be fair and no moon light, after an early supper a fire is kindled in a pan, and two or three of them set out sterol with some bottles of brandy, preceded by a negro who caries the fire, in order to shoot deer in the woods, as these creatures are of attracted by a light, that they constantly stand still, and fix their eyes upon the blaze, by the reflection of which from the eye-ball they are easily discovered and shot.—Sometimes however, it happens that tame cattle, that have been turned into the woods to range are killed by mistake.

About midnight they return, according to luck, with or without game; their shins and faces sadly scratched, and themselves fit for nothing but to be put to bed.—This is the general routine of existence among such of the Georgians as live in the retired and woody parts of the state. Others have their weekly societies, for sentimental and coloquial amusement: as to trade and business it is entirely managed by overseers and factors.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston, December 1, 1790.

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

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

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

Extract of an Act, passed the 23d of March, 1784.

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

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

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

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

GEORGE MORLEY.

Barnardston, Nov. 12, 1790.

PRODUCE is plenty.

Pay your Debts and save Cost.

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

By order of Mess. Davenport & M'Lean.

N. BLAKE.

Northampton, Nov. 1790.

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

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, December 10, 1790.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY,

are desired to call for their Books.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

CLASS THE SEVENTH.

SCHEME

Of the SEVENTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		200		200
10		100		1000
10		50		500
10		40		400
10		20		200
15		10		150
20		8		160
100		5		500
1492		3		4476
1669	Prizes.			8586
3331	Blanks.		Deduction,	1414
5000	Tickets.			10000

The above Class will commence drawing, on or before THURSDAY the 13th of January next.

☞ TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers—of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, each of whom will pay the Prizes on Demand.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1790.

FURRS.

CASH, and a generous price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS, by

ROBERT BRECK & SON.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1790.

Sleigh Bells & Harness Buckles.

Also, all kinds of

Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,

Plated, do.—Pinchback, do. &c.—Crucibles—Chapes and Tongues, and all kinds of work in the Goldsmith's Business, may be had of the subscriber,—who wants to purchase old Silver, Copper and Brass, for which good pay will be made.——He also wants an Apprentice at the above business.—Enquire of

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, Dec. 8, 1790.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the house of Mr. Jonathan Clap, innholder in Eastampton, on Thursday the 23d day of December inst. at one o'clock P. M. a piece or pieces of LAND, belonging to said district of Eastampton, containing 50 acres, being part of the original forty rod highway, that lies between Eastampton meeting-house and Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's farm, adjoining on the west end of the mountain division.

DAVID LYMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

Eastampton, December 6, 1790.

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

ISAIAH BROWN.

Whately, December 2, 1790. (p)

STRARED or Stolen from the subscriber, the 21st of Sept. last, a dark brown MARE, with a sorrel horse COLT—the mare a natural trotter, mane lies on bothsides of the neck, large mane and tail, three years old past—the colt has a star in the forehead, paces and canters, was folded in July last. Whoever will take up said Mare and Colt, and return them to the subscriber in Worthington, shall have Three Dollars reward, and necessary charges paid, by

SYLVANUS PARSONS.

Worthington, Dec. 3, 1790.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Cattridge Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gross or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Marble Paper: Account Books of various sizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

N. BLAKE & Co.

WIll pay Cash for ASHES if delivered at the Potash Manufactory in Northampton, any time this winter. They will likewise pay cash for Good well Dryed and cleansed Hops, if delivered at their store in Northampton any time previous to the 22nd of the present month.

Dec. 15, 1790.

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

ELIAS LYMAN.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1790.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 220.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

The singular Adventures and most attrocious scenes of Villany, exhibited in the following NARRATIVE, *will probably afford Entertainment for a great number of our Readers.*

Sketches of the Life of JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, *a Negro, who was executed at New-Haven, on the 20th day of October, 1790, for a Rape, committed on the 26th day of May last.*

(Concluded from our last.)

IN the begining of June 1780, I joined the mob, headed by Lord George Gordon. This mob was the result of a dispute between the Papists and Protestants. It was a matter of the most soverelgn indifference to me, whether the rebellion was just or unjust; I eargerly joined the sport rejoicing that an opportunity presented whereby I might obtain considerable plunder in the general confusion.—Lord Gordon represented to us in a speech of some length, the open attempts upon the Protestant religion, and the manner in which the petitions of the injured had been treated by parliament.

