VERSES,

Said to be written by a NEGRO GIRL, on her lover who was drowned in her sight.

POOR ORA time for YANKO dear,
Tho' he be gone forever :
For he no dead, he still live *here** ;
And he from her go never.

Like on de sand me mark him face,
The ware come roll him over,
The mark he go ; but still the place
'Tis easy to discover.

Mesee, sometime, de tree, de flower,
He droop like Ora, surely ;
And den, bye-bye, dere come a shower,
He hold him head up purely :

And so sometimes me tink me die,
My heart so sick he grive me ;
But in a little time me cry
Good-deal, and dat relieve me.

* *Her eyes.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston, December 1, 1790.

THE COLLECTORS of Tax No. 6 will pleafe to take Notice, that the Hon. Legiflature, have repeatedly Refolved, That it is of the Greateft confequence, that Tax No. 6 fhould be collected with all poffible expedition, and directed the Treafurer to take effectual meafures for the fpeedy enforcing the Collection thereof.

THESE are therefore, to notify the Collectors of faid Tax, that unlefs they pay their Balances into the Treafury, on or before the firft Day of February next, Executions will be iffed againft them therefor.

The Collectors of No. 7. Tax, are alfo requefted to exert themfelves, in collecting and paying faid Tax, and thereby prevent Executions being iffued againft them : For the information of the Selectmen and Affeffors of the feveral Towns, and at the fame time requefting their aid, fhould it be found neceffary, the Treafurer here inferts an Extract of an Act paffed 23d March, 1784.

Extract of an Act, paffed the 23d of March, 1784.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That the feveral Collectors of public Taxes fhall, once in every two months at leaft, exhibit to the Selectmen, and where there are no Selectmen, to the Aſſeſſors of the reſpective Towns or plantations to which they belong, a juft and true account of all the Monies they have received on the feveral 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.

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—at JAMES WHITE'S, 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 Eaſtampton, in Thurſday the 23d day of December inſt. at one o'clock P. M. a piece or pieces of LAND, belonging to faid 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)

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber, the 22d of Sept. laſt, a dark brown MARE, with a forrel horſe COLT—the mare a natural trotter, manelies 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 foaled 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.

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.

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 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. Atherton's heirs	0	4	5	1
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	2
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	3
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	0
Lot No. 25 laid to D. & AſaChilds' 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. 24 laid to Samuel Barnard Eſq.	0	4	1	3
Lot No. 30 laid to Mary Weils,	1	13	0	0
Lot No. 62 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.

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

G O O D S,

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.

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.

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 fourth part of ſhelborne,

	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.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, ſome time about the laſt of Octlober, a yearling heifer, red, white face, ſome white upon her belly, a creop on both ears. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN KIRKLAND.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1790.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

MR. Whitman's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LANETON, at Alſtead, in New-Hampſhire.

ALMANACKS,

For 1791, may be had of the Printer hereof.

Vol. V.] THE [No. 227.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

YESTERDAY, at 12 o'clock the Senate of the United States, attended at the Preſident's at his own Houſe, and delivered the following ADDRESS :

To the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

WE receive, ſir, with particular ſatisfaction, the communication contained in your ſpeech, which conſigns to us the progreſſive ſtate of the public credit; and afford at the ſame time, a new proof of the ſolidity of the foundation, on which it reſts ; and we cheerfully join in the acknowledgement which is due to the prudity and patriotiſm of the mercantile and maritime part of our fellow-citizens, whoſe enlightened attachment to the principles of government is not leſs conſpicuous in this, than it has been in other important reſpects.

In confidence that every conſtitutional preliminary has been obſerved, we aſſure you of our diſpoſition to concur in giving the requiſite ſanction to the admiſſion of Kentucky, as a diſtinct member of the Union ; in doing which, we ſhall anticipate the happy effects, to be expected from the ſentiments of attachment towards the Union and its preſent government, which have been expreſſed by the patriotic inhabitants of that diſtrict.

While we regret that the continuance and increaſe of the hoſtilities and depredations which have diſtreſſed our north weſtern frontiers, ſhould have rendered offenſive meaſures neceſſary, we feel an entire confidence in the ſufficiency of the motives which have produced them, and in the wiſdom of the diſpoſitions which have been concerted, in purſuance of the powers veſted in you, and whatever may have been the event, we ſhall cheerfully concur in the proviſions, which the expedition that has been undertaken, may require on the part of legiſlature, and in any other which the future peace and ſafety of our frontier ſettlements may call for.

The critical ſituation of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention ; and we ſhall be ready to adopt any meaſures which a prudent conſideration may ſuggeſt for the preſervation of the bleſſings of peace. The navigation and the fiſheries of the United States, are objects too intereſting, not to inſpire a diſpoſition to promote them, be all the means which ſhall appear to us conſiſtent with their natural progreſs and permanent proſperity.

Impreſſed with the importance of a free intercourſe with the Mediterranean, we ſhall not think any deliberation miſemployed, which may conduce to the adoption of proper meaſures, for removing the impediments that obſtruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary ſyſtem, and the other important objects, to which you have pointed our attention, will not fail to engage the conſideration they reſpectively merit.

In the courſe of our deliberation, upon every ſubject, we ſhall rely upon that co-operation, which an undiminiſhed zeal and inceſſant anxiety for the public welfare, on your part, ſo thoroughly enſure ; and as it is our anxious deſire, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavour, to render the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow citizens, and more and more the object of their affection and confidence.

To this Addreſs, the PRESIDENT was pleaſed to reply, as follows :

GENTLEMEN,

THESE aſſurances of favorable attention to the ſubjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impreſſion on me, which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and ſhall continue to rely much, for the ſucceſs of all our meaſures for the public good on the aid they will receive from the wiſdom and energetic of your counſel.

G. WASHINGTON.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the following Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was delivered to the Preſident of the United States, at his houſe :

SIR,

The Repreſentatives of the people of the U. S. have taken into conſideration your addreſs to the two houſes at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

We ſhare in the ſatisfaction inſpired by the proſpects which continue to be ſo ſuſpicious to our public affairs. The bleſſings reſulting from the ſmiles of Heaven on our agriculture, the eſe of public credit, with the further advantages promiſed by it and the fertility of reſources which are found to lighten burden upon the community, fully authoriſe our mutual congratulations on the preſent occaſion. Nor can we learn without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues have been ſo honorably ſeconded by thoſe claſſes of citizens whoſe patriotiſm and ability were more immediately concerned.

The ſucceſs of the loan opened in Holland, under the diſadvantages of the preſent moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States, but as the effect of a judicious application of that aid, will ſtill further illuſtrate the ſolidity of the foundation on which the public credit reſts.

The preparatory ſteps taken by the State of Virginia in concert with the diſtrict of Kentucky towards the erection of the latter into a diſtinct member of the Union, exhibit a liberality mutually honorable to the parties. We ſhall beſtow on this important ſubject the favorable conſideration which it merits : and with the national policy which ought to govern our deciſion, ſhall not fail to mingle the affectionate ſentiments, which are awakened by thoſe expreſſed in behalf of our fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilſt we regret the neceſſity which has produced offenſive hoſtilities againſt ſome of the Indian tribes north weſt of the Ohio, we ſympathize too much with our weſtern brethren, not to behold with approbation the watchfulneſs and vigor which have been exerted by the executive authority, for their protection ; and which, we truſt, will make the aggreſſors ſenſible that it is their intereſt to merit by a peaceable behavior the friendſhip and humanity which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation, has, at all times, appeared to us highly important. The point of view under which you recommended it to us is ſtrongly enforced by the actual ſtate of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to conſider in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be beſt relieved from an injurious dependence on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars render a too precarious reſource for conveying the productions of our country to market.

The preſent ſtate of our trade to the Mediterranean, ſeems not leſs to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in eſtabliſhing a judiciary ſyſtem which opens the door of juſtice to all, without diſtinction of perſons, it will be our diſpoſition to incorporate every improvement which experience may ſuggeſt : and we ſhall conſider in particular, how far the uniformity which in other caſes is found convenient in the adminiſtration of the general government thro' all the ſtates, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing ſentence iſſuing from the federal courts.

The proper regulations of the juriſdiction and functions which may be exerciſed by Conſuls of the United States in foreign countries, with the proviſions ſtipulated to thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty eſtabliſhed here, are ſubjects of too much conſequence to the public intereſt and honor, not to partake of our deliberations.

We ſhall renew our attention to the eſtabliſhment of the militia and the other ſubjects unfiniſhed at the laſt Seſſion, and ſhall proceed in them with all the diſpatch, which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of ſome of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more ſatisfaction than to find that the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed have proved adequate to the purpoſes to which they were allotted. In extending the proviſion to the reſiduary objects, it will be equal your care, to ſecure ſufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the Treaſury of the United States. We ſhall alſo never loſe ſight of the policy of diminiſhing the public debt, as faſt as the increaſe of the public reſources will permit ; and are particularly ſenſible of the many conſiderations which preſs a reſort to the auxiliary reſource furniſhed by the public land.

In purſuing every branch of the weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, it will be our conſtant ſtudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our ſucceſs may be, we can at leaſt anſwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavors. In your co-operation, we are ſure of a reſource——which forſtifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eſtabliſhed government will juſtify the confidence which has been placed in it ; and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

To this Addreſs, the PRESIDENT was pleaſed to reply, as follows :

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſentiments expreſſed in your Addreſs, are entitled to my particular acknowledgment—Having no object but the good of our country, this teſtimony of approbation and confidence, from its immediate Repreſentatives, muſt be amongſt my beſt rewards. As the ſupport of your enlightened patriotiſm has been among my greateſt encouragements. Being perſuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the ſame auſpicious principle, I look forward to the happieſt conſequences from your deliberations, during the preſent ſeſſion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From the HERALD of FREEDOM.

The BEE.

AS nobody knows who I am, I can be as faucy and laugh as much as I pleaſe, without any danger to my peace or credit. With this ſide of my own ſecurity, I intend, this number, to take notice of a ſtrange, kind of inconſiſtency, I am every day obſerving, in a certain family, owing to the unaccountable—I do not know what to call it—in the wife. It is not brainleſs—nor want of ſenſe—ſtarviſhneſs—nor prodigality—but a kind of compound buſineſs. I will tell you how the acts, and then you may term it what you pleaſe. She riſes in decent ſeaſon, in the morning—dreſſes herſelf very trig, all her her head, and that is ſeldom combed out until a little before dinner. Her diſpoſition is very eaſy, rather too much ſo—is very obliging, if ſhe can get time ; but then ſhe is always hurried, and never accompliſhes more than half as much, as one of her ſituation ought to. If the children do not try too hard, and plague her, ſhe can get them fit for ſchool, by the time it is half done—and as for my coat ſleeve, I have ſay, it will be mended pretty ſoon—at fartheſt. She loves to live away ; and ſo ſhe has many good things at the weſt—and ſometimes ſhe is quite economical about uſing them. But ſhe is ſo loſt in the buſineſs of the moment, or ſo—I do not know what—that ſhe will walk round a chair to get from the fire to the table, forty times and never think of taking it away ; and ſet the broom lie on the floor, and all hands ſtand over it half the forenoon, inſtead of uſing it, and hanging it in its place. She will tell the boys to make a good fire and keep the room warm—but let half a dozen doors be open at the ſame time. And yet, I ſay ſhe is a woman of a pretty education, and her children are clever ones—only they muſt be put as much noſe as they, pleaſe, and ſhe cannot ſtop them, if they interrupt her ever ſo much. I forgot to mention the heſt to have things handy—ſo that on the mantletree ſhelf, you may ſee half a ſcore candleſticks, interſperſed with here and there a ſilver ſpoon, a gimblet, a comb, a flat iron, a pincuſhion, a pair of curling tongs, a bible, a mug of cyder, and ſo on—and yet they are not dirty neither. She never minds they are ſtuck about ſo ſtrangely. She means well enough—but this careleſs oddity is to be ſeen throughout all her domeſtication. You muſt know, I live in the ſame houſe with her—I have not ſaid ſhe is my wife—that is neither here nor there : I wiſh ſhe could be altered ; perhaps ſhe may ſee this piece and be made wiſer by it—If ſhe does, I ſhall be well paid for writing it. Let me tell you, reader, this is a real character—and I fear, in the circle of wives, it will ſuit too many of them—& they will on examination find it ſo. Now for a moral, muſt ſome for all this—it is contrary to the laws of economy and domeſtic comfort, and for that reaſon ought to be corrected : ſerious lectures will never do it—ſuch practiſes ſhould be ſatyred and laughed at. What I mean by this, is, to ſhew the abſurdity of ſuch ſtupid proceedings : and this laſtly, good for nothing method of ſuperintending the important concerns of a family.

N. B. It generally happens that on Sunday noons there is a little ſalt or pepper to be pounded for dinner.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

An Oration on the Hiſtory, Culture and Qualities of the POTATOR. Delivered at the Public Commencement in the University of Pennſylvania, on the 8th of July, 1790 ; by Mr. WILLIAM BACHE, grandſon of of the late Dr. FRANKLIN.

MUCH has been ſaid againſt the kind of learning which conſiſts in the knowledge of *words*, and in the definitions of ancient arts and ſciences. To conceive this reſpectable and brilliant indolence, that our knowledge is not confined to theſe dry but neceſſary ſtudies only, I have choſen as the ſubject of my Oration, the *uſefulneſs*, the *culture*, and the *qualities* of a ſimple vegetable, commonly called—*an Irish* POTATOE.

This vegetable is a native of the Iſthmus of Lienaon. It is a native of Mexico, from whence it was carried firſt into Spain, and afterwards into France. Soon after it was cultivated and introduced into Ireland in France, a contagious fever ſpread through that country which was unſtilly aſcribed to the uſe of this root. In conſequence of which ſuperſtitious *frenzy* was baniſhed from France, by an edict of the court, it was not introduced in that kingdom for many years afterwards.

England and Ireland, thoſe formerly ſeats for liberty of every kind, for many years afforded the perſecuted *patriot* a ſanctuary. To Ireland it ſoon acquired a perfection it had never known before. It became part of the diet of the rich, and the whole diet of the poor, nor was this all—If by any article of commerce, and was ſoon known and admired, in every part of Europe, by the name of the *Irish potatoe*—a name which it deſerves eſſe manifeſt to this day, from the preeminence which the Iriſh nation have acquired in the method of cultivating it.

There are several circumstances, with respect to the culture of this root, which are worthy our attention.

1. It grows equally well in all climates. Its birth place was in a warm country; but experiments have taught us, that it flourishes, not only in the middle latitudes but also in the cold soil of Siberia.

2. It grows in every kind of soil, whether it be rich or poor; or whether it be sandy or gravelly. Nay, it grows without the aid of earth, in beds of straw or stable manure.

3. It grows from the whole root, or from pieces of it. Some late experiments prove, that its increase from the whole root, is much greater than from the small pieces of it, planted in the usual way.

It is also peculiar to this excellent root, to be alike agreeable to man and beast. It affords plentiful nourishment to the cow, the horse, the hog, the sheep, and even to poultry.

It is particularly useful to milch cows; for this purpose the potatoes should be prepared by being previously boiled. Sometimes horses chew an unwillingness to eat them; but this arises from ignorance. They will soon eat them, if you confine them in a stable for four and twenty hours, without any other food; after having been induced *by hunger*, once to take them, they ever after eat them, with as keen a relish as they do oats or Indian corn. They are said to be preferable to both those grains for the common diet of horses, inasmuch as they afford a less stimulating ailment. The grain should be preferable only when horses are used to labour, or on journies; in these cases, the potatoes do not afford an ailment sufficiently active, and diffusible, to supply that waste of strength in a horse, that attends travelling,—or drawing in a carriage or a plough.