He exhorted us all to follow him to the house of commons, and protect him while he should present, with his own hand, the parchment rool, containing the names of those who had signed the petition, to the amount of about 120,000 protestants. His speech was answered with loud huzzas, and repeated assurances of our zeal to support him and his cause. The whole body of us, in number about 50,000, left St. George's fields, and marched directly for the parliament house: We were in four separate divisions. A most tremendous shout was heard from all quarters, upon our arrival before both houses. Lord Gordon moved that he might introduce the petition; but the house would not consent that it should be then taken up. The mob became greatly inflamed: they insulted several members of the house of lords, who narrowly escaped with their lives. Several gentlemen of parliament reprobated the conduct of Lord George in the severest terms; and Col. Gordon, a relation of his Lordship, threatend him with instant death the moment any of the rioters should enter the house. At length, when the question was put in the house of commons, in defiance of the menaces of the mob, only six out of two hundred voted for the petition. The rioters now dispersed themselves into various parts of the city, destroying and burning the chapels of Roman Catholics and their houses. The five succeeding days were employed in demolishing the houses of Sir George Saville, in burning Newgate, and relieving about 300 persons confined in it, (some under sentence of death) in setting fire to King's-bench and Fleet-prisons, and in innumerable other acts of violence and outrage towards those who were in the opposition. The bank was twice assailed, but too well guarded for our attempts. On the 7th day we were over-powered by superior force, and obliged to disperse. During this confusion, I provided for myself, by plundering, at various times, about 500l. sterling.

After leading a life of such dissipation for five or six years, an incident occured which caused me, for some time, to abandon my former pursuit, and settle down in tolerable regularity. I became acquainted with a Miss, Nancy Allingame, a white girl of about 18 years of age. She was possessed of about 500l. personal property, and a house at Islington.* It may appear singular to many, that a woman of this description should be in the least interested in my favor; yet such was the fact, that she not only endured my society, but actually married me in about six months after our first acquaintance. Her father and friends remonstrated against this connection; but she quitted them all, and united herself to me. My whole residence with her was about three years; during my possession by the marriage. We then separated, and she was received by her father.

In June 1782, having joined Hyde and Wilson, we determined to quit England, and see if the French gentlemen could bear "touching." We accordingly crossed at Dover, and at Dunkirk about 7 o'clock in the morning, robbed a gentleman of about 200 French crowns. We then proceeded to Paris by the way of Brest. On the second evening after our arrival in this city, we robbed Count Dillon, on his return from the play, of a gold watch and 12 French guineas. The next day, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, we attacked Governor Du Bover, at his country seat about four miles from Paris, and took from him about 200l. in bank bills. Hyde and Wilson performed this, while I lay about 250 yards distant.

Dispatch in travilling, after such bold adventures, became very necessary. We immediately quitted Paris, and rode all night for Havre-de-Grace, where we arrived the evening of the next day. Here we found an advertisement, which prevented our changing the notes, and induced us to burn them.

Bayonne was the next object of our pursuit. At this place Hyde robbed two gentlemen in one night; Wilson one, and Mountain one—the whole of that evening's plunder amounted to about 500l. sterling. France now became dangerous, and therefore we pushed with all possible expedition for Spain, and arrived at Madrid, the capital, in a few days. The regulations of this city were such, that we were obliged to quit the object of our pursuit. The city was strongly walled in, and most scrupulously guarded. The gates were shut every evening at 8 o'clock, and every man compelled to be in his own habitation. After spending several months in rioting on our booty, we went to Gibraltar. We bribed the Spanish centinel, and entered the British lines. We appeared before the English commander, General Elliott, and informed him we were Englishmen and mechanics by profession. The fleet commanded by Lord Howe, arrived there on the fourth day after us. Gen. Elliott consented that we should enter on board the fleet as seamen. Accordingly I joined myself to the Magnificient of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. John Elverston; Hyde entered the Victory, Lord Howe; and Wilson a 74 gun ship, whose name I do not recollect. This was in the fall of the year 1782. I never saw Hyde and Wilson again till since the peace between England and the United States. I tarried on board the Magnificient about three months, during which time we had an engagement with the French and Spanish fleets. We drove them out of the Straits, sunk their junk ships with hot shot, and captured the St. Michael, a Spanish ship of 74 guns. The Magnificient sailed with the fleet for Spithead, where, directly after my arrival, I made my escape from her by bribing the centinel with 5 guineas, and swimming three quarters of a mile to the Isle of Wight. From this place I went to London by the way of Plymouth. The landlord at the old place of resort received me very cordially.