It ought not to be forgotten, that the potatoe is in perfection almost the whole year, if properly preserved from the frost—whereas all other vegetables are in season but a few weeks. In order to preserve them during the winter, they should be depolited, after they are gathered, in a cellar, or in a hole dug in the earth, below the usual depth of the frost.

By a chymical analysis, the potatoe has been found to contain—1. A dry powder, resembling the starch which is contained in grain.—2. A light fibrous matter, of a grey colour.—3. A mucilaginous juice, such as is found in many succulents plants.—And 4. Water. In a pound of potatoes there are generally four ounces and an half of the solid matter which has been mentioned, and eleven and an half of water. In the solid matter there is generally about a drachm of earth.

There are several ways of preserving potatoes for the food of man, such as simply roasting, or boiling them in their skins, or in water. They are also prepared for food, by having made into bread, with and without flour, also into a biscuit, puddings, pies, salep, sago, and even coffee. Besides these preparations, an yeast may be obtained from them, which is equal to to the best ferment in the world, for brewing beer, or making bread of any kind.

Having mentioned the culture and preparations of the *potatoe*, I proceed next to take notice of its qualities, in diet and medicine.

1. In medicine, it has been found to be useful in those diseases of the stomach, in which no other vegetable could be retained upon it.

2. It has been found to promote sleep. Of this there is a remarkable instance in the annals of medicine. A servant of the Baron de St. Hilaire, after a malignant fever, could not recover his sleep; his master ordered him to sup upon potatoes, and the ensuing night he slept six hours, without interruption; the continuance of the same practice produced the same effect, without inducing any change in his constitution.

The wholesome quality of the potatoe, in diet, insufficiently proved, from the healthiness and populations of those countries, where it is an universal article of food. Dr. *Adam Smith*, in his treatise on the wealth of nations, has computed that a given quantity of land, on which the potatoe is cultivated, will maintain one third more inhabitants, than the same quantity of land, appropriated to the culture of any other vegitable. Ireland is a striking proof of the truth of this calculation. That celebrated island has been for many years, the *effete gantium* of the world. She furnishes sailors and soldiers to half the nations of Europe; she has nearly fed two or three of the most populous states in America, with farmers, mechanics, and merchants; and whether it be the effect of the *potatoe* upon the body and mind, I know not, but the natives of this island are all friends to liberty.—Where is the legislature in the United States, in which the claims of liberty have not been defended by Irishmen!!! And where is the fields of battle in America, that has not been enriched with Irish blood! Even the ocean has been dyed with it, during the late war; and shed too in the glorious cause of American freedom. Witness our *gallant Barry*, who established the honor of the American flag in every part of the Atlantic; and whose honorable wounds will always remain monuments of the strength of body and mind that is to be derived from an early and constant diet of potatoes.

Nor are strength of body and vigour of mind alone, to be obtained from the use of potatoes. They confer upon the face, that lovely white and red which constitute *beauty*. Hence the Irish complection has been celebrated, in every part of the world; and hence the ladies of Lancashire, in England, where the potatoe is in general use, have obtained, from the charms of their faces, the appellation of Lancashire witches.

Farmers of Pensylvania, *cultivate the potatoe!* Citizens of Philadelphia, eat, oh eat, plentifully and constantly of the potatoe! Let them be the constant food of your children, instead of Bread, in the intervals of their meals. Legislators of Pennsylvania, encourage, by suitable bounties, the encrease and exportation of the potatoe. Let *this* precious root be blended hereafter with the wheat flour, in the barns of our State!—Hail highly favoured vegetable! parent of health, strength, courage, and beauty of the human species themselves! may we always honor thee! and may we always eat thee, as we should do! with meat or without it, with buttermilk or without it; in soup, in puddings, in pies, in bread, in buttered, in sago, in salep, or in coffee!—Still may we prefer thee to all other vegetables! Sweet root! kind root! I take thee to my bosom; go people our western country, † go teach the nations of the earth to be temperate and healthy go civilize the world!

* *Here Mr. BACHE put a potatoe from his pocket, and held it in his hand.*

† *Here the potatoe was gently thrown on the floor, and ejected affectionately in pronouncing the remaining part of the oration.*

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 9.

THE House met pursuant to adjournment. Messrs. Jackson and Mathews appeared and took their seats.

The speaker signified to the house, that the taking up of the President's speech, in a committee of the whole, had been made the order of the day.

The house, in consequence, resolving itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the committee of the whole pass a resolution, that a committee be appointed to return a respectful answer to the President's speech, and to assure him, that the house will pay immediate attention to the important matters, which in it are recommended to their consideration.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed an amendment to the resolution. He wished the committee be appointed to prepare an address, to be presented to the President, to answer to the speech.

Mr. Lawrence called for a resolution past last session on a similar occasion; it was read, and he offered it as a substitute to his first motion. The committee of the whole agreed to it: rose and reported the resolution.

After some debate on an amendment proposed by Mr. Jackson, to the resolution as reported by the committee. A committee of three was, in consequence, appointed, viz. Messieurs Maddison, Ames, and Tucker to draw up the address.

The speaker called the attention of the house to a motion made yesterday by Mr. Williamson, and made the order of to day, that the clerk be directed to procure for each member three newspapers, such as the members respectively may chose, to be left at their houses.

FRIDAY, December 10.

Messrs. Sinnickson, Partridge, Smith, (M.) Trumbull, and Wadsworth, took their seats this day.

The order of the day being called for, the House proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain. The ballots being collected, there appeared for Mr. Blair, 25; for Mr. Green, 16. The Speaker accordingly declared the former chosen.

Mr. Benson, agreeable to notice, introduced a motion to the following purport. That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, for determining, agreeable to the Constitution, the time of chusing electors of President and Vice-President after the the expiration of the 3d of March, 1793.

Likewise to determine who or what officer shall exercise the office of President in case of vacancy; also to provide for the opening an office at the seat of government, to receive the vote of the electors of President and Vice-President.

Mr. Lee moved that this motion lie on the table for further consideration, previous to its being committed. This motion being put was lost; and Messrs. Benson, Heister, Huntington, Moore and Partridge were appointed the committee.

The reading of the papers communicated by the Secretary at War, relative to the expedition against the Indians, being called for, the Clerk attended that business.

These papers contained particulars of the depredations committed by the Indians, on the frontiers, for almost a year past, communicated in a series of accounts from private persons, public characters, and bodies, in letters, memorials and representations, to the The President of the United States, the Secretary at War, &c.

The Clerk then read an estimate of the expences attending the expedition against the Wabash nation, and the banditti of Indians; 1500 militia, about 400 Federal Troops, are employed on this occasion. The amount of the expence is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The instructions of the President of the United States to Gov. St. Clair, and the letters from the Secretary at War, to Gen. Harmar, were then read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.—And Messrs. Gilman, Grout, Wadsworth, Floyd, P. Muhlenburgh, Boudinot, Smith, (M.) Bloodworth, Smith, (S. C.) and Jackson, were appointed the committee.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that the President of the United States having received a communication from the President and Commonalty of the city of Paris, had thought proper to lay the same before the Senate, who had directed their Secretary to bring them to the House. The letter from the President and Commonalty of Paris, was accompanied with 26 printed copies of an Eulogium on Dr. Franklin.

Mr. Maddison of the committee appointed to prepare an address, in answer to the Speech of the President of the United States, brought in a report which was read. [*For which see first page.*]

Mr. Williamson moved that this Address be referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Lawrance moved that a number of copies be printed, for the use of the House; this motion was seconded by Mr. Jackson; Mr. Williamson objected, he said that inconveniencies had resulted from printing reports of committees in times past in their immature state they had found the way into the newspapers, and been mistaken for the decision of the House.

Mr. Jackson observed, that the address contained matters of very great importance, which rendered it necessary that every member should have a copy before him; he could see no inconvenience that would arise, even if it should be published in the papers, it might give rise to observations without doors, which might not be unworthy the attention of the House.

He saw no danger of any mistake arising from publishing reports of their committees—they were easily distinguished from the act of the Legislature. But in the present, instance he saw no necessity for its being inserted in the news-papers, because it happened to be printed for the use of the House; nor did he second the motion with such a design.

It being observed by Mr. Boudinot, that it had not been customary to print the report of the committee on similar occasions, the motion was withdrawn.

SATURDAY, December 11.

A letter from The President of the Commonalty of Paris was read, informing, that the news of the death of that great philosopher Franklin has reached them, and that they had caused an Eulogium to be written, in a tribute justly due to his memory.

On motion of Mr. White, ordered, That two members be added to the committee appointed to prepare and bring a bill in amendment to an act entitled, "An Act to promote the progress of useful arts," and that Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Sherman, be added to the said committee.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, accompanied with a report from him, which on motion, was ordered to be printed for the consideration of the House.

On motion, Resolved, that the House shall, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith wished to shew some attention to the President and Commonalty of Paris, for their marked participation to the memory of one of our illustrious citizens; he, therefore, made the following motion. The house being highly sensible of the polite attention of the Commons of Paris, in directing copies of an Eologium, lately pronounced before them, as a tribute to the distinguished merit of Benjamin Franklin, a citizen of the United States, to be transmitted to Congress.

Resolved. That the Speaker do accordingly communicate the sense of the House thereon to The President of the Commons of Paris.

Mr. Vining observed, That as the motion stood, it appeared to relate rather to a living than a deceased person. He wished, therefore, to amend it by striking out "distinguished merit," and inserting "illustrious memory."

The amendment being made by the consent of the mover, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Lee took this opportunity of a leisure moment to move for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to direct the mode by which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been destroyed, may be renewed.

Ordered to lie on the table.

PITTSBURG, December 4.

WESTERN EXPEDITION.

A party of 600 men arrived at the Miami Village two days before the main army, and found the town deserted, and some of the houses burnt, under the ruins of which large quantities of grain were found concealed, also in holes in the ground, to the amount of 5 or 6000 bushels. Col. Hardin who commanded all the militia, entered and encamped in the town before the arrival of the remainder of the army. About five acres of the ground was picketed. A party of 300 under the command of Col. Trotter and Major Rhea, were sent out, and discovered the trails of the Indians for several miles. They saw 30 Indians, but did not attack them, not knowing but there was a superior force in the rear.—They saw five towns which were all burnt. The next day Major Fontaine, with a party of 200, and the light horse, went out—they proceeded 6 or 7 miles, saw trails of Indians in several places, marching in columns in a swamp; Lieut. Armstrong, who commanded one of the columns, was ambuscaded by a party of Indians, formed in a half moon. Our people retreated; the Indians rushed in with their tomahawks; the regulars having quitting them until Armstrong's men were all cut off; many of the Indians fell; we lost 70 men this day. Next day was employed in burning corn; we killed two Indians. The day following set out, marched 8 miles homeward, and encamped. In the night Col. Harmar, Major Wyllis, Major Fontaine, Major M'Mullen, and Col. Hall, with about 400 men, went back to the town; they arrived about day light, and in four parties marched to different quarters of the town each party was attended, and skirmished about three hours. Major M'Mullen drove a party of the Indians into the river Miami. Col. Hardin was obliged to retreat with loss. Major Wyllis, with 60 men, were cut off by a party which came in his rear, through some Indian Frontier, having ordered his men to retreat, in a phrenzy of courage, rode directly into the throng of the Indians, cutting and slashing, until he was wounded, and carried off by two of his men; he was afterwards seen dead and scalped. Major Wyllis was left mortally wounded; he wished to be helped on his horse to give them another charge; but in the hurry of the retreat it could not be done.

The whole amount of the Indians killed is supposed to be 200. Our loss is about 150 killed, & 20 wounded.

The foregoing is the account brought by several of the militia who are returned.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Extract of a letter from Georgia.

"Our friend General [illegible] has received the Medal voted by Congress on the taking of Stony Point: It is of gold and finely executed. On one side it represents the Goddess of Liberty, presenting a wreath of laurel to an American Officer, this inscription: "Anthonio Wayne duce exercitus.—Commissis" On the other is striking representation of the assault or Stony Point, with this inscription: "Stony Point expugnatum XV. Julv 1779." What adds much to the feeling of General Wayne, is the letter from our beloved President, in these words:

"SIR,

"You will receive with this a medal struck by order of the late Congress, in commemoration of your much approved conduct in the assault of Stony Point, and presented to you as a mark of the high sense which your country entertain of your services upon that occasion. The medal was put into my hands by Mr. Jefferson, and it is with singular pleasure that I now transmit it to you.

"I am with very great esteem,

"Your most obedient servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

BOSTON, Dec. 28.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

THE following is the result of the second trial for the choice of Federal Representatives:—

Worcester District.

The whole number of votes were 2413—necessary to make a choice 1207.

Hon. ARTEMAS WARD, Esq. had 1248, and is chosen.

Plymouth, &c. District.

Whole number of votes were 2137—necessary to make a choice 1070.

Hon. SHEARJASHUB BOURNE, Esq. had 1667, and is chosen.

Bristol, &c. District.—No choice.

Whole number of votes 1653—necessary to make a choice 782.

Candidates.	
Hon. George Leonard, Esq.	196
Walter Spooner Esq.	387
Peleg Coffin, Esq.	402
Phanuel Bishop, Esq.	444
David Cobb, Esq.	134

District of Maine.—No choice.

Whole number of votes 845—necessary to make a choice 423.

Candidates.	
Hon. George Thacher, Esq.	421
Nathaniel Wells, Esq.	263
Josiah Thacher, Esq.	22
William Lithgow, Esq.	125

The inhabitants of Bristol, &c. and Maine Districts, are to meet the 25th of January, 1791. to choose Federal Representatives.

The PROSPECT of WAR.

BRIGHTER UPON US AGAIN DAILY.

In support of a general expectation, that the differences between Great Britain and Spain, would terminate in hostilities, we now announce the arrival of Capt. Wilkie, of the ship Triumph, in 22 days from Barbadoes; by which we are informed that two days previous to his sailing, there arrived from England three forty four gun ships, and a number of victuallers, with four thousand troops, who were actually landed on that island the day before Capt. *Wilkie* left it.—He also informs, that a reinforcement of 4000, soldiers more, was daily expected, with men of war and frigates. This looks much like WAR! as Capt. Wilkie is said to be a man of veracity.

NORTHAMPTON, January 5.

It is with great pleasure we inform the Public, that the President of the United States, declines receiving visits on Sundays—an example worthy of the imitation of all men, especially of those gentlemen who fill public stations.

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.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the Purpose of extending and improving the WOOLEN MANUFACTORY in the City of Hartford, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, passed October 1790.

CLASS THE FIRST.

1 Prize	1000 Dollars	1000 Dollars.
1	500	500
2	300	600
2	200	400
3	200	600
10	50	500
15	40	600
20	30	600
30	20	600
100	10	1000
2850	4	11400
3027 Prizes	5000 Tickets at 2 Dol. each	18000
5943 Blanks,		

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of Twelve and Half per Cent.

THE Object of this Lottery is to enable the Proprietors of the Hartford Woolen Manufactory to procure Machines, implements, and to increase their Stock, in order to render the Business more extensively useful to the Community; and the Managers flatter themselves that the Scheme is calculated much to Advantage of Adventurers who wish to put themselves in Fortune's Way, as well as to those who are disposed to buy on patriotic Motives.

The Drawing is proposed to begin by the first Day of February next, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of. A List of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Connecticut Courant, and Prizes paid on demand by the Managers. Those Prizes not called for in six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Use of the Factory, and appropriated accordingly.