The business of robbing again solicited my attention, and in the fall of the year 1783, as I was walking in Waping, in quest of plunder, I accidentally fell in company with my old companions, Hyde and Wilson.—They had remained in the sea service ever since we left Gibraltar. We concluded it adviserable to join ourselves to the gang at Harrison's, and resume our occupations. Holland now appeared an object worth attention. In November 1783, we went to Ostend, and thence to Amsterdam. On the road thro' Holland, we knocked an old Dutchman down, and took from him 1100 guilders. The next day about 4 o'clock in the morning, Hyde attacked a merchant, and obtained about 100 guilders; and the evening following, we robbed four gentlemen of about 150l. sterling, and three silver watches of small value; we continued living very freely at Amsterdam 4 weeks, without effecting any thing: during which period we were preparing to assail a bank. At length, by the help of various instruments, we entered it about 1 o'clock at night. We found an iron chest which we could not open. We brought away two bags of gold, containing about 1100l. sterling. We buried them about 2 miles distant, and suffered them to remain there two months. The noise, relative to the robbery having by this time subsided, we took our money, entered on board a vessel bound for England, and were safely back in London in the spring of the year 1784. To invest our cash, &c. in real property, and quit a course of life attended with so much fatigue and hazard, was thought the most eligible plan. In pursuance of this idea, Hyde bought him an house and lot about 4 miles from London. My share was joined with Hyde's. Wilson purchased him a situation at Cherry garden-stares. Each kept an house for the reception of gamblers, swindlers and foot-pads.

The rioters who were concerned in Lord Gordon's rebellion were now daily arrested, tried and executed. Knowing my self deeply concerned in this mob, and supposing it probable that Mountain's turn might come next, I quitted London, went on board an European vessel, and made a voyage to Grenda. From this period till August 1789, I was employed as a sailor; during which time I made two voyages to the Coast of Guinea, and brought cargoes of Negroes for Jamaica; one voyage to Greenland; one to Leghorn and Venice; three to Philadelphia, and one to St. Kitts. Upon my return from voyages, I frequenly went from Liverpool to London, and put up at Hyde's or Wilson's. In October 1786, we committed a burglary upon the house of General Arnold, who then resided in London. We entered his house about 2 o'clock at night, with a dark lanthorn, and, from a bureau in the room where the General and lady were asleep, we stole about 150l. sterling in cash, and a pair of stone shoe buckles.

In the month of August 1789, I left New-York in the Briton, with a cargo of bread and flour owned by Mr. John Murray, junr. of New-York, and went to Bilboa in Spain. The vessel proved leaky, and was sold. Being discharged, I entered on board the brig Aunt, commanded by Capt. Thomas Mosely, owned by William Gray, of Boston, sailed from Bilboa the 7th day of March, and arrived in Boston the 2d of May last.—On the 14th of the same month I quitted Boston on foot for New-York. On my journey, at East Hartford, I stole five dollars from the cabin of a sloop lying in Connecticut river. I was immediately apprehended, carried before George Pitkin, Esq. and adjudged to be whipped ten stripes. The sentence was executed forthwith, and dismissed. This was the first time I was ever arraigned before any court. No event in my antecedent life produced such mortification as this; that a highway-man of the first eminence, who had robbed in most of the captial cities in Europe, who had attacked gentlemen of the first distinction with success; who had escaped King's-bench prison and Old-Bailey, that he should be punished for such a petty offence, in such an obscure part of the country, was truly homiliating. On the Saturday evening following I arrived at New-Haven. The Wednesday following; being the 26th of May, about two o,clock in the afternoon, I sat out for New-York: At the distance of one mile, I met the unhappy girl whom I have so wantonly injured. She was in company with an elder sister, and going into New-Haven. I began a conversation with them, and attempted, by pursuation, to effect my purpose. They were terrified at my conduct, and endeavoured to avoid me. Upon this I seized the eldest girl; she, however, strugled from me. I then caught the younger and threw her on the ground. I have uniformly thought that the witnesses were mistaken in swearing to the commission of a *Rape*: That I abused her in a most brutal and savage manner—that her tender years and pitiable shrieks were unavailing—and that no exertions was wanting to ruin her, I frankly confess. However I may attempt to palliate this transaction, there can be no excuse given for me, unless intoxication may be pled in mittigation of an offence. It was a most cruel attack upon an innocent girl whose years, whose entreaties must have softened an heart not callous to feeling. When her cries had brought to her assistance some neighbouring people, I still continued my barbarity, by insulting her in her distress, boasting of the fact, and glorying in my iniquity. Upon reflection, I am often surprized that I did not attempt my escape; opportunity to effect it frequently presented before I was apprehended. Yet, by some unaccountable fatality, I loitered unconcerned, as tho' my conduct would bear the strictest scrutiny. The counsel of heaven determined that such a prodigy in vice should no longer infest society. At four o'clock I was brought before Mr. Justice Daggett for examination. The testimony was so pointed, that I was ordered into immediate confinement to await the approaching session of the Superior Court.

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

It now remains that I *die* a death justly merited by my crimes. "The cries of injured innocence have entered the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and called for vengeance." If the reader of this story can acquiesce in my fate and view me "stumbling on the dark mountains of the shadow of death," with composure, he will yet compassionate a soul stained with the foulest crimes, just about to appear unimbodied before a God of infinite purity.

JOSEPH MOUNTAIN.

* *The reader will please to recollect, that Negroes are considered in a different point of light in England, from what they are in America. The blacks have far greater connection with the whites, owing to the idea which prevails in that country, that there are no slaves.*

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

To the EDITORS of the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

From a full conviction that the inclosed Letter from the late General Varnum to his most amiable Lady, (wrote a few days before his departure from this distempered state of being) will give pleasure to every feeling heart. I have obtained leave to present it to your numerous readers. I am with respectful esteem, Your's, &c. J. M.

My dearest and most amiable Friend,

I NOW write to you from my sick chamber, and perhaps it shall be the last letter you will ever receive from me. My lungs are so far effected that it is impossible for me to recover, but by a change of air, and warmer climate. I expect to leave this place on Sunday next, for the falls of the Ohio. If I feel myself mend by the tour, I shall go no further, but if not, and my strength shall continue, I expect to proceed on to New Orleans, and from thence by the Westindies to Rhodeisland. My physicians, most of them, think the chance of recovery in my favor. However, I am neither elevated or depressed by the force of opinion, but shall meet my fate with humility and fortitude.

I cannot, however, but indulge the hope, that I shall again embrace my lovely friend in this world; and that we may glide smoothly down the tide of time for a few years, and enjoy together the more substantial happiness and satisfaction, as we have already the desirable pleasure of life.

It is now almost nineteen years since heaven connected us by the tenderest and most sacred ties, and it is the same length of time, that our friendship hath been increased, by every rational, and every endearing motive; it is now stronger than death; and I am firmly persuaded will follow us into an existence of never ending felicity. But, my lovely friend, the gloomy moment will arrive when we must part; and should it arrive during our present seperation, my last and my only reluctant thoughts will be employed about my dearest Patty.

Life, my dearest friend, is but a bubble; it soon bursts, and is remitted to eternity. When we look back to the earliest recollection of our youthful hours, it seems but the last period of our rest, and we appear to emerge from a night of slumber to look forward to real existence. When we look forward, time appears as indeterminate as eternity, and we have no idea of its termination, but by the period of our dissolution.

What particular connection it bears to a future state our general notions of religion cannot point We feel something constantly active within us, that is evidently beyond the reach of mortality; but whether it be a part of ourselves, or an emanation from the pure Source of Existence; or reabsorbed when Death shall have finished his work, human wisdom cannot determine. Whether the demolition of the body introduces only a change in the manner of our being, and leaves us to progress, infinitely, alternatively, elevated, or depressed, according to the propriety of our conduct, or whether only we return into the common mass of unthinking matter, philosophy hesitates to decide.

I know, therefore, but one source from whence can be derived complete consolation in a dying hour; and that is, the divine system contained in the gospel of Jesus Christ. There life & immortality are borught to light; there we are taught that our existence is to be eternal; and, secure of an interest in the atoning merits of a bleeding Saviour, that we shall be inconceivably happy. A firm, unshaken faith in this doctrine, must raise us above the doubts and fears that hang upon every other system, and engage us to view, with calm serenity, the approach of the King of Terrors; and to behold him as a kind indulgent friend, spending his shafts only to carry us the sooner to our everlasting home. But should there still be a more extensive religion beyond the veil, and without the reach of mortal observation, the Christian religion is by no means shaken thereby, as it is not opposed to any principle, that admits the perfect benevolence of the Deity. My only doubt is, whether the punishments threatened in the New-Testament, are annexed to a state of unbelief, which may be removed hereafter, and so a restitution take place; or whether the state of the mind at death irretrievably fixes its doom forever. I hope and pray that the divine spirit will give me such assurances of an acceptance with God, through the death and sufferings of his son, as to brighten the way to immediate happiness.

Dry up your tears, my charming mourner; nor suffer this letter to give you too much inquietude. Consider the facts at present but as in theory, but the sentiments such as will apply whenever the great change shall come.

I know that humanity must and will be indulged in its keenest griefs, but there is no advantages in too deeply anticipating our inevitable sorrows.

If I did not persuade myself that you would conduct with becoming prudence and fortitude upon this occasion, my own unhappiness would be greatly increased, and perhaps my disorders too; but I have so much confidence in your discretion, as to unbosom my inmost soul.