HEZEKIAH MERRILL,
ANDREW KINGSBURY,
ELISHA COLT, } Managers.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1790.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, to be sold at this Office.

William & George Bull,

ONCE more in addition to their Advertisement of the 20th September last, inform all concerned, that their Co-partnership dissolves the 1st. of January next. They therefore beg all that have accounts open with them, or either of them privately, to call and have the same adjusted or they positively will be put in suit. Beef, Pork, and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

N. B. The business after that date will be carried on as usual by GEORGE BULL, at his new Store next door south of their old stand at the landing.

Wanted immediately a quantity of 2 inch white-pine, and white-oak plank, also, 1½ inch yellow pine plank for which good pay will be made on delivery. They have on hand a quantity of piece goods, a few casks of Jamaica Spirits to fix years old: all kinds of Codfish, American Duck, Gin by hhd. or case, Pot-ash by kettles, Liverand Lampoil, by Barrel or less, Butter, Barrel Beef, Wool, Cotton, Cards, by Box or dozen, a few Barrels of Gerry.

Hartford, Dec. 9, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the the lists for the years, 1781, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County.		
	l.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d. q.
Westfield school lot,	1	9	2	2	1	7 2
Elias Lyman jun.	0	1	9	2	1	3 3
Nathaniel Bennet,	0	2	4	2	3	1 0
Paul Sheldon,	0	2	3	0	1	7 2
Isaac Gates,					0	8 0
Israel Sheldon,	0	1	6	1		
John Ross,					2	2 0
David Weller,	0	1	6	2	1	3 3
John King,	0	0	2	2	2	5 3
Jonathan Fowler,	0	1	10	0	1	2 0
Nathaniel Phelps,	0	1	3	3	0	7 3
Lemuel Malory,	0	1	2	2	0	11 0
Fifty-five acre Lots, No. as follows, viz.					6	15 16 20
29 30 31 34 35 38 39 44 46 48 50 54 61 63 66 67 71						
72 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 83 84 85 86 87 89 90 91						
92 93 95 96 97 98 104 107 108 112 113 114 116 118						
123 124 225 226.					£.	d. q.
A. Parks, Col. for the year 1781, the school lot,					12	0 0
J. Herrick for the year 82, his tax on each 100 acre lot,					1	8 0
Zadock Bosworth, for 83, his tax on each lot,					0	6 1
Edward Taylor, for 84, do.					0	4 2
David Crow, for 85, do.					0	1 3
Isaac Palmer, for 86, do.					0	5 0
Jacob Andros, for 87, do.					0	4 0
Abial Pettis, for 88, do.					0	3 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 25th of January, so much of said lands will be then sold at public Vendue at the house of Mr. David Crow, inholder in Montgomery at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with interest and charges.

Montgomery, Dec. 9, 1790.

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, Nutmegs, 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. 24, 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, required 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.

THE subscriber, hereby informs his customers, that he is in a very low state of health, which obliges him to discontinue riding as Post.—He therefore requests those who are in arrear to be ready to make payment when he calls, as he wishes to settle with the Printer.

JOHN PINES.

N. B. The Papers will in future be brought by JOSEPH BASCOM, who may be depended on as a faithful man.

Barnardston, Dec. 28, 1790.

LOST, on the road between Westampton and Partridgefield, a light brown camblet RIDING-HOOD, the collar lined with green farrin. Whoever has found the same, and will give notice to the subscriber, or to Ambarll 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 Hampshire.

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, whole accounts have become due, are requested to make immediate payment.—Half Cash will be paid for live Geese FEATHERS.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1790.

FRIENDSHIP.

DISTILL'D amidst the gloom of night,
Dark hangs the dewdrop on the thorn,
'Till notic'd by approaching light,
It glitters in the smiles of morn.

Morn soon retires; her feeble pow'r
The sun outbeams with genial day,
And gently, in benignant hour,
Exhales the liquid pearl away.

Thus on affliction's fable bed,
Deep sorrows rise of saddest hue;
Condensing round the mourner's head,
They bathe the cheek with chilly dew.

Tho' pity shews her dawn from Heav'n,
When kind she paints assistance near;
'Tis friendship's sun alone 'tis given
To scatter and dry the mourner's tear.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL,
CHEAPER THAN CHEAP!

The following is a true copy of an advertisement which was lately found pasted up in a Tavern, in Warwick, Rhode-Island:—

An Enemy to Great Salleries

"I HEREBY offer myself a Candidate for a Representative in Congress and will serve for two thirds of the wages and lodge one third in the Gen Treasury of the State or take what the Assembly shall think fit.

"STEPHEN ARNOLD

"Warwick Sept. 13 1790"

(☞ Since the "offer" of Mr. Arnold, to serve as a Federal Representative, cheaper than the present pay, a correspondent has formed a scale of depreciation, which determines merit, and the value of public services, and finds that "Mr. Arnold's pay according to this scale, would be somewhat below *nine shillings & a cut per day.*"

LONDON.

A Common sailor, who lately returned from the East Indies, and, unlike the generality of his brethren, had saved a considerable sum of money out of his wages; in order to avoid being impressed, took the resolution to remain a while on shore. In this view, he hired a sixteen foot log in Berkely common, and erected thereon, a very small wooden hovel, just large enough to contain himself, and his wife Sue, and a very few articles of the most common furniture. A parcel of his companions, to play him a waggish trick, went one night last week with two long pieces of timber, and running them under the hovel, raised it, and carried it fairly off, leaving it near a mile from its former situation; the sailor and his wife, being all the while sound asleep, and knowing nothing of the matter. In the morning, the honest tar opening the door, and seeing an entire change both of place and prospect, rubbing his eye, observed dryly to his rib. *Devil burn me, Sue, but we have been all night long dragging our anchor!*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Treasury-Office, Boston, December 1, 1790.

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

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

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

Extract of an Act passed the 23d of March, 1784.

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

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any Collector of public Taxes, shall neglect to exhibit his Accounts in manner aforesaid, he shall for[feit] for every neglect, the sum of [illegible] per cent. on the sum or [illegible] him to collect, to the [illegible] Plantation of which he [illegible] lector, to be recovered by [illegible] tation, in any Court of [illegible] the same."

ALEX. HODGDON, [illegible]urer.

Massachusetts Monthly S[illegible] CLASS THE SEVENTH.

SCHEME

Of the SEVENTH CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State [illegible]

5000 Tickets, at TWO DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of	1000	1000
1		200	200
10		100	1000
10		50	500
10		40	400
10		02	200
15		01	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.

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,
Gauderoys,
Royal Rib,
Satinets,
Lastings,
Fustian and Jean,
Shalloons,
Tammies,
Durants,
Auteloon,
Tabboreens,
Moreens,
Cambletts,
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,
Callimance,
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 Paraisnes,
Men's & women's Shoe's,
Ribbons, Tafte, Galoons,
Silk and Twist,
Bockram,
Buttons of all kinds,
Black tin Tea pots,
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 Gin,
Sugars,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Pepper, Allpice, 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, 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.

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.

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 six Nos. 1 and No. 2. and also their own & Minister taxes for 1788, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779. to State, Town and Minister, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Lot No. 46 laid to Noah Baker,	1	2	5
Lot No. 91 laid to Col. Hinsdale,	1	2	3
Lot. No. 83 laid to J. Atherton's heirs	1	8	4
Non-resident land formerly belonging to Shelburne.	4	5	0
Lot No. 40 44 & 75 owned by J. Barnard,	3	7	1
Lot No. 70 owned by Nathan Catlin,	0	8	2
Lot No. 65 owned by Col. E. Hinsdale,	0	8	1
Lot No. 1 laid to Nathaniel Hawks,	0	15	3
Lot No. 3 laid to Thomas Childs,	0	04	3
Lot No. 6 laid to Thomas Well's 2d heirs,	0	2	1
Lot No. 17 laid to Samuel Belding,	0	8	5
Lot No. 18 laid to J. Atherton's heirs,	0	8	1
Lot No. 19 laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0	8	1
Lot. No. 70 laid to Capt. T. French	0	8	1
Lot No. 21 laid to Samuel Allen's heirs,	0	11	10
Lot No. 22 laid to Joseph & Seth Catlin,	0	0	4
Lot No. 23 laid to Oliver Root,	0	7	1
Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nims' heirs,	0	5	9
Lot No. 25 laid to D. & Asa Childs' heirs,	0	0	9

The following are taxes that were assessed in the years 1778 & 1779, State, Town and Minister, considered into silver as follows, viz:

Lot No. 33 laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	1	3	6
Lot No. 24 laid to Samuel Barnard Esq.	0	4	5
Lot No. 30 laid to Mary Wells,	1	13	5
Lot No. 64 laid to J. Catlin, own'd by Seth,	0	2	6

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.

Sleigh Bells & Harness Buckles.

Also, all kinds of

Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,

Plated, do.—Pinchbeck, do. &c.—Crucibles—Capes 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.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has just received a large and general assortment of

G O O D S,

suitable to the season—which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.—He can also to take most kinds of Country Produce.

Easthampton, Dec. 16, 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.

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.

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,

	£.	s.	d.
Laid to Samuel Dickinson,	1	3	10

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.

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 crop on both ears. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN KIRKLAND.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1790.

Just published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

A SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LAMSON, at Alfred, in New-Hampshire.

A L M A N A C K S,

For 1791, may be had of the Printer hereof.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMBER 8.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the (Boston) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL, of December 1, 1790.

DOMESTIC ABSTRACT.
NATIONAL DEFENCE.

IN the preceeding month, a great part of the Militia of this and the neighbouring States, has been reviewed and inspected. We know not in what manner we shall better discharge our duty on this head, than by a general view of the composition of our national defence, in the northern States.

However necessary standing armies may be in a monarchy, or an aristocracy, to annoy an enemy abroad, or secure despots at home; in a republic so happily constituted as our own, we will venture to say, that the proper military establishment will be a substantial and efficient Militia, composed of the major part of the people of suitable age. Added to these will be permanent troops, sufficient to secure the frontiers from sudden incursions. A greater body of standing troops will tend to violate the body politic, and change the happy temperature of its composition:—Nor can we do wholly without them—the frontiers unguarded would offer an inviting temptation to an ambitious foe, too powerful to be resisted.

For the national defence, in time of war, the Militia must furnish the principal materials. The government of the United States, co-operating with those of the several States, is admirably calculated to place the Militia on such footing, that it shall be always kept in a high state of discipline, and capable of constituting a formidable army on the shortest notice, and without imposing too heavy a burthen upon the people, or corrupting their ideas of a free government. Every man enrolled may be so far accustomed to military habits and exercises, as to see the necessity of paying a ready obedience to military orders, and be able to perform all the principal duties of the camp, and of the field; at least until relieved by troops which will be speedily raised for the exigence of war.

It cannot be doubted but the system about to be adopted by Congress, which will embrace the whole Militia of the United States, will contain nearly all the excellences of these systems, without their errors, and inconveniences; and while it avoids to oppress the citizens with too heavy burdens of military duty, the cause of accountability will be so linked together in the arrangement, that it will carry itself completely into effect, and not depend merely on the public spirit of the officers to excite them to their duty.

THE MILITIA of MASSACHUSETTS

Exhibit at this time a spectacle to the world highly honorary to our country; notwithstanding there are some essential defects in the systems, it advances in discipline, and never was the time it shone with greater lustre than the present year.

It is composed of two classes, distinguished by Alarmist and Trainband.—The former comprehends all persons, except the Clergy, &c. from forty to sixty years of age, and is considered as a *Corps de Reserve*; —the men of this Class being obliged only to exhibit their arms once a year, to show that they are prepared in case of sudden invasion or rebellion.—The Trainband form the great bulwark and strength of the country, and is equal, if not superior to any Militia in the world—unless we say, with the King of Prussia, that his standing Army is a Militia, because some of them are permitted to go home to work a small part of the year. The Trainband is composed of all persons from sixteen to forty years of age, with some exceptions in favor of persons office, &c. these are obliged to attend the orders of their Captains, for company discipline four days at least every year, and one day at least every year they are obliged to do duty in regiment.

The whole Militia of the state is formed into 9 Divisions, 19 Brigades, 25 Corps of Artillery, and 29 Troops of Cavalry, 75 Regiments, 10 Corps of Division Infantry.

The Divisions are all formed upon the same principles, each having a proportion of every species of troops but from territorial situations, they are not equal in point of numbers.

The Governor is always Captain-General and Commander in Chief, and has an Adjutant-General, a Quarter-Master-General, and Commissary-General, to conduct the duties of their several departments, and four Aids-de-Camp, in his suit. Each division is commanded by a Major-General, who has a Deputy-Adjutant General, a Deputy Quarter-Master-General, a Deputy Commissary-General, and two Aids-de-Camp, in his suite. Each brigade is commanded by a Brigadier General, who has a Brigade Major and Brigade Quarter-Master in his suit. Each regiment has a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Quarter-Master, and from eight to twelve companies; each company has a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, and from sixty to one hundred trainband men.

The alarm men aid in each company disliked, are under the command of the Captain, who once a year views their arms.

All such military bodies have their local districts.

The last division commanded (pro tempore) by Brigadier-General Thayer, (Major General Lincoln having resigned) forms two brigades of infantry, four troops of Cavalry, four corps of Artillery, three of division Infantry, and is composed of the county of Suffolk.—The 2d division, commanded by Major-General Titcomb, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, four corps of Artillery, one of division Infantry, and is composed of the county of Essex.—The 3d division, commanded by Major-General Brooks, forms two brigades of Infantry, three troops of Cavalry, five corps of Artillery, two of division Infantry; and is composed of the county of Middlesex.—The 4th division, commanded by Major-General Shepherd, forms two brigades of Infantry, four troops of Cavalry, two corps of Artillery, two of division Infantry; and is composed of the county of Hampshire.—The 5th division, commanded by Major-General Cobb, forms three brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, two corps of Artillery; and is compoled of the counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket.—The 6th division, commanded by Major-General Goodwin, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, two corps of Artillery; and is compoled of the counties of York and Cumberland.—The 7th division, commanded by Major-General Newell, forms 2 brigades of Infantry, 1 regiment consisting of 8 troops of Cavalry, 2 corps of Artillery, 1 of division Infantry; & is compoled of the county of of Worcester. The 8th division, commanded by Maj. General Lithgow, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, one corps of Artillery, one of division Infantry; and is compoled of the counties of Lincoln, Hancock and Washington.—The 9th division, commanded by Major-General Ashley, forms two brigades of Infantry, two troops of Cavalry, three corps of Artillery; and is compoled of the county of Berkshire.

All these corps together, form a great Militia Army, consisting of 50,000 trainband Infantry, 1300 Cavalry, and 1200 Artillery men, all of suitable age for actual service when their country calls them to the field—add to these 25,000 Alarm-men all armed for war, the whole will make a body of 75,000 men.

There never was a time when the Militia of Massachusetts appeared to better advantage than it did the last season; almost every regiment and corps throughout the State were mustered, reviewed and inspected—the greater part of the men and all the officers appeared in uniform—the arms of the battalion Infantry were in general bright and in good order, with bayonets, and nearly complete with cartridges—the Cavalry were well mounted and complete in uniform and equipment—the Artillery men made a most excellent appearance, and the Division Infantry appeared complete in uniform, arms and accoutrements.

After the close of the last war every man sat himself down under his vine and fig tree, and thought there was none to make him afraid; but the insurrection of 1786 roused the martial spirit of our citizens, and convinced them that freedom without security would take to itself wings and fly away—since that time the Militia throughout the State has been fast advancing to that perfection in which we now see it—there is however, yet room for progression, and from the military ardour which burns in the breasts of our citizens in general there is every reason to expect, that still greater improvements will be made in the duties of the field.