You must not expect to hear from me again until the coming spring, as the river will soon be shut up and there will be no communication from below;—and if in a situation for the purpose, will return as soon as practicable.

Give my sincerest love to all those you hold dear; I hope to see them again, and love them more than ever. Adieu, my dearest, dearest friend! and while I fervently devote, in one undivided prayer, our immortal souls, to the care, forgiveness, mercy, and all prevailing grace of heaven, in time and through eternity, I must bid you a long, long, long farewell.

JAMES M. VARNUM.

Marietta, December 18, 1788.

PARTICULARS relative to Gen. HARMAR's Expedition against the Hostile Indians.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

LAST night Lieut. Denny arrived from Fort-Washington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important letters, by which it will appear, that the main objects of the late expedition have been accomplished, notwithstanding the reports of the contrary. The loss of Major Wyllys, Major Fountain, and the other brave officers and men who gallantly fell in the service of their country, is to be sincerely regretted.

Governor St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at WAR.

Fort Washington, Nov. 9, 1790.

"SIR,

"On the 29th of last month, I had the honor to inform you generally of the success that had attended General Harmer—I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards.) It is not now necessary, because he writes himself. One thing, however is certain, that the savages have got a most terrible stroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof, than that they have not attempted to harrass the army on its return.—They arrived at this place on the 3d inst. in good health and spirits. There is not yet any account from Major Hamtrack—I trust he also has been successful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that case we should certainly have heared of it.

"Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes General Harmar's Dispatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleased to do so to the President in his favor, you may be assured he will not disappoint any expectations that may be formed. He has every quality that I could wish a young man to possess, that means to make the army his profession. There are however some traits in his character as a man that are not generally known, that would endear him—Out of the little pittance he receives, he has maintained two aged parents for a long time."

Head Quarters, Fort-Washington, November 4, 1790.

SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 30th September, I marched with 320 federal troops, and 1133 militia; total 1453. After encountering a few difficulties, we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very sorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders which are inclosed. The substance of the work is this, our loss was heavy, but the head quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation, not less than 100 or 120 warriors were slain, and 300 log-houses and wigwams burned. Our loss about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for sustenance. Twenty thousand barrels of Indian corn in the ears were destroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loss of Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I sincerely lament.

The bearer, Lieut. Denny, is my Adjutant. It will afford me great satisfaction to know that some mark of honor will be shewn to him. His long and faithful services merit it. There is a vast deal of business in this western world. If there is no impropriety in giving me an Aid-de camp, I wish him to be the person.

In my next dispatches I shall enter into the minutia of business, and give you a particular description of each day's march, with all the occurances and observations, &c. &c. I have the honor to be sir,

With perfect esteem,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com.

1st. United States regiment.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer.

To the hon. Maj. Gen. Knox, Secretary at War.

GENEARAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fort-Washington Nov. 4, 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia are to be mustered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia observed on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the General is excedingly pleased with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithstanding our loss was great, yet, when they reflect that the army, in five weeks, not only effected the capital objects of destroying the Miami village and the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but also killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it must afford every man the greatest satisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th inst. provisions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their respective homes.

The General returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby discharges them with honour and reputation. The wounded men are to be left under the care of Dr. Allison and his mates, who will take all possible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition against the Miami towns, under the command of Brigadier General Harmer.

Head Quarters, Fort Washington, Nov. 4, 1790.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.
Wounded 3 rank and file.

Killed of the Militia.

1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 93 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 25 rank and file, total 28.

Total, killed 183. Wounded 31.

Killed of the Federal Troops.

Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the Militia.

Major Fontaine—Captains, Tharp, Scott, and Mc.Murtey.—Lieutenants Clark and Rogers.—Ensigns, Sweet, Bridges, Higgins, Threlkeld.

Wounded Lieutenants, Sanders, and Worley. Ensign Arnold.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War, to the President of the United States.

"LIEUTENANT DENNY reports verbally, that after he left Fort Washington, he saw in Kentucky several men of the militia of that district, who had been out with Major Whitly, under Major Hamtrack, of the federal troops, who commanded a seperate expedition.

"The said militia men informed Lieutenant Denny that Major Hamtrack has destroyed several of the hostile Indian towns, on the Wabash; and had returned to his garrison at Post Vincennes.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant.

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The President of the United States.

EXTRACTS from ORDERS.

Note. The orders issued previously to the march of the troops and militia from Fort Washington, and until they arrived at the Miami Village, relate to the arrangement of the troops, the order of march, of encampment, and of battle, and the discipline necessary to be observed, all of which are particularly detailed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at the Miami Village, about 170 miles from Fort-Washington, Oct. 17, 1790.