The MILITIA of CONNECTICUT

Consists of six brigades, thirty regiments of Infantry, six regiments of Cavalry, three companies of Artillary, and three of Division Infantry—amounting to near 33,000 effective men, well-disciplined and appointed, and completely armed.

The MILITIA of NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Is in a high degree of discipline—and its Cavalry are the most numerous and respectable in the Union. The greater part of the troops, and all the officers are in complete uniform. The numbers we have not been able to procure.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

THE House being met, the Clerk proceeded to read the report of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the establishment of a National Bank, which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Members, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On Mr. Lee's motion of yesterday, respecting the renewal of loll certificates, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the purpose; and the committee were appointed accordingly, to consist of Messrs. Lee, Trumbull, and Cadwallader.

The House adopted the motion which Mr. Smith laid on the table last Monday, relative to addressing the President of the Commonwealth of Paris.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Ames and Sturges, was appointed to bring in a bill for extending a law of the last session, which expires next March, relative to certain duties collected in Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

A desultory conversation arose, respecting the form of proceeding on the President's speech. After some time however, the committee agreed to, and reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that immediate provision ought to be made for defraying the expences of the expedition against the Indians northwest of the Ohio.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills for further encouragement of the navigation of the United States.

Resolved, That such part of the President's speech as relates to the Mediterranean trade, be referred to the Secretary of State.

The foregoing resolution being adopted by the House the first was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury to report ways and means; the second to a committee of twelve members one from each State—and the third to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, *Resolved*, that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for disposing of vacant lands and establishing a land-Office for that purpose, be referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

The report on the uniformity of weights and measures, made at the last session by the Secretary of State, is to be referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Seney presented a petition from the citizens of Baltimore town, praying for the establishment of an Health-Office, in that place—laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition of John Churchman, praying the attention of Congress to a petition formerly presented; especially to that part in which he solicits Congress, to grant a vessel, in which he may proceed to Baffin's-Bay, for the purpose of making discoveries, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill, entitled, "an act to continue in force an act passed at the last session, declaring the assent of Congress, to certain acts of the states of Rhode-Island, Maryland and Georgia, which was read the first time.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Militia Bill. Mr. Livermore in the chair. They made some progress in the discussion of the bill. Several amendments and alterations were proposed, and some of them adopted.

Mr. Gilman moved that persons exempts of 45 years of age, instead of 50, as in the bill, should not be enrolled in the militia—This motion was agreed to.

The residue of the conversation this day, was on the subject of exemptions from militia duty—Several motions were made, but no essential alterations took place in the bill.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Several petitions were read and disposed of. An address from the Quakers praying exemption from militia duties, was read.

Read a second time, a bill for continuing an act respecting certain duties in Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island. A bill supplementary to an act making provision for the debt of the U. S. came down from the Senate: Read a first time.

Mr. Seney moved that the petition from the town of Baltimore, should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that as the subject of regulating Harbors, &c. would undoubtedly come before the legislature, and a general provision be made respecting the object of the petition—he submitted it to the gentlemen whether it would not be best that this petition should be referred to the committee that should be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Seney acquiesced, as he said his wish was to have this petition referred to a select committee.

The residue of the day, the House in committee of the whole, fruitlessly discussing the Militia bill.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

MONDAY, December 19.

A bill to continue in force, for the term of five years, an act, entitled an act, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Rhode-Island, Maryland and Georgia, was brought in, engrossed, read a third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to an act making further provision for the debts of the United States, was read a second, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following bills, viz.

A bill declaring the officer, who, in case of the death, removal or disability of the President and Vice-President, shall exercise the office of President.

A bill for determining the respective times when the electors for a President and Vice-President shall be chosen, and the times when they shall give their votes.

A bill directing the mode in which the list of the votes for the President and Vice-President shall be transmitted to the seat of the government of the United States—all which were read a first time.

Mr. Gerry laid the following motion on the table.—That the Secretary of State, be directed to procure and keep in his office, all Charters, Patents and Documents which respect the jurisdictional and territorial rights of the respective States

TUESDAY, December 21.

The bill supplementary to an act making provision for the debts of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The three bill reported by Mr. Benson yesterday, were read the second time—and made the order of the day for Monday next—100 copies of each of these bills were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a memorial from the Trustees of Wilmington College, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—Also a memorial and remonstrance from a committee of a number of the creditors of the United States in Philadelphia.

Mr. Seney of the committee appointed on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying for the establishment of an Health-Office, brought in a report, which was in favour of the petition—and recommendatory of a similar institution in every port where they are wanted.

This report being accepted by the House, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Williamson gave notice, that he should to-morrow move for a committee to bring in a bill to prevent invalid pentioners from transferring the right to their pensions before they become due.

The House now resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Militia Bill, Mr. Livermore in the chair. After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose, and reported the same with amendments.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report which he had received under cover. It was to the following effect.

The Vice-Presidents of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General of the United States—report to Congress—That pursuant to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, they, on the 26th of August, 1790, convened in the city of New-York, and entered on the exercise of the trust reposed in them; that conformably to their resolution, approved by the President of the United States on the 25th of the same month, they have commenced the purchase, thro' the agency of Samuel Meredith, which on the 26th day of November last, amounted to the sum of 278,687 dollars, 50 cents, registered debt of the United States, for which there have been paid 190,239 dollars 25 cents in specie, as will more particularly appear by a return of the same Samuel Meredith, confirmed by an authenticated copy of his account settled at the treasury of the United States, and prayed to be received as part of this report, in which are specified the places where, the times when, and the persons of whom the said purchases have been made.

Signed, by order of the board,

JOHN ADAMS.

The report above mentioned, was read—after which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the Militia Bill. The amendments to the first section, as proposed by the committee, were adopted by the house.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bloodworth, for a further amendment: On which a debate arose, which lasted without interruption till the usual time of adjournment.

A message was received from the senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the house that the Senate had appointed a committee on their part, to examine the enrolled bills. Whereupon Mr. Floyd and Mr. Muhlenberg, were appointed a committee on the part of the house, to join a committee on the part of the Senate, for the same purpose.

THURSDAY, December 23.

Mr. Floyd from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

Mr. Fitzsimons moved for leave to bring in a bill, to ascertain how far the owners of vessels are to be accountable to the freight of goods shipped thereon.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with papers from the Governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio, which was read, and transmitted to the Senate.

The house proceeded to the further consideration of the Militia Bill, made some progress therein and then adjourned.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

December 23.

Resolved, that it would be incxpedient to alter the system for funding the public debt established during the last session of Congress, and that the petition of Thomas M'Kean and others, filing themselves a committee of the public creditors of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania, cannot be granted.

The yeas and nays being required upon the above resolution were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Dalton, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Elmer, Few, Foster, Hawkins, Johnson, Izard, King, Langdon, Maclay, Read, Schuyler, Stanton, Strong, Johnston, Wingate.—NAYS. Mr. Morris.

FRIDAY, December 24.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to determine how far the owners of ships or vessels shall be liable to the freighters of goods on board thereof.

The house then proceeded in the consideration of the amendments propsed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; the amendments were adopted by the house with some amendments.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Maddison, to exempt persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms from militia duty, was after a long debate disagreed to—on the principle of the particular States being competent to making the exemptions in general.

The bill was then recommitted to the following committee; Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Tucker.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, December 27.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from several officers of the American army during the late war, which was referred to the Secretary at war.

Mr. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter the time of meeting of Congress.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Fitzsimons of the committee appointed, reported a bill for ascertaining how far the owners of vessels should be answerable to the freighters of goods. It was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house proceeded to take into consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for making further provision for the payment of the public debt, by laying additional duties.

A message was received from the Senate informing that the President of the United States, has this day approved and signed the act, supplementary to an act entitled an act making further provision for the debt of the United States.

Adjourned.

LONDON, October 14.

The flat bottomed boats, for the forty-fours are each to have a 24 pounder in the prow; and the persons employed in getting them ready, are ordered to work with candles, and on Sunday.

All the 24 guns ships at Portsmouth are ordered to be got ready with all expedition.

The shipwrights are ordered to work two tides, and likewise on Sundays.

Those who estimate the expences of the fleet at two or three millions, including contracts, should remember that this expence may have been incurred—but the day of *payment* contradicts know, is not always the day of *bargain-making*.

It is confidently asserted that the Spanish and French fleets have joined; but it is imagined it is only a flying report.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Governor O Hara, at Gibraltar; they were brought over in the Manfield, Captain Holfworth, arrived in the Downs, and state that the troops are ready to embark for the West-Indies, and only wait for positive orders from government.

Prince Potemkin is in great force at Bender; his army, amounting to 60,000 men, is in motion; but what he meditates, is merely conjectural.

A whimsical report was circulated on Change, that Mr. Pitt has prevailed on the court of Spain to order the roads from Madrid to be repaired, and a few *inns* to be built for the better accommodating of his messengers during the winter season.

OCTOBER 21.

The aspect of the political horizon still continues very uncertain as before—in most parts, lowering and threatening, but here and there with a light cloud interpersed, as if betokening fairer weather. To drop all metaphor, and to deal with our readers with that candor which we wish to display towards them on every occasion, we are still unable to pronounce as to peace or war.

From the preparations making both in England and in many parts abroad, war seems to be the reigning topic. The Spaniards are arming to oppose, as, with the utmost vigor. France is exerting herself to assist Spain; the Dutch to assist England. Prussia and Austria appear as if on the point of breaking again with each other.—Russia, like an enraged champion, seems throwing out defiance on every side, and ready to fall on any power that shall dare to oppose her.

The affair will probably give very speedy employments to her troops, while the seizure of the Turkish conquests, to be ceded by Austria, will as certainly cut out fresh work on the other side; and thus we may see Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Austria all engaged; while Poland, as an accessory, will appear to be a kind of side wind; and Sweden, that is not to be taken of her, will become an active and formidable ally. *A propos*, now we have mentioned Sweden, England is much blamed on the continent, for not having taken care to secure her by aiding the King in time against Russia. Such aid, however, could have been considered but as an overt act of hostility, and therefore must have produced an open rupture between the two Courts of London and St. Petersburgh.

We hear that affairs have taken an alarming and unexpected turn. After Prussia, with the concurrence of England, has proceeded in the negociation for general peace, and that he had made reasonable propositions to Russia, the Minister of the new Emperor at the Court of Berlin delivered to M. de Hertzberg an official note, that "Leopold would consider himself bound to assist Russia with all his force, in case she should be attacked by Prussia" This intimation has completely changed the aspect of affairs in Germany; and, from every appearance of peace, there is now making every possible preparation for war.

Every circumstance indicates an appearance of intended hostilities between Russia and Prussia. The frontiers of Poland are going to be lined with a numerous Prussian cavalry. In Livona there are already 60,000 Russian troops.

The garrison at Quebec has been reinforced, at the commencement of the dispute with Spain, under the apprehension that an alliance was forming with the Americans, who might be dismasted to attack us in that quarter—with the Canadian militia, there is at least ten thousand men there ready for action.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.

Arrived schooner Isabella, Capt. Anderson, from Maderia, which place he left the 10th October; on the 1th September, on his voyage to Maderia, was chaled by a vessel supposed to be a Moor, for three days.

Three vessels arrived there from Morroco, who had informed the American deputy consul, Mr. Clarke, that three consuls would go to America this winter to make peace with the Americans; that it would have been done last winter, but upon account of the tyrannic proceedings of the late Emperor, after succeeding his father, the enraged populace had torn him limb from limb; and now the second son had succeeded to the government.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) Dec. 9.

We hear from the territory of the United States that his Excellency Governor BLOUT arrived there about the middle of October last, and has since visited the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene. The people there are very much pleased with the change of government, and have received their Chief Magistrate with every mark of respect and confidence. We have been favoured of the address presented to him in Greene county.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM BLOUT, Esquire, Governour over the Territory of the United States, South of the river Ohio.

The ADDRESS of the Officers, and other inhabitants of the County of Greene, in the said Territory.

May it please your Excellency.

WE have long since been convinced of the utility of a separation from the state of North-Carolina on constitutional principles; through the liberal policy of that state, the period is now arrived. We have now obtained the completion of our wishes. A government is nearly organized under the auspices of Congress that bids fair to secure our happiness and tranquility. Permit us with utmost sincerity to assure you, Sir, that among the various steps that conduced to bring us to our present situation, none gave us more sensible pleasure than hearing of your appointment to the Chief Magistrate. Your patriotic, and amiable character, made us readily conclude that your present important office could not confer on you any additional dignity, but might easily borrow dignity from you. Anticipating our future happy prospects we congratulate each other on an appointment pleasing to us all. Your presence has relized our expectations, and from your former steady attachment to the interest of the Western Country, we are fully convinced that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. But amidst our pleasing contemplation of the happy effects of your administration under the patronage of Congress, we cannot forget that the best and wisest plans than can be framed to promote the felicity of any country will not accomplish that end without the confidence and concurrence of the people. We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that in our several stations, we will cheerfully concur in supporting the dignity and the energy of government, fully sensible that none but an efficient government can secure our true interests, honour and prosperity.

Signed by order and behalf of the Committee.

JOHN SEVIER.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.

OSBORNE'S New-Hampshire SPY, of Saturday last, contains the following

LATE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday arrived here [*Portsmouth*] the brig George, Capt Sherburne, from Plymouth, in England, in 57 days. By the George we have received papers to the 25th of October—by them it appears, that preparations for WAR, and negociations for PEACE, were still going on. The long expected Messenger from Spain had arrived—but alas! the DONS will not give up one inch—consequently *John Bull will fight!*

The negociation was by no means closed when the above Messenger left Madrid. The matter rests, wholly with Count *Florida Blanca*, who is decidedly averse to making any *concessions*—as the King's opinion is said to be under the controul of his minister. The difficulties brought by the Messenger do not afford the slightest hope of dispute's being amicably adjusted. Indeed, say the British Papers, *there are less hopes of a reconciliation than ever!*

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Nov. 3.

"The leader of the mulattoes, is a person who, some time since, for some seditious practices in the vicinity of Port-au prince, was condemned to be broke on the wheel, but escaped to the Continent. His name is OJAY, and accounted an ambitious villain. About 14 days since he arrived here in a vessel from North-Carolina, commanded by a Captain Brown, who concealed him till after he entered his vessel, and then put OJAY on shore at Petit-Anse, a little village about 2 miles to the southward of this city. The Captain was soon after seized, imprisoned, and his vessel and cargo confiscated, and it is said himself will lose his life.—OJAY brought with him a quantity of arms and ammunition—and immediately set about collecting the free mulattoes. In a few days he had an army of near 3000 of that description, and intrenched himself very strongly at a place called Lemonad, about 12 or 15 miles from this. On Thursday last, an express arrived from the head of the municipality, with an account of these proceedings. The city was much alarmed, and immediately the whole town was under arms. Fifteen hundred volunteers were ordered to march, and that evening and the next morning they all set out. Every day but the last some skirmishes between the parties has happened, without any advantage being gained till Monday, when a severe engagement took place, and the mulattoes dislodged from their intrenchments; but the same day took possession again, in spite of the exertions of General *Fevret*, who is a brave and experienced soldier. I do not learn the number of killed and wounded, but it is certain that OJAY was wounded, and his horse killed under him. Yesterday 30 mulattoes, prisoners, were lodged in the prison of this place.

"A reward of 500 joes was offered for OJAY's head, after he escaped from Port-au-Prince, which has been since continued. A day or two ago he had the impudence to issue his proclamation, offering a reward of 30 joes for our co mmander's head, and 50 dollars a piece for the head of every volunteer which may be taken by them.