THE General is highly pleased with the zeal and alacrity shewn by the amry (particularly the corps which was detached under the command of Col. Hardin) to come up with the savages, altho' it was impracticable, as they had evacuated their favourite towns before the light corps could possibly reach them. Leaving behind them such a vast quantity of corn and vegetables is a certain sign that they decamped in the utmost consternation, and dare not face the army.

The army is to remain in its present position till further orders; in the mean time Quarter Master ... is to have the corn brought in and deposited in one place, or in as many houses as he can find, and a guard is to be placed over it for its security. He will receive directions how it is to be distributed.

The General calls upon the commanding officers of battalions not to suffer their men to straggle from the encampment, otherwise they will certainly run the danger of being scalped.

The guards are to be extremely vigilant, to which the field officer of the day is to pay the most pointed attention.

A detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Tratter, consisting of

Federal Troops,	30
Major Fontaine's Light Horse,	40
Active Riflemen,	210
Total	300

are to march to morrow early.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Trotter, will receive his orders from the General.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at the Miami Village, October 18, 1790.

THE General is much mortified at the unsoldierlike behavior of many of the men in the army, who make it a practice to struggle from the camp in search of plunder. He, in the most positive terms, forbids this practice in future, and the guards will be answerable to prevent it. No party is to go beyond the line of centinels, without a commission'd officer, who, if of militia, will apply to Col. Hardin for his orders; the regular troops will apply to the General. All plunder that may be hereafter collected will be equally distributed among the army—the kettles, and every other article already taken, is to be collected by the commanding officers of battalions, and to be delivered to morrow morning to M. Billi, the Quarter-Master, that a fair distribution may take place.

The rolls are to be called at troop and retreat beating, and every man is to be reported. The General expects that these orders will be pointedly attended to; they are to be read to the troops this evening.

The army is to march to-morrow moring early to their new encampment, at Chilicothy, about two miles from hence. JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Chilicothy, one of the Shawanee towns, on the Omee River, October 20, 1790.

THE party, under the command of Capt. S... is ordered to burn and destroy every house and wigwam in this village, together with all the corn, which he can collect.

A party of 200 men (militia) properly officered, under the command of Col. Hardin, is to burn and destroy, effectually, this afternoon, Pickaway-town, with all the corn, &c. which he can find in it and in its vicinity.

The cause of the detachment being worsted yesterday, was entirely owing to the shameful, cowardly conduct of the militia, who ran away and threw down their arms, without firing scarcely a single gun. In returning to Fort-Washington, if any officer or men presume to quit their ranks, or not march in the way they are ordered, the artillery to fire on them. He hopes the check, they received yesterday, will make them, in future, obedient to orders.

JOS. HARMAR...

Camp at Chilicothy, October 21, 1790.

THE army, having completely effected the object for which they were ordered, viz. a total destruction of the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast abundance of corn and vegetables, &c. in them and their vicinity, are now to commence their march, and to return to Fort Washington.

The General was in fond hopes, that he should be able to break up the Whea towns on his return; but the weak state of the pack-horses, and several other circumstances, conspire to render it impracticable, at present.

The general is to be beat at nine: the Assembly at half past nine; and the whole army to take up the line of march, precisely at 10 this morning.

It is not improbable but the Savages will attempt to harrass the army on its return, particularly the rear & flanks. It is therefore incumbent upon every officer to attend to the duties of his station, and by no means to quit their ranks, or create the least confusion; but on the contrary, to keep silence and good order: otherwise the artillery, (agreeably to the orders of yesterday) shall certainly be ordered to fire upon such men, as are so lost to every principle of honour, as to run away in the time of danger.

The cattle and pack horses are to be kept up in the most compact order: and the officer commanding the rear battalion, is to be responsible with the field-officers of the day, that these orders are strictly carried into execution. Such horses, as Mr. Caldwell may absolutely stand in need of, are to be taken from the mounted militia not attached to Major Fontaine's corps for public service. If these should be found insufficient, the remainder must come from Major Fontaine's corps.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp. 8 miles from the ruins of the Maumee towns, on the return to Fort Washington, October 22.

THE General is exceedingly pleased with the behaviour of the militia, in the action of this morning. They have laid very many of the enemy dead upon the spot. Although our loss, is inconsiderable, in comparison to the slaughter made among the savages. Every account agrees that upwards of one hundred warriors fell in the battle; it is not more than man for man, and we can afford them two for one. The resolution, and firm determined conduct of the militia this morning, has effectually retrieved their character in the opinion of the general; he now knows that they can and will fight.

The loss of Major Wyllys (with so many of the federal troops) and Major Fountaine, two gallant officers, he sincerely and deeply laments; but it is the fortune of war.

The General begs Col. Hardin and Maj. M'Mullan, and Maj. Hall, of Lieut. Col. Commandant Trotter's regiment, together with the officers and privates of the militia under their command, to accept his thanks for bravery displayed by them upon this occasion.

The army is to march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock precisely.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, about 24 miles from the ruins of the Miami towns, on the return to Fort Washington, Oct. 23.

THE General did not know in time last evening, of the good conduct of Brigade-Major Ormsby in rallying a party of militia and firing upon the savages; whereby he destroyed several of them, otherwise he should then have returned him his thanks. He now begs him to accept them for his cool and gallant beheavior at that time.

Although the enemy were so sorely galled in the action of yesterday, they may still take it into their heads to hover about our encampment. The General therefore orders, that the same vigilance and caution, which has hitherto taken place with the guards, must constantly be observed: to which the field officer of the day is to pay the strictest attention.

The wounded militia are all to be collected into one place; Dr. Allison and Dr. Charmichael are to attend them, dress them, and give every necessary direction concerning them.

The Army is to march to morrow morning, at 8 o'clock precisely. JO. HARMAR, B. G.

Note. From the date of the last order of the 23d October, until the return of the troops to Fort Washington, the orders exhibited only the details and business of the troops; no enemy having been seen after the action of the 22d of October.

A translation of the letter addressed to the President and Congress of the United States of America, sent to the House by the Senate, on the 10th inst. with the Abbe Fauchet's Eulogy.

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN,

THE news has reached our ears. Franklin is no more! Franklin the citizen of the world! All nations are indebted to him for instruction in every branch of science: they are all bound to participate in the grief occasioned by this common loss. But the assembly of the representatives of the commonalty of of our capital, thinking it their duty, in addition to the general mourning, to pay to his memory a further tribute of honour, have ordered, by a public decree, that the virtues and talents of this great philosopher should be perpetuated to distant ages, in a public and solemn eulogy, the first of the kind ever bestowed by our nation, on civic worth.

By order of the assembly, I transmit it to your hands; and with the most lively sensations of pleasure, embrace the opportunity of paying due homage to a body of men, who not only possess, but are justly entitled to enjoy the sweets of liberty.

May the approbation of your assembly attend as well the present itself, as the fraternal and respectful sentiments, with which

I am,

Mr. President, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BENIERE,

Doctor of the Sorbonne &c.

Suppletory Member of the National Assembly,—President of the Commonalty of Paris.

To the President and Congress of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.

According to the late enumeration, taken in the county of Essex, the whole number of inhabitants amounted to 57908.

The inhabitants of *Albany County*, New-York State, according to the enumeration lately made, amount to 75.174. Slaves 3766.

A letter from London to New-York, of Oct. 20, says, "I am just informed, that orders have been sent from Admiralty to Lord Howe to put himself in immediate order for sailing at a moment's warning. It is reported, that the grand fleet is ordered to cruise round the Spanish coasts, in order, if possible to meet the Spanish fleet, and give them an attack; and I believe it will be actually the case."

Extract of a letter, dated Martinico, Nov. 3, 1790.

"On our arrival here [St. Pierre's] we found the inhabitants involved in a domestic war—a renewal of former disturbances. The town people of St. Pierre and Fort-Royal, call themselves Patriots—and the Regular troops have joined them; all except Count DAMAS, the Governor, who with a party of Grenadiers, and some officers, had retired into the country, and joined by the Planters, Mulattoes, and the Negroes of the Plantations, had formed a considerable army, and are called by the Patriots, Aristocrats—by whom the Patriots are closely besieged in the towns of St. Pierre and Fort-Royal, an intercourse with the country is cut off—of consequence business is totally at a stand. There never was, I believe such a time in the West-Indies for doing business—There are but few Americans here chiefly gone to Leeward—Should an accomodation take place the markets must be good—as the Patriots have the command at sea, and prevent any supplies by water. The inhabitants are in hourly expectation of an attack from the Aristocrats, and fear the town will be taken: and are removing their families and property, daily—The merchants dare not make any considerable purchases, for fear the town should be taken, and they loose all their property.

"The parties, at war have had several engagements, in which a considerable number of men have been killed on the side of the Patriots. Two days ago I myself saw (with a glass from a garret) an engagement; the Patriots took from the Aristocrats, a small fort only about a mile from town. There is continually a scattering fire kept up from the forts around the town at the enemy.

"There is no Molasses or Sugar to be had.