"On Sunday the Assembly received a letter from the rebel Chief, in which was inclosed a minature of himself. In his letter, he mentioned, that he sent this minature in exchange one should offer to them any other *head* in stead of his own, and to prevent the cheat.

"*Ojay* has been, if he is not now, very rich, as many of his party are likewise. They, claim a right of a seat in the Legislature, and of holding offices in the civil government, which it is asserted, would be a very dangerous step because of their number—which is very great, & would put the balance of power into their hands. They found their claim on a decree of the National Assembly of France, who have declared, that all men are not only free, but equal, and have a right to the same privileges. This, Sir, is the ground of the present troubles, and when they will end GOD knows."

JANUARY 6.

SPAIN and GREAT-BRITAIN.

NEWS OF PEACE—AT LAST.

Since our last, a vessel arrived at Newbury-Port, in a short passage from Ireland—the Captain of which informs, that the long subsisted dispute between Spain and England, was fully accommodated.—And by the brig Sukey, Capt. Higginson who arrived here on Tuesday last from England, and who sailed from Milford-Haven, the 21st of November, we have a confirmation of the RECONCILIATION between those contending powers.

Capt. Higginson, saw at Milford-Haven, a London paper of the 13th of Nov. which contained the ARTICLES of CONVENTION, signed by Count FLORIDA BLANCA, and Mr. FITZHERBERT—in which, in addition, to the Declarations signed in June last. His Catholic Majesty agrees to permit, on certain conditions, English vessels to trade at Nootka Sound—and to participate in the southern Fisheries, provided the English vessels do not approach within a certain number of leagues of the Main of the Spanish dominions. No mention is made, in the articles, of any restitution for armaments, &c. nor of the payment of the Manillaransom. This circumstance has exasperated the people of Great Britain, who had been led to expect, from the immense preparations made, and which had cost the nation, near *Five Millions* sterling—that Spain would have been compelled either to fight, or, in addition to a compliance with the demands of Great-Britain, to reimburse all the expenses of the British armaments. They say, the right to participate in the Southern Fisheries is not a guinea's importance—as the vessels of all nations have long enjoyed that privilege—and the trade to Nootka, they contend, is too inconsiderable an object to incur a thousandth part of the money it hath cost.—All the press gangs had been paid off, and discharged, previous to Capt. H's sailing—Expresses had been sent to Ireland, & other parts to countermand the orders for the embarkation of troops—and every thing wore the aspect of a settled PEACE. The above may be relied on—as authentic.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, to a gentleman in New-London, dated, Nov. 23.

"The National Assemblie of France has given the Mulattoes a right of representation equal with the white people, which the whites are determined shall not be the case; and expect their representatives that went home from St. Marks will have the decree revoked. The mulattoes, on their part, say they are Frenchmen & have a right to every privilege of Frenchmen; and seem determined to have their own way by force of arms: They were to have struck this day, but the slightest hope of dispute's being amicably adjusted. Indeed, say the British Papers, *there are less hopes of a reconciliation than ever!*

PORTLAND, Dec. 16.

On Saturday afternoon, a person indecently masked and mounted on horseback, with a speaking trumpet in one hand, and a book in the other, made his appearance in this town. After passing through several streets, he went to the Offices of S. C. JOHONNET and T. B. WAIT, Printer, and in an audible voice, warned them to depart this town in eight and forty hours; and all other disturbers of the publick peace, to take warning. After which he rode out of town. No noise or disturbance was heard, although he was attended by a numerous concourse of people.

NORTHAMPTON, January 12.

The celebrated Captain PAUL JONES, it is said, is now in France, having quit the Empress of Russia's service, whether his longer continuance had become dangerous to himself on account of the plots and machinations of the British officers in the Russian navy, against his life.—*Entry*, it is further said, had no small share in procuring the dismission of this brave officer from the Russian service—

DIED]—Lately at St John's, New-Brunswick, Miss ISABELLA UPHAM, daughter of the Hon. *Joshua Upham*, Esq. her constitution was impaired by frequent internal pains, which had severely afflicted her, and often threatened the sudden dissolution which now took place. She attended the Assembly in that town on Wednesday evening, and although indisposed the two following days, her complaint was so light, and unattended by any alarming symptoms, that she was left on Friday night to sleep alone, as usual; when probably a fatal paroxysm returned.—She was found in bed the next morning at ten without life. She has left a disconsolate afflicted father, to whom she was deservedly extremely dear, with his other distressed children, to mourn, in bitterness of sorrow and the most poignant grief, her unhappy, unexpected fate—in which hard calamity, her many near relations and particular friends, in the utmost tenderness of affection, largely and kindly participate.

NEGRO TOM, the famous African Calculator, aged 80 years. He the property of Mrs. *Elizabeth Cox* of Alexandria. Tom was a very black man. He was brought to this country at the age of 14, and was sold as a slave with many of his unfortunate countrymen.

This was a prodigy. Though he could neither read nor write, he had perfectly acquired the art of enumeration. The power of recollection and the strength of memory were so complete in him, that he could multiply seven into itself, that product by seven, and the product, so produced, by seven, for seven times. He could give the number of months, days, weeks, hours, minutes and seconds in any period of time that any person chose to mention, allowing in his calculation for all the leap years that happened in the time; and would give the number of poles, yards, feet, inches and barley-corns in any given instance, say the diameter of the earth's orbit; and in every calculation he would produce the true answer in less time than ninety-nine men in an hundered would take with their pens: And, what was, perhaps more extraordinary, though interrupted in the progress of his calculations, and engaged in discourse upon any other subject, his operations were not thereby the least deranged, so as to make it necessary for him to begin again, but he would go on from where he left off, and could give any, or all, the stages through which the calculation had passed. His first essay in numbers was counting the hairs in the tails of the cows and horses which he was set to keep. With little instruction he would have been able to cast up plats of land. He took great notice of the lines of land which he had seen surveyed. He drew just conclusions from facts; superficial so, for his opportunities. Thus died Negro TOM, this *self taught Arithmetician*, this *nature-ed Scholar!*—Had his opportunities for improvement been equal to thousands of his fellow-men, neither the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences at Paris, nor even a NEWTON himself, need have been ashamed to acknowledge him a Brother in Science.

WHEREAS it is an established maxim founded in reason and truth, that no body of men assembled, has a right to make laws, or pass edicts obligatory on any who have neither a voice nor representative in that assembly, it is evident compliance with the demands of a body assuming such authority, must be submission to powers not ordained of God, nor by any righteous Constitution. The person who does actually submit to, or obey the commands of such an assumptive body, therefore must be considered by the impartial and judicious, as expressing real friendship to usurpation & tyranny. Of consequence by such conduct, he does justly forfeit all right to the friendship and confidence of every true friend to freedom and the rights of men. And he never can with justice, expect again to enjoy the esteem and confidence, of such till he be properly humbled, and expres's to the world suitable contrition for his vile conduct.

The subscriber, being conscious to himself of real guilt, in having conducted in this base and unjustifiable manner, think it his indispensible duty, with penitence and humility, to express it to the world, and request the forgiveness of those whom he thereby may have justly offended.

Being called upon by the northern association in the County of Hampshire assembled, to appear before them, and give an account respecting conduct which they alleged against me as criminal; I did comply with their said requisition, when at the same time, I had no more connection with them as a body, than with the *Inquisitorial Body* in Spain, and by such compliance I am sensible did virtually acknowledge their pretended authority and jurisdiction. But as it is an apparent truth that they are a body not known or acknowledged by any constitution humane or divine, it is plain their authority is wholly assumed. Wherefore I am convinced that by complying with their requisition, as mentioned; I have indirectly aided and abetted unconstitutional and usurped authority: Which conduct in me I am now fully sensible, was exceedingly base & vile, and totally unjustifiable either by the laws of God or man. And *for this* I do freely acknowledge I have deserved the entire disapprobation of every true friend to mankind; and never can with any propriety expect again to enjoy the esteem of such, so long as I am considered as approving such conduct. I do therefore now, in this public manner, condemn this my conduct, take shame to myself, and express my most hearty sorrow for acting a part so inconsistent with the civil and sacred rights of men, and clear injunctions of inspiration: And do earnestly with penitence & humility, intreat the pardon and forgiveness of every friend to God, and of the whole world of mankind. And I do most solemnly engage that for the future I will watch over myself, and will never again be found guilty of the like offence.

JESSE REED.

Charlemont, December 1790.

CASH, in part pay for

RED CLOVER SEED,

And the highest price paid by JACOB OGDEN, at his Store in Hartford, and pay made satisfactory for the remaining part on delivery, for any quantity, between this and the 1st of March.

Hartford, January 3, 1791.

AS *Lucy* my wife has left my bed and Board, and refuses to live with me, I caution all Persons harbouring her, and give notice I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date of this information.

ELIHU COATS.

Southampton, Dec. 30, 1790.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday next, at the house of Mrs. Cook in holden in Northampton,

A Lot of LAND, lying at Half-way Brook, so called, containing 60 acres, —also, a Lot containing 120 acres, about 80 rods south of Nathaniel Edwards's, on the county road to Southampton. The above Lands belong to Mr. Samuel Parsons of Norwich.—Said vendue will begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 12, 1791.

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. ELIAS LYMAN, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, innholder in said Northampton, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, and on Tuesday the 19th of April next, and on Tuesday the 5th of July next, from 2 to 7 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—no account will be allowed after said term.

JONATHAN HUNT,
ELIJAH HUNT,
AARON COOK.

Northampton, January 10, 1791.

* * Those who expect to pay wood for this paper, are requested to forward it while the sleighing continues.

The COQUETTE.——A Song.

WHEN youth blossom'd on me, no maiden was seen
So lively, so witty, so gay at fifteen;
'Twas then the fine sparks of the highest degree
Came fawning, and wooing, and begging to me;
I blush'd with a smile, with a frown I could kill;
My lovers all vied how to humor my will.

At fifteen I'd fifteen fond suitors or more,
At twenty, I dare say not less than a score;
But having entangled their heartsin my net,
Determin'd in future to play the Coquette;
So when they intreated, my answer was still,
Indeed, Sir, not now—when it suits me, I will.

My prudence, I thought, would reward all my pains,
If encrease of years brought an encrease of swains;
But, alas! now I find all my lovers drop off,
My rivals all jeer, and exultingly scoff;
Then think, ye fair damsel, on this maxim still,
If you won't when you can, you cannot when you will.

ANECDOTE.

A FARMER, near Coventry, in England, who had a heavy, vicious son, extremely idle but at the same time, willing to be thought a scholar, took it into his head to send the lad to one of the Colleges at Cambridge, to receive a liberal education. After having resided there something better than nine years, he was at length turned loose upon the world with a Bachelor's degree. When he had been at home some time, the farmer, who was very ignorant, inquired of his son what he meant by appending the two first capital Letters of the Alphabet to his name upon all occasions,—"A. B. Sir, (said the lad) means Bachelor of Arts—but, (added he) I hope soon to have a much higher degree than this." And what may that be?—said the Farmer.—"why L. L. D. (answered the young fellow) which is by far the most honorable of all degrees"—And what may be the meaning in English of L. L. D. cried the other? Dost. of Laws (answered the son)—Upon my word, said the farmer, I had like to have made a sad mistake—I should rather have guessed it signified *Lazy Lounging Dunce!*

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 Potand Pearl Ashes, who have made use of them.

☞ Old Cast-Iron will be received in payment for any articles.

Springfield, Dec. 6, 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.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westhampton, 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, Admn'r.

Norwich, December 17, 1790.

THE inhabitants of the county of Hampshire, are hereby Notified, that a Meeting will be held at Mr. ABRAHAM MORLEYS, at feeding-hills, on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing a committee, to superintend the building of a bridge over Westfield River, near Fowcates-Falls.

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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

KNOX's MISCELLANY.

are desired to call for their Books.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

For the Purpose of extending and improving the WOOLEN MANUFACTORY in the City of Hartford, agreeably to an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of Connecticut, passed October 1790.

CLASS THE FIRST.

1 Prize	1000 Dollars	1000 Dollars.
1	500	500
2	300	600
2	200	400
6	100	600
10	50	500
15	40	600
20	30	600
30	20	600
120	10	1200
2850	4	11400

3057 Prizes. } 9000 Tickets at 2 Dol. each 18000
5943 Blanks, }

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of Twelve and Half per Cent.

THE Object of this Lottery is to enable the Proprietors of the Hartford Woolen Manufactory to procure Machines, implements, and to increase their Stock, in order to render the Business more extensively useful to the Community; and the Managers flatter themselves that the Scheme is calculated much to Advantage of Adventurers who wish to put themselves in Fortune's Way, as well as to those who are disposed to buy on patriotic Motives.

The Drawing is proposed to begin by the first Day of February next, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of. A List of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Connecticut Courant, and Prizes paid on demand by the Managers. Those Prizes not called for in six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Use of the Factory, and appropriated accordingly.

HEZEKIAH MERRILL,
ANDREW KINGSBURY, } Managers.
ELISHA COLT,

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1790.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery, to be sold at this Office.

William & George Bull,

ONCE more in addition to their Advertisement of the 29th September last; inform all concerned, that their Co-partnership dissolves the 1st. of January next. They therefore beg all that have accounts open with them, or either of them privately, to call and have the same adjusted or they positively will be put in it. Beef, Pork, and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

N. B. The business after that date will be carried on as usual by GEORGE BULL, at his new Store next door south of their old stand at the landing.

Wanted immediately a quantity of 2 inch white-pine, and white-oak Plank, also, 1½ inch yellow pine plank for which good pay will be made on delivery. They have on hand a quantity of piece Goods, a few casks of Jamaica spirits six years old: all kinds of Codfish, American Duck, Gin by hhd. or cask, Pot-ash Kettles, Liverand Lamp Oil, by Barrel or less, Butter, Barrel Beef, Wool & CottonCards, by Box or dozen, a few Barrels of Gunty.

Hartford, Dec. 9. 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the the lists for the years, 1781, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, as follows, viz.

	State Tax. l.	s.	d.	q.	Town & County. £.	d.	q.
Westfield school lot,	1	9	2		1	7	2
Elias Lyman jun.	0	1	9	2	1	11	3
Nathaniel Bennet,	0	2	4	2	3	1	0
Paul Sheldon,	0	2	0	0	1	7	2
Isaac Gates,					0	8	0
Ifrael Sheldon,	0	1	6	1			
John Rofs,					2	2	0
David Wellar,	0	1	6	2	1	3	3
John King,	0	0	2	2	2	5	3
Jonathan Fowler,	0	1	10	0	1	2	0
Nathaniel Phelps,	0	1	3	3	0	7	3
Lemuel Malory,	0	1	2	2	0	17	0

Fifty-five 10 acre Lots. No. as follows, viz. 6 15 1800.
29 30 31 34 35 38 39 44 46 48 50 54 61 63 66 67 71
72 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 83 84 85 86 87 89 90 91
92 93 95 96 97 98 104 107 108 112 113 114 116 118
123 124 225 126.

	£.	d.	q.
A. Parks, Col. for the year 1781, the school lot,	12	0	0
J. Herrick for the year 82, his tax on each 10acre lot,	1	8	0
Zadock Bozworth, for 83, his tax on each lot,	0	6	1
Edward Taylor, for 84, do.	0	4	2
David Crow, for 85, do.	0	1	3
Isaac Palmer, for 86, do.	0	5	0
Jacob Andros, for 87, do.	0	4	0
Abial Pettis, for 88, do-	0	3	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 24th of January, so much of said lands will be then sold at public Vendue at the house of Mr. David Crow, inholder in Montgomery at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

Montgomery, Dec. 9, 1790.