"There have been several embargoes—one again to morrow. The Supreme Legislative Body, is a number of citizens, called the Municipality—like our old "Committees of Safety."

On Monday evening last, a Tanhouse, belonging to Mess'rs Phelps and Clapp, of this town, accidentally took fire and was consumed, together with a quantity of bark, and a number of raw hides.

** Those who wish to continue to receive the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, the year ensuing, are requested to leave their names with the Printer hereof by the 7th of January next.

NEW GOODS.

Daniel Butler,

Has just received a general assortment of English

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, Coatings, Flannels, Baizes, Chintzes, Calicoes, Leghorn Hats, &c. &c.—Also, A general assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Stone WARE, by the package or less quantity.

Teneriffe WINE, per cask or gallon—West-India Rum, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Nutmeigs, Cloves and Cinnamon, Allum, Copperas, Red Wood and Log Wood.

The above articles will be sold very low for ready pay.—Part Cash will be paid for Pork, Beef, and Butter.

Wanted—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tow Cloth, White Beans, Peas, and Hogs Bristles.

Dec. 29, 1790.

James Byers & Co.

Have just manufactured a Large Quantity of

Iron Hollow Ware,

Which they will dispose of by the ton, smaller parcels, or the single vessel, for Cash, and almost every kind of Country Produce.

They have on hand,

Potash Kettles,

For the recommendation of which they would refer purchasers to the Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

☞ Old Cast-Iron will be received in payment for any articles.

Springfield, Dec. 6, 1790.

New Goods.

Just received and now selling by

SETH DWIGHT,

at his store in Williamsburgh, a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present season; consisting of almost every article enquired for at a country store; which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for pay in hand.—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Pork, Butter, Flax, and almost every kind of country Produce, received in payment.

CASH and the highest price given for all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS.

N. B. ALL persons indebted to said DWIGHT, by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same by the first day of February next, or they will be called upon in a more disagreeable way,—this being the only notice they will have without cost.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 28, 1790.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Monday the 10th of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. 60 Acres of wood Land, at half way brook; between Northampton and Hatfield,—also, 120 acres lying half a mile south of Nathaniel Edwards, at Robert's Meadow.

Dec. 28, 1790.

LOST, on the road between Westampton and Partridgefield, a light brown camblet RIDING-HOOD, the collar lined with green sattin. Whoever has found the same, and will give notice to the subscriber, or to Amharst Harwood of Windsor, so that it may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FRANCIS HARWOOD.

Westampton, December 1790.

THE COLLECTOR of Excise for the County of Hampshire, for the last time gives notice, that he shall open an office (January court week) at Springfield, at Maj. MOSES CHURCH's for the purpose of settling Excise accounts, and all the Boatmen are notified to make returns immediately, or their Bonds will be put in suit.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise, for the county of Hamshire.

South-Hadley, December 27, 1790.

ALL persons having demands upon the estate of ISRAEL CLARKE, late of South-Hadley, deceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement. And all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL CLARKE, Administrator.

South-Hadley, Dec. 22, 1790.

Benjamin Prescott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and others, that he has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS,

from New-York, consisting of most articles called for at a country store, which he will sell for cash as low as his neighbours—almost every article of Country Produce will also be received.

HE likewise informs the public, that he has completed his Building for the purpose of making Malt,—those who please to favour him with their custom, are requested to bring their Barley as soon as possible, as he proposes to continue the business only in the winter season—Any who wish to sell or exchange their Barley for other grain, or any articles of merchandize, may receive their pay whenever they deliver their Barley.—Those who live at a distance, may at any time after the first day of January next, receive Malt on delivery of their Barley.

N. B. He still continues his WOOL CARD Manufactory—those of his customers who live at a distance, and would wish (for the convenience of easy transportation in the course of the winter) to receive their supply for the spring, may have them at the usual credit from the first day of April next.—Those indebted for Wool Cards, whose accounts have become due, are request to make immediate payment.—Half Cash will be paid for live Geese FEATHERS.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westampton, and families adjacent, that ASHES will be received by Lt. Gideon Clark, and Mr. Jared Hunt, at the same price as is allowed at neighbouring Pot-Ash manufactories, and orders given on WRIGHT and STODDARD, of Northampton, where Goods will be delivered at cash price.

SALTS of LYE, and ASHES, will also be received by said Wright and Stoddard at their Store.

Northampton, Dec. 20, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate of wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DANIEL SANFORD, late of Norwich, deceased, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHT, in said Norwich, on the last Tuesdays of January and February next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

WILLIAM FOBES.

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

ALL Persons Indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES CONVERSE, Adm'r.

Norwich, December 17, 1790.