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, Nutmegs, 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.

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.

THE subscriber, hereby informs his customers, that he is in a very low state of health, which obliges him to discontinue riding as Post.—He therefore requests those who are in arrear to be ready to make payment when he calls, as he wishes to settle with the Printer.

JOHN PINKS.

N. B. The Papers will in future be brought by JOSEPH BASCOM, who may be depended on as a faithful man.

Barnardston, Dec. 28, 1790.

LOST, on the road between Westhampton and Tridgefield, a light brown camblet RIDING-HOOD, the collar lined with green satin. Whoever has found the same, and will give notice to the subscriber, or to Ambrose Harwood of Windsor, so that it may be had again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FRANCIS HARWOOD.

Westhampton, 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 Hampshire.

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 1970.

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.

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 fourth part of Shelburne,

	£.	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 LAMSON, at Alstead, in New-Hampshire.

ALMANACKS,

For 1791, may be had of the Printer hereof.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 279.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Printed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

PLAN of a NATIONAL BANK,

As laid before the House of Representatives of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the 13th December.

1. THE capital stock of the bank shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty five thousand shares, each share being four hundred dollars; to raise which sum, subscriptions shall be opened on the first Monday of April next, and shall continue open until the whole shall be subscribed. Bodies politic as well as individuals may subscribe.

2. The amount of each share shall be payable, one fourth in gold or silver coin, and three fourths in that part of the public debt, which, according to the loan proposed by the 8th making provision for the debt of the United States, shall bear an accruing interest at the time of payment, of six per centum per annum.

3. The respective sums subscribed shall be payable in four equal parts, as well specie as debt, in succession, and at the distance of six calendar months from each other: the first payment to be made at the time of subscription. If there shall be a failure in any subsequent payment, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

4. The subscribers, to the bank and their successors shall be incorporated, and shall so continue until the final redemption of that part of its stock which shall consist of the public debt.

5. The capacity of the corporation to hold real and personal estate shall be limited to fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of its capital or original stock. The lands tenements which it shall be permitted to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for the immediate accommodation of the institution; and such as shall have been bona fida mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, in the usual course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgement which shall have been obtained for such debts.

6. The totality of the debts of the company, whether by bond, note, or other contract, (credits for deposits excepted) shall never exceed the amount of its capital stock. In case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for it in their private or seperate capacities. Those who may have different way exceed themselves from this responsibility by immediately giving notice of the fact and their dissent, to the President of the United States, and to the stock-holders at general meeting to be called by the President of the bank at their request.

7. The company may sell or demise its lands and tenements, or may sell the whole or any part of the public debt, whereof its stock shall consist, but shall trade in nothing, except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods pledged for money lent, nor shall take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, upon its loans or discounts.

8. No loans shall be made the bank, for the use or on account of the government of the United States or of either of them, to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state; unless previously authorised by law of the United States.

9. The stock of the bank shall be transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted by the company in that behalf.

10. The affairs of the bank shall be under the management of twenty five directors, one of whom shall be the president. And there shall be, on the first Monday in January, in each year, a choice of directors, to serve for a year. The directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall chuse one of their number as president.

11. The number of votes to which each stock-holder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following: that is to say, For one share, and not more than two shares, one vote; For every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; For every three shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote: and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person, co-partership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrages, which shall not have been holden three calender months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in election by proxy.

12. No more than three fourths of the directors in office, exclusive of the president, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the director who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

13. None but a stock holder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a director.

14. Any number of stockholders not less than sixty, who together shall be proprietors of two hundred shares, or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution; giving at least six weeks notice in two public Gazettes of the place where the bank is kept, and specifying in such notice the object of the meeting.

15. In case of the death, resignation, absence from the United States, or removal of a director by the stockholders, his place may be filled by a new choice for the remainder of the year.

16. No director shall be entitled to any emolument unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. The stockholders shall make such compensation to the president, for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

17. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business.

18. Every cashier, or treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more securities, to the satisfaction of the director, in a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

19. Half-yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable. And once in every three years the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts, which shall have remained unpaid, after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of surplus of profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.

20. The bills and notes of the bank originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

21. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States, shall be furnished from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the bank, and of the debts due to the same, of the monies deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statements; provided that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

22. No similar institution shall be established by any future act of the United States, during the continuance of the one hereby proposed to be established.

23. It shall be lawful for the directors of the bank to establish offices, wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, upon the same terms, and in the same manner, as shall be practised at the bank; and commit the management of the said offices, and the making of the said discounts, or either to agents specially appointed by them, or to such persons as may be chosen by the stock holders residing at the place where any such office shall be under such agreement, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper; not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of the bank.

24. And lastly. The President of the United States shall be authorised to cause a subscription to be made to the stock of the said company, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars, to be paid out of the monies which shall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one entitled, "an act making provision for the reduction of the debt of the United States," and the other entitled, "an act making provision for the reduction of the public debt;" borrowing of the bank an equal sum, to be applied to the purposes for which the said monies shall have been borrowed, reimbursable in ten years by equal annual instalments; or at any time sooner, or, in any greater proportions, that the government may think fit.

REPORT OF THE
Secretary of the Treasury,
TO CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 13, 1790.

In obedience to the Order of the House of Representatives, of the ninth day of August last, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and report such plan or plans, such further provision as may, in his opinion, be necessary for establishing the Public Credit—the said Secretary,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS.

THAT the object which appears to be most immediately essential to the further support of Public Credit, in pursuance to the plan adopted during the last session of Congress, is the establishment of proper and sufficient funds, for paying the interest which will begin to accrue after the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, on the amount of the debts of the several States, assumed by the United States; having regard at the same time, to the probable, or estimated deficiency in those already established, as they respect the original debt of the Union.

In order to this, it is necessary, in the first place, to take a view of the sums requisite for those purposes.

	Dols.	Cts.
The amount which has been assumed of the State debts, is	21,500,000.	
The sum of annual interest upon that amount, which according to the terms of the proposed loan, will begin to accrue after the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one is	788,834	28
The estimate deficiency, in the funds already established, as they respect the original debt of the United States, is	38,291	40
Making together,	826,626	68

For procuring which sum, the reiterated reflections of the Secretary have suggested nothing so eligible and unexceptionable, in his judgment, as a further duty on foreign distilled spirits, and a duty on spirits distilled within the United States, to be collected in the mode delineated in the plan of the bill which forms a part of his report to the House of Representatives, of the ninth day of January last.

Under this impression, he begs leave, with all deference, to propose to the consideration of the House,

That the following additions be made to the duties on distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, which are specified in the Act, making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, namely.

On those of the first class of proof therein mentioned, per gallon, eight cents.

On those of the second class, per gallon, eight and a half cents.

On those of the third class, per gallon, nine cents.

On those of the fourth class, per gallon, ten cents.

On those of the fifth class, per gallon, ten cents.

On those of the sixth class, per gallon fifteen cents.

And that the following duties be laid on spirits distilled within the United States, namely

If from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, and of the said first class of proof, per gallon, eleven cents.

Of the said second class of proof, per gallon, twelve cents.

Of the said third class of proof, per gallon, thirteen cents.

Of the said fourth class of proof, per gallon, fifteen cents.

Of the said fifth class of proof, per gallon, twenty cents.

Of the said sixth class of proof, per gallon, thirty cents.

If from the materials of the growth or production of the United States, distilled within any city, town or village, and of the said first class of proof, per gallon, nine cents.

Of the said second class of proof, per gallon, ten cents.

Of the said third class of proof, per gallon, eleven cents.

Of the said fourth class of proof, per gallon, thirteen cents.

Of the said fifth class of proof, per gallon, fifteen cents.

Of the said sixth class of proof, per gallon, twenty-five cents.

And upon each still, employed in distilling spirits from the like materials by any other place than a city, town or village, in lieu of the rates above mentioned, the yearly sum of fifty cents, for every gallon of the still's wine measure of the capacity of such still, including its head; exempting nevertheless all such stills within a certain defined dimention, as are sited especially for domestic purposes of their respective proprietors.

The product of these several duties (which comprehend in their rates with those proposed in the report above referred to, of the ninth of January last) may, upon as good grounds as the nature of the case will admit, price to an experiment, be computed at eight hundred

deed seventy-seven thousand and five hundred dollars; the particulars of which computation are contained in the statement which accompanies this report.

The computed product exceeds the sum which has been stated as necessary to be provided, by fifty thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars, and twenty seven cents; an excess, which if it should be realized by the actual product, may be beneficially applied towards increasing the sinking fund.

The Secretary has been encouraged to renew the proposition of these duties, in the same in which they are before submitted, from a belief, founded on circumstances which appear in the different discussions of the subject, that collateral considerations, which were afterwards stated, rather than objections to the measure itself, prevented its adoption during the last session; from the impracticability which he conceives to exist, of devising any substitute equally conducive to the ease and interest of the community; and from an opinion that the extension of the plan of collection, which it contemplates to the duties already imposed on wines and distilled spirits, is necessary to a well grounded reliance on their efficacy and productiveness.

The expediency of improving the resource of distilled spirits, as an article of revenue, to the greatest practicable extent, has been noticed upon another occasion. Various considerations might be added to those, then adduced, to evince it. But they are too obvious to justify the detail. There is scarcely an attitude in which the object can present itself, which does not invite by all the inducements of sound policy and public good, to take a strong and effectual hold of it.

The manner of doing it, or in other words, the mode of collection, appears to be the only point about which a difficulty or question can arise. If that suggested be liable to just objection, the united information and wisdom of the legislative body, can see the substitution of a more perfect plan.

The Secretary, however, begs leave to remark, that there appears to him two leading principles; one or the other of which must necessarily characterize whatever plan may be adopted. One of them makes the security of the revenue to depend chiefly on the vigilance of the Public Officers; the other rests it, essentially, on the integrity of the individuals, interested to avoid the payment of it.

The first is the basis of the plan submitted by the Secretary; the last has prevailed most, if not all the systems which have been hitherto practiced upon, in different parts of the United States.—The oaths of the dealers have been almost the only security for their compliance with the laws.

It cannot be too much lamented, that these have been found an inadequate dependence. But experience has, on every trial, manifested them to be such. Taxes, or duties, relying for their collection on that security, wholly, or almost wholly, are uniformly, unproductive. And they cannot fail to be unequal, as long as men continue to be discriminated by unequal portions of rectitude. The most conscientious will pay most; the least conscientious, least.

The impulse of interest, always sufficiently strong, acts with peculiar force in matters of this kind; in respect to which a loose mode of thinking is too apt to prevail. The want of a habit of appreciating properly the nature of the public rights, renders that impulse, in such cases, too frequently an overmatch for the tenor of obligation: And the evasions, which are perceived or suspected to be practised by some, prompt others to imitation, by the powerful motives of self defence.—They infer, that they must follow the example, or be unable to maintain an advantageous competition in the business; an alternative very perplexing to all but men of exact probity, who are thereby rendered in a great measure victims to a principle of legislation, which does not sufficiently accord with the bias of human nature. And thus the laws become sources of discouragement and loss to honest industry, and of profit and advantage to perjury & fraud.

It is a truth that cannot be kept too constantly in view, that all revenue laws, which are so constructed as to involve a tax and defective execution, are instruments of oppression to the most meritorious part of those on whom they immediately operate, and of additional burthens on the community at large.

The last effect is produced in two ways. The deficiencies in the funds (which in the main afford only partial exemption) must be supplied from other taxes. And the charges of collection, which, in most cases are nearly the same, whether a tax or duty yield much or little, occasion an accumulation of the ultimate expense of furnishing a given sum to the Treasury.

Another, and a very serious evil, chargable on the system opposite to that proposed, is, that it leads to frequent and familiar violation of oaths; which by loosening one of the strongest bands of society, and weakening one of the principal securities to life and property, offends not less against the maxims of good government and sound policy, than against those of religion and morality.

It may not be improper further to remark, that the two great objections to the class of duties denominated excises, are inapplicable to the plan suggested. These objections are—First, the summary jurisdiction consisted to the officers of excise; in derogation from the course of the common law, and the right of trial, by jury: And secondly, the general power vested in the same officers of visiting and searching indiscriminately the houses, stores and other buildings of the dealers in excised articles. But by the plan proposed, the officers to be employed are to be clothed with no such *summary* jurisdiction, and their *discretionary* power of visiting and searching, is to be restricted to those places, which the dealers themselves shall designate by public insignia or marks, as the depositories of the articles on which the duties are to be laid. Hence it is one of the recommendations of the plan, that it is not liable to those objections.

Duties of the kind proposed are not novel in the United States, as has been intimated in another place. They have existed to a considerable extent, under several of the State governments, particularly in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pensylvania. In Connecticut, a State exemplary for its attachment to popular principles, not only all ardent spirits, but foreign articles of consumption, generally, have been the subjects of an excise, or inland duty.

If the supposition, that duties of this kind are attended with greater expense in the collection than taxes on land, should seem an argument for preferring the latter, it may be observed, that the facts ought not too readily to be taken for granted. The state of things in England is sometimes referred to as an example on this point. But there the smallness of the Collection of the land tax, is to be ascribed to the peculiar modifications of it; which proceeding without new assessment according to a fixed standard long since adjusted, totally disregards the comparative value of lands and the variations in their value. The consequence of this is an equality so palpable and extreme, as would be likely to be ill-relished by landholders of the United States. If in pursuit of greater equality, accurate periodical valuation or assessment were to afford a rule, it may well be doubted whether the expence of a land tax will not always exceed that of the kind of duties proposed.

The ingenious, but fallacious hypothesis, that all taxes on consumption, fall finally with accumulated weight on land, is now too generally and too satisfactorily exploded, to require to be combated here. It has become an acknowledged truth, that in the operation of these taxes, every species of capital and industry contribute their proportion to the revenue; and consequently that as far as they can be made substitutes for taxes on lands, they serve to exempt them from an undue share of the public burthen.

Among other substantial reasons, which recommend, as a provision for the public debt, duties upon articles of consumption, in preference to taxes on houses and lands, is this.—It is very desirable, if practicable, to reserve the latter fund for oc casions and occasions, which will more immediately interest the sensibility of the whole community, and more directly effect the public safety. It will be a consolatory reflection, that so capital a resource remains untouched by that provision, which while it will have a very material influence in favour of public credit, will be also conducive to the tranquility of the public mind in respect to external danger, and will really operate as a powerful guarantee of peace. In proportion as the estimation of resources is exalted in the eyes of foreign nations, the respect for us must increase; and this must beget a proportionable caution neither to insult nor injure us with levity. While on the contrary, the appearance of exhausted resources (which would perhaps be a consequence of mortgaging the revenue to be derived from land, for the interest of the public debt) might tend to invite both insult and injury, by inspiring an opinion, that our efforts to resist or repel them, were little to be dreaded.

It may not be unworthy of reflection, that while the idea of residu ary resources, is so striking a particular, cannot fail to have many beneficial consequences; the suspension of taxes on real estate, can scarcely little fail to be pleasing to the mass of the community; and it may reasonably be presumed, that so provident a forbearance on the part of the government, will ensure a more cheerful acquiescence in that class of the community immediately to be affected, whenever experience and the exigency of conjectures shall dictate a resort to that species of revenue.

But in order to be at liberty to pursue this salutary course, it is indispensable that an efficacious use should be made of those articles of consumption which are the most proper and the most productive, to which class distilled spirits very evidently belong. And a prudent energy will be requisite as well in relation to the mode of collection, as to the quantity of the duty.

It needed scarcely be observed, that the duties on the great mass of imported articles, have reached a point, which it would not be expedient to exceed.—There is, at least, satisfactory evidence, that they cannot be extended further without contravening the ends of the body of the merchants; and though it is not to be admitted as a general rule, that this circumstance ought to condole against the expediency of a public measure; yet when due regard is had to the disposition which that enlightened class of citizens has manifested towards the national government—to the alacrity with which they have hitherto seconded its operations: to the accommodating temper with which they look forward to those additional impositions on the objects of trade, which are to commence with the ensuing year, and to the greatness of the innovation, which, in this particular, has already taken place in the former state of things, there will be perceived, to exist the most solid reasons against lightly passing the bounds which decide with their impressions of what is reasonable and proper. It would be, in every view, inauspicious to give occasion for a supposition, that trade alone is destined to feel the immediate weight of the hand of government, in every new emergency of the Treasury.

However true, as a general position, that the consumer pays the duty; yet it will not follow, that trade may not be essentially distressed and injured, by carrying duties on importation to a height which is disproportioned to the mercantile capital of a country. It may not only be the cause of diverting too large a share of it from the exigencies of business; but as the requisite advances to satisfy the duties will, in many, if not most cases, precede the receipts from the sale of the articles on which they are laid, the consequence will often be sensibles which the merchant cannot sustain to make.

The inconveniences of exceeding the proper limits in this respect, which will be felt every where, will fall with particular severity on those places which have not the advantage of public banks, and which also posses but few pecuniary resources. Appearances do not justify a full estimate of the extent of the mercantile capital of the United States, as to encourage a material accumulations on the already considerable rates of the duties on the mass of foreign importation.

Another motive for caution on this point, arises from the reflection, that the effect of an important augmentation made by a law of the last session is hitherto a mere matter of speculative calculation and has not yet even begun to be tried.

It is presumable too, that a still further augmentation would have an influence, the reverse of favourable to the public credit. The operation would be to be regarded as artificial—as deficient of solidity—as presenting a numerical increase, but involving an actual diminution of revenue. The distrust of the efficacy of the present provision might also be accompanied with a doubt of a better substitute hereafter. This inference would not be unnatural, that a defect of other means, or an inability to command them, could alone have given birth to so unpromising an effort to draw all from one source.

A diversification of the nature of the funds is desirable on other accounts. It is clear that less dependance can be placed on one species of funds, and that too liable to the vicissitudes of the contingence, or interruption of foreign intercourse, than upon a variety of different funds formed by the union of internal with external objects.

The inference from these various and important considerations, seem to be, that to attempt to extract wholly from duties on imported articles, the sum necessary to a complete provision for the public debt, would probably be both deceptive and pernicious; incompatible with the interests, not less of revenue than of commerce; that resources of a different kind must of necessity be explored; and that a selection of the most objects is the only thing which ought to occupy enquiry.

Besides the establishment of supplementary funds, it is requisite to the support of the public credit, that the established should stand upon a footing which will give all reasonable assurance of their effectual collection.

Among the articles enumerated in the act making *further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States*, there are two, wines and teas, in regard to which some other regulations than leave yet been adopted seem necessary to the security of the revenue, and desirable for the accommodation of the merchant.

If these objects, it is submitted, that the term for the payment of the duties on wines be enlarged, as it respects Madeira wines, to eighteen months; and as it respects other wines, to nine months; and that they may be collected on a plan similar to that proposed in relation to imported distilled spirits.

And that a 3d option (two being allowed by the present law) be given to the importers of teas, which shall be, to give bond with surety for the amount of the duty in each case payable in two years, upon the following terms.

The teas to be deposited at the expense and risk of the importer in store houses to be agreed upon between him and the proper officer of the revenue; such store house having two locks, the key of one of which to be in the custody of the importer or his agent, and the key of the other of which to be in custody of an officer, whose duty it shall be made to attend, at all reasonable times for the purpose of deliveries.

These deliveries, whether for home sale, or for exportation to a foreign country, to be warranted by permits from the chief officer of inspection of the place.

If for home sale, the permits to be granted after the duties shall have been paid, or secured to be paid.

When the amount of the duties shall not exceed one hundred dollars, four months to be allowed for payment. When it shall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, the term of payment to be eight months; and twelve months whenever the amount shall exceed five hundred dollars. Provided, That the credit shall in no case extend beyond the period of two years, originally allowed for the entire sum. If the duties on the whole quantity deposited shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, before the expiration of that time, it shall be lawful for the proper officer to cause a sale to be made of so much as shall be sufficient to discharge what shall remain unsatisfied. In every case, it shall be at the option of the party applying for the permit, either to pay the amount of the duties on the quantity to be delivered, or to give bond for it, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the officer whose province it shall be to grant the permits.

If the deliveries are so be made for exportation, the permits for the grant d upon bond being entered into to secure and ascertain the exportation. This may require some alteration of form, on the manner of proceeding, relatively to the exportation of this article.

All teas to be landed under the care of the inspectors of the revenue; the chests and other packages containing them to be marked, and certificates which shall accompany them to be granted as in the case of distilled spirits.

To these more direct expedients for the support of public credit, the institution of a National Bank, presents itself as a necessary auxiliary. That the Secretary regards as an indispensable engine in the administration of the finance. To present this important object in a more distinct and more comprehensive light, he has concluded to make it the subject of a seperate report, which he begs leave herewith to submit, No. II.

All which is humbly submitted,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimate of the probable product of the Funds proposed in the annexed Report.

	Dollars.
4,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, at 8 Cents per gallon,	320,000
3,500,000 gallons of spirits distilled in the United States from foreign materials, at 11 cents per gallon,	385,000
3,000,000 do. distilled from materials of the United States, at 9 cents per gallon,	270,000
Total dollars,	975,000
Deduct for draw back and expence of collection, 10 per cent.	97,500
Net product, Dollars.	877,500

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, December 28.

THE bill for determining how far the owners of vessels should be liable to the freight of goods, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

A memorial and remonstrance of the public creditors of Burlington, Trenton and other places in the state of New-Jersey, expressing their disapprobation of part of the act making provision for the support of public credit, and praying alterations therein, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee of the committee appointed, handed in a bill directing the mode of renewing the evidences of the state of the United States, that may have been or may be destroyed. And moved that the committee be discharged from a consideration of the petition presented by William Robinson. The petition was withdrawn.

A bill to enable the collectors of the port of Philadelphia, to permit the landing of goods below the city, when the navigation is impeded by ice, was read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Tucker, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the establishment of a national militia, asked for instructions, and wished to know on what principles the bill should be framed. To obtain the sense of the house on the most important point, viz. in what the power of determining who should compose the militia, should reside, he proposed the following resolution: "That the militia of the several States of the Union, as should be enrolled by the States respectively, shall be organized, armed and disciplined as follows." It was ordered to lie on the table for consideration to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of land offices, for the purpose of disposing of the lands to the north-west and south of the Ohio. The committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the officers of the customs to allow the landing of goods from vessels obstructed by the ice in their passage to a port of delivery: and having made a general regulation by this bill, the committee rose and reported it as amended: whereupon it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Tucker's motion of yesterday, to wit. "That the select committee to whom the militia bill was referred, to be instructed to introduce a clause to the following effect, Be it enacted, that the militia of the several States of the union, consisting of such persons as are or shall be enrolled by them respectively, shall be organized, armed and disciplined in the manner following," was taken into consideration, and after a long discussion, the question was taken on the same, & the yeas and nays being called for by one third of the Members present were

Yeas 8—Nays—42. So it passed in the negative.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the State of the union, and proceeded in the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the Land-Office: and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.

A gentleman who arrived at Charleston S. C. some time since, reports that ravage and depredation have again advanced, to desolate the frontiers of Georgia—a barbarous murder having been committed by a party of Creeks on a respectable citizen: They assassinated him by night in his house, which they pillaged; and stole four horses. They were pursued by a number of inhabitants, who penetrated into their country, when the savages assembled the whites were obliged to retreat in turn, and one man received a wound from the Indians.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.

A Letter from a young gentleman of this city, now at Manchester, Vermont, dated the 20th instant, mentioned the sudden death of two young women of that town, [PATTY SAVAGE, aged 18, and LOIS GOODRICH, 16] who having agreed, on Wednesday evening the fifteenth, to sleep in a newly plastered bed-room on account of the dampness of the walls, the servant was directed to place a pan of charcoal in it; and on the morning! melancholy to relate! the latter was found dead, and the former possessed only some of the remaining symptoms of life—the hour even for three or four hours.

SALEM, January 11.

[Capt. B. Crowninshield, from India, has favoured us with a Calcutta paper, from which we have extracted the following.]—

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 1, 1790.

TIPPO AND HIS MOTIONS—and we hope soon to see HIS FATE.

The views and intentions of the Tyrant of Mysore at last unequivocal, having entered the Country and attacked the troops of the Rajah of Travancore, but the failure of this attempt bodes him no great success in future—He was repulsed by the aid of our Troops stationed in the Country of the Rajah, with the loss of 1300 of his men—This Check may probably for some time suspend his operations, but cannot be supposed to induce him to relinquish them entirely—He has gone too far to recede, and it is to be hoped he will soon urge his fate to it's deserved issue, and by his final destruction, his Country will be freed from a cruel oppressor, and his neighbors from a restless and turbulent foe.

His hatred to the English he imbibed with his birth and the rancorous sentiment has "grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength;"—the many atrocious injuries he had done them, must nerve their arm to revenge the general cause; and the justice of Providence would be eminently displayed in rendering them the instrument of his punishment.

These hostilities of Tippoo will consequently occasion the movement or our Troops on the Coast, and every good effect that can arise from prudence and exertion may be expected from the Officer who at present commands in that quarter.

Our intelligence from Madras is uniform in the relation of Tippo's late hostilities, and had it not been for the aid and exertions of our troops stationed there, his first attack might have been more successful.

When we consider that Tippoo is held in univer al detestation, even by his own subjects, it may be thought no difficult task to effect the overthrow of the bold and daring usurper.—He has indeed the appearance of a large Army, but the principal ingredients are wanting to render it an effectual one—affection for their leader, and confidence in themselves—and it may be supposed that universal defection would follow the first instance of his bad fortune.

In Tippoo's late attack in the Travancore Country, the Commander of the detachment was slain—an officer in whom Tippoo had the greatest confidence; and after the action, according to the Eastern mode of treating enemies, who are distinguished by their rank or bravery, his head was cut off and sent to the Rajah; who might then say with Richard,

"So much for Buckingham."

[At the Isle of France, Captain Crowninshield saw a Madras paper of the 28th April last which contained the particulars of an action between Tippoo Saib and the King of Travancore:—by which it appeared, that Tippoo had gained a victory; his troops furiously attacked the lines of the enemy, and forced them with a small loss. The English were marching a large body of troops to the assistance of their Ally, the King of Travancore, who it seems had been attacked by Tippoo a little unexpectedly.——After the capture of the Travancore lines, Tippoo was preparing to attack the English army on the road they were encamped on.—Tippoo's army consisting of 150,000 men, were in high spirits—both being confident of success. A furious battle was expected.]

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The particulars relative to the action in the Black Sea are not yet received. The heights of Caffra were before them. The Captain Pacha had with him a fleet of 55 vessels—10 cutters, 15 frigates, 10 xebeques, and 30 gunnies. The action was to far in favor of the turks, that the Russians lost 4 frigates, and the Turks have lost not even one. The battle lasted seven hours.

That there must have been some severe work, is however certain, for the Admiral's ship of the Turkish squadron received 80 shots thro' her sides; nevertheless, preserving all her rigging unimpaired, she got sheltered in the fleet.

NORTHAMPTON, January 19.

On Monday, the 10th inst. the Convention of the State of Vermont, then sitting at BENNINGTON, ratified and adopted the CONSTITUTION of the United States.

A Doctor MEDLICOT, was lately executed at Winchester in Virginia, for having interfered with a husband who was shamefully beating his wife, some time last summer, by an unlucky blow unfortunately killed the man. It was for this he suffered an ignominious death.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

As the limits of the circulation of your useful paper, are not confined to Massachusetts, but extend into the State of Vermont, the insertion of the following in the Hampshire Gazette, will undoubtedly be agreeable to a number of your customers, and will particularly oblige your constant reader. J. E.

On the Adoption of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, by the State of Vermont.

HAIL, celebrated Insect of fame,
Glad tidings from the north proclaim,
Throughout Columbia's land;
The news from Bennington arrives,
Each patriotic soul now strives,
To join the Federal band.

The grand Convention of the State,
Assembled there, and did debate,
With due deliberation:
Like men of candid, liberal minds,
They voted with uplifted hands,
To join the Federal nation.

Rejoice Vermonters, and be glad,
Vermont has join'd the Federal head,
Blest Independent State:
Unnumber'd honours, yet unseen,
Await the glorious *FOURTEEN*,
Magnificently great.

Let the Green Mountains lofty head,
Which strikes beholders all with dread,
With echoing joy resound;
And people of all decrees and ranks,
Return their undivided thanks,
That federalism abounds.

Let anti-federalism cease,
And unto Unity and Peace,
And liberty give way;
Let all the freemen of the State,
Together join and celebrate,
A happy federal day.

May every federal heart unite,
The auspicious day to celebrate,
When we the Union join'd;
And those who do anticipate,
The future grandeur of our State,
No disappointment find.

Guilford, (Vermont) January 15, 1791.

N. BLAKE and Co.

WANT to purchase a quantity of HOGS FAT, for which they will pay CASH, and a generous price, if delivered at their Store in Northampton. January, 1791.

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 and Minister taxes for 1782, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, to State, Town and Minister, as follows, viz:

Non-resident lands formerly belonging to Shelburne.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
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 Wells'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	7	9	0
Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nim's heirs,	0	0	9	0
Lot No. 25 laid 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:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Lot No. 33 laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	1	3	6	3
Lot. No. 24 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 before Monday, the 21 of February 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, Dec. 1, 1790.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a red Heifer, with some white about her, no artificial mark, supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN HORSLEY.

Greenfield, Dec. 22. 1790.

STRAYED from the subscribers about the 20th of Sept. last, two yearling Steers and one yearling Heifer,—one Steer is red, with broad horns, and some white on his belly and tail—the other is a light brindle, less'd back, with a white face, belly and tail,—the Heifer is brindle, with a white face, and some white on her belly—they have no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give notice so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded. by

JOHN HALE.

Bernardston, Jan. 4, 1790.

STRAYED from the stable of Elias Lyman, about the 25th of December last, a furred COLT, three years old, natural trotter, branded on the his A. W. the letters supposed to be nearly grown out. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where he may be had, to Mr. Elias Lyman, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1791.

ELEGY—

BY HENRY JAMES-PYE, *Esq.* POET-LAUREAT *to his* BRITANNICK MAJESTY.

NOW the brown woods their leafy load resign
And rage the tempests with resistless force;
Mantled with snow the Silver mountains shine,
And icy fetters chain the rivulet's course.

No pleasing object charms our wearied view,
No waving verdure decks the dreary glade;
Save that e'er yonder to rub the mournful yew
Projects an awful solitary shade.

Short is the spring, and short the summer hour,
And short the time that fruitful autumn reigns;
But tedious roll the days when winter's power
Asserts its empire o'er our wasted plains.

As swiftly wears our spring of life away,
As swiftly will its pleasing summer go;
But ah! when winter clouds our cheerless day,
Again the vernal breezes never blow!

Mark this and boast your fancied worth no more
Ye great, ye proud, ye learned, and ye brave!
With hasty lapse, some circling years are o'er,
And lo! ye slumber in the silent grave!

Why, views the sage fair pleasure's transient charm,
And all her votaries gay with scowling eye?
Alike he stoops in Fate's superiour arms—
Alike he suffers, and alike must die!

Say, what avails it then, with brow severe,
The sullen bands of luxury to despise;
To bring by thought the day of horrour near,
And view the tempest ere the clouds arise?

Better with laughing nymphs in revels gay,
To give the honors to VENUS, wine and song;
And, since the rapid movements never stay,
To catch some pleasures as they glide along.

Deluded man! whom empty sounds beguile,
What transports here await thy anxious soul?
Know, love abhors the scenes harlot's smile,
And hell-born fury rages in the bowl.

Seek virtue to be blest; but seek her far.
Far from those gloomy sons of letter'd pride,
Who 'gainst the passions wage eternal war,
And foes to nature, nature's dictate chide.

Let mirth, not madness, crown the temperate feast,
Let love and beauty joys refin'd impart;
Tho' mere sensation charm the grovelling beast,
'Tis mutual passion fires the generous heart.

The various blessings bounteous Heaven bestows,
With gratitude and charity repay:
Relieve thy suffering friend, or share his woes,
But from his failings turn thine eyes away.

So when the wintry storms of death are pall
In brighter skies, and ether more serene,
Thy wither'd boughs shall bud again, to last,
Forever blooming, and forever green.

Epigram on Bell-Ringers—by VOLTAIRE.

VOUS Sonneurs, sans misericorde
Perfecteurs du genre humain,
Que n'ayez vous au cou la corde
Que vous tenez en votre main!

Translation.

Ye rascals of RINGERS, ye merciless foes,
And disturbers of all who are fond of repose,
How I wish, for the quiet and peace of the land,
That ye wore round your necks what ye hold in your hand!

CHINESE PROVERBS.

A WOMAN that is never spoken of, is praised the most.

Modesty is female courage.

A girl who frequently blushes knows for why.

While eagles disagree every thing cools or burns.

Conscience is the truest looking glass.

A rich fool may be compared to an over grown hog.

He who never entrusts a secret, keeps it the best.

There are more honest men in prison than in office.

SWEDISH SEAL.

IN the reign of Christian, Queen of Sweden, (that illustrious Amazon) a corporate town in her dominions lost its public seal. The Corporation in vain had often solicited her Majesty for a new one. The Queen, however, riding one day near town, the magistrates, apprised of her approach waited upon her in all their formalities, and petitioned her anew.—A great fall of snow having happened, the Queen accidentally slipped from her saddle, as the Corporation were on their knees, fell backwards on the cold element, and put the whole majestracy to the bleak, by the royal exposure. All of them ran immediately to her assistance, when after having adjusted her small clothes and replaced her on horseback, she thus addressed them:—In memory of this accident, I command you to engrave a seal exactly according to the *rough copy*, you now saw lying on the snow: and I further command you to use it in all your public instruments, and none other.—Her Majesty was punctually obeyed: The seal is now used unto this day, and a common toast among the Swedes, in their carousals, throughout the whole kingdom—The seal, cut by a French Lapidary of great eminence, is shewn as a curiosity to all strangers that pass through that town.

ANECDOTE—*from a London paper.*

IN a church a few miles from town, when the Parson was repeating that part of the Litany which offers up prayers "for all those who *travel* by land or by water," &c.—the Clerk suddenly exclaimed, "Except my wife, who eloped from me two days ago."

From the Morals of a Chinese Philosopher.

NEVER indulge a 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.

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 soon after 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 on half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000		6000
2		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.

CASH, in part pay for

RED CLOVER SEED,

And the highest price paid by JACOB OGDEN, at his Store in Hartford, and pay made satisfactory for the remaining part on delivery, for any quantity, between this and the 1st of March.

Hartford, January 3. 1791.

AS *Lucy* my wife has left my bed and Board, and refuses to live with me, I caution all Persons harbouring her, and give notice I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date of this information.

ELIHU COATS.

Southampton, Dec. 30, 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. ELIAS LYMAN, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, inholder in said Northampton, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, and on Tuesday the 19th of April next, and on Tuesday the 5th of July next, from 2 to 7 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—no account will be allowed after said term.

JOHATHAN HUNT.
ELIJAH HUNT.
AARON COOK.

Northampton, January 10, 1791.

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.

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.

William & George Bull,

ONCE more in addition to their Advertisement the 20th September last; inform all concerned, that their Co-partnership dissolves the 1st of January next. They therefore beg all that have accounts open with them, or either of them privately, to call and have the same adjusted or they positively will be put in suit. Beef, Pork, and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

N. B. The business after that date will be carried on as usual by GEORGE BULL, at his new Store next door south of their old stand at the landing.

Wanted immediately a quantity of 2 inch white pine, and white-oak Plank, also, 1½ inch yellow pine plank for which good pay will be made on delivery. They have on hand a quantity of piece Goods, a few casks of Jamaica spirits six years old: all kinds of Codfish, American Duck, Gin by hhd. or case, Pot-ash Kettles, Liverand Lamp Oil, by Barrel or less, Butter, Barrel Beef, Wool & Cotton Cards, by Box or dozen, a few Barrels of Gurry.

Hartford, Dec. 9, 1790.

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, Nutmegs, 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.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the the lists for the years, 1781, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, as follows, viz.

	State Tax.			Town & County.		
	l.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d. q.
Westfield schoollot,	1	9	2	2	1	7 2
Elias Lyman jun.	0	1	9	2	1	1 3
Nathaniel Bennet,	0	2	4	2	3	1 0
Paul Sheldon,	0	2	0	0	2	7 2
Isaac Gates,					0	8 0
Hrael Sheldon,	0	1	6	1		
John Rofs,					2	2 0
David Wellar,	0	1	6	2	1	3 3
John King,	0	0	2	2	2	5 1
Jonathan Fowler,	0	1	10	0	1	2 0
Nathaniel Phelps,	0	1	3	1	0	7 1
Lemuel Malory,	0	1	2	2	0	11 0

Fifty-five 10 acre Lots. No. as follows, viz. 615 16 29 30 31 34 35 38 39 44 46 48 50 54 61 63 66 67 71 72 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 83 84 85 86 87 89 91 92 93 95 96 97 98 104 107 108 112 113 114 116 118 123 124 225 226.

	l.	d.	q.
A. Parks, Col. for the year 1781, the school lot,	12	0	0
J. Herrick for the year 82, his tax on each 10 acre lot,		1	8 0
Zadock Bozworth, for 83, his tax on each lot,		0	8 1
Edward Taylor, for 84, do.		0	4 2
David Crow, for 85, do.		0	2 3
Isaac Palmer, for 86, do.		0	3 0
Jacob Andros, for 87, do.		0	4 0
Abial Pettis, for 88, do'		0	3 0

Unless said taxes are paid on of before the 24th of January, so much of said lands will be then sold at public Vendue at the house of Mr. David Crow, inholder in Montgomery at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

Montgomery, Dec. 9. 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westhampton, 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 to 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.

Just published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

MR. Whitman's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LANKTON, at Ashfield, in New-Hampshire.

☞ 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. 250.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, October 9.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

At the COURT AT ST. JAMES's, October 6, 1790.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty, in COUNCIL.

"WHEREAS by virtue of an Act, passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled, an Act to continue the Laws now in force for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of his Majesty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of the Territories belonging to the *United States of America*, so far as the same relate to the Trade and Commerce carried on between this Kingdom and the Inhabitants of the Countries belonging to the said United States," his Majesty by the advice of his Privy Council, did, by an order in Council, made on the 18 day of April, 1790, amongst other things, declare, That any unmanufactured goods and merchandizes, the importation of which into this Kingdom, is not prohibited by law, (except Fish-Oil, Blubber, Whale fins, and Spermaceti) and any Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Potash, Pearlash, Indigo, Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, being the growth, or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, and no other goods or merchandizes, might (until further orders) be imported directly from the same into any of the Ports of this Kingdom, either in British built ships, owned by his Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, or in ships built in countries belonging to the said United States of America, or any of them, and owned by the subjects of the said United States, or any of them, and whereof the Master and three fourths of the Mariners at least are subjects of the said United States or any of them, and may be entered and landed in any Port in this Kingdom, upon payment of the same duties as the like sort of goods or merchandize are or might be subject and liable to, if imported in British built ships owned by his Majesty's subjects and navigated according to law, from any British Island or Plantation in America; notwithstanding such goods or merchandize, or the ships in which the same may be brought, might not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents hereto fore required by law.

And whereas doubts have arisen upon the true intent and meaning of that part of his Majesty's order in Council herein before mentioned, which respects the importation of Fish-Oil, Blubber, Whale Fins, and Spermaceti, and such other goods and merchandize, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the said United States, as are not therein enumerated or described: His Majesty by the advice of his Council, doth hereby order and declare, That Oil made from Fish or Creatures living in the Sea, and Blubber, Whale Fins, and Spermaceti, and all other Goods and Merchandize, the importation of which into this Kingdom is not prohibited by law, being the growth, production or manufacture of any of the territories of the United States of America, and not enumerated or described in the said orders may be imported from thence into this Kingdom in British or American ships, owned and navigated as by the said order is required, upon payment of such duties of customs and excise as are payable on the like Goods or merchandize upon their importation into this Kingdom from countries not under the dominion of his Majesty, according to the rates marked A. D. and F. annexed to an Act, passed in the twenty seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs and Excise, and granting other Duties in lieu thereof, &c. &c." or by any other laws in force, passed subsequent to the said Act, for that purpose; and in cases where different duties are therein imposed upon the like goods imported from different countries, not under the dominions of his Majesty, then upon the payment of the lowest of such duties; and such goods and merchandize shall be entitled to the same drawbacks as are allowed upon the exportation of the like goods and merchandize from this Kingdom, according to the before-mentioned tables, or by any other laws in force, passed subsequent to the said Act, for that purpose; and shall be liable to the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as the like goods and merchandize are liable to upon importation into any Port of this Kingdom, by any laws in force for that purpose.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

NOVEMBER 9.

PEACE!!

CONVENTION between his BRITANNICK MAJESTY and the KING of SPAIN.

THEIR Britannick & Catholick Majesties being desirous of terminating, by a speedy and solid agreement, the differences which have lately arisen between the two crowns, have judged that the best way of attaining this salutary object would be that of an amicable arrangement, which setting aside all retrospective discussion of the rights and pretensions of the two parties, should fix their respective situations for the future on a basis conformable to their true interest, as well as to the mutual desire with which their said Majesties are animated, of establishing with each other, in every thing and in all places, the most perfect friendship, harmony and good correspondence. In this view, they have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries; to wit, on behalf of his Britannick Majesty, ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, Esq one of his said Majesty's Privy Council in Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholick Majesty; Don JOSEPH MOMINO, Count of Florida Blanca, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Spanish Order of Charles III. Counsellor of State to his said Majesty; and his principal Secretary of State, and of the dispatches; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the buildings and tract of land, situated on the Northwest Coast of the Continent of North-America, or on Islands adjacent to that Continent, of which the subjects of his Britannick Majesty were dispossessed, about the month of April, 1789, by a Spanish officer, shall be restored to the said British subjects.

ART. 2. And further, that a just reparation shall be made according to the nature of the case, for all acts of violence or hostility which may have been committed, subsequent to the month of April, 1789, by the subjects of either of the contracting parties against the subjects of the other; and that, in case any of the said respective subjects shall, since the same period, have been forcibly dispossessed of their lands, buildings, vessels, merchandize, or other property whatever, on the said Continent—or on the seas or islands adjacent, they shall be re-established in the possession, thereof, or a just compensation shall be made to them for the losses which they have sustained.

ART. 3. And, in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacifick Ocean, or in the South Seas, in landing on the coasts of those seas, in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or in making settlements there; the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions and provisions specified in the three following articles.

ART. 4. His Britannick Majesty engages to take the most effectual measures to prevent the navigation and fishery of his subjects in the Pacifick Ocean, or in the South Seas, from being made a pretext for illicit trade with the Spanish settlements; and, with this view it is moreover expressly stipulated, that British subjects shall not stimulate, or carry on their fishery in the said seas, within the space of ten sea leagues from any part of the coasts already occupied by Spain.

ART. 5. It is agreed, that as well in the places which were to be restored to the British subjects, by virtue of the North Western Coasts of North-America, or to the Islands adjacent, situated to the North of the parts of the said coast already occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade, without any disturbance or molestation.

ART. 6. It is further agreed, with respect to the Eastern and Western Coasts of South-America, and to the Islands adjacent, that no settlement shall be formed hereafter, by the respective subjects, in such parts of those coasts as are situated to the South of those parts of the same coasts, and of the Islands adjacent, which are already occupied by Spain: Provided that the said respective subjects shall retain the liberty of landing, on the coasts and islands so situated, for the purposes of their fishery, and of erecting thereon huts, and other temporary buildings, serving only for those purposes.

ART. 7. In all cases of complaint or infraction of the Articles of the present convention, the officers of either party, without permitting themselves previously to commit any violence or act of force, shall be bound to make an exact report of the affair, and of its circumstances, to their respective courts, who will terminate such differences in a amicable manner.

ART. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified and confirmed in the space of six weeks, to be computed from the day of its signature, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the undersign'd Plenipotentiaries of their British and Catholick Majesties, have in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, signed the present Convention, and set thereunto the seals of our arms.

Done at the Palace of St. Lawreace, (Escurial) the twenty eighth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

(L. S.) ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT, Esq.

(L. S.) El Conde FLORIDA BLANCA.

Nov. 13.—A Proclamation was ordered at the Council held at St. James's on Wednesday, which was yesterday published for discontinuing his Majesty's bounties to volunteer seamen and landsmen, from the 15th inst.

The present formidable situation of the navy of Great-Britain will probably be the means of preventing the long talked of triple alliance between the three marine powers of the North, viz. Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, one good effect this of the amicable termination of the dispute with Spain.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, December 30.

THE engrossed bill, providing for the unloading of wares & merchandize, in case of obstruction by ice, being read a third time, was passed.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill, to repeal the act laying certain duties on distilled spirits, and to lay others in their stead: which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Clymer presented a memorial from the College of Physicians of the city of Philadelphia, praying that high duties may be imposed on distilled spirits, in order to prevent the intemperate use of them.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house, a statement of the amount of the duties arising on imports and tonnage, from the first of August 1789, to the thirtieth of September 1790—and as soon as may be from the last mentioned period to the end of the present year. A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied with a report from the Secretary of State, relating to the American citizens now in captivity at Algiers.

About half past one, Mr. Speaker having some communications of a private nature to make, ordered the house to be cleared of all except the Members.

The doors were not afterwards opened until the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 31.

The business, which came first under consideration, being of a secret nature, the doors were for some time shut.

A letter from the Attorney General was read, accompanied with his report respecting the judiciary system of the United States.

Ordered, That the said report be taken into consideration on Wednesday the 12th of January, and that 300 copies of it be printed in the mean time.

The house having then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Secretary, respecting the land office, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported sundry resolutions. Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 3.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied with a letter, inclosing an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, ceding in the United States, the lot of land called Sandy Hook.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole House upon the bill for establishing Land Offices, for the disposal of the vacant lands belonging to the United States, and made some progress therein, but not having gone through the same, the further consideration was postponed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

This day a bill providing for the admission of the district of Kentucky into the Union, was read a first & second time.

The House proceed to the further consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the Secretary's report, relative to the establishing land officers. The House went through the report, and upon motion a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, in conformity to the resolutions adopted by the House. The committee to consist of three members, viz. Messrs. White, Scott and Bloodworth.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the public defence, by establishing a militia, reported. The report was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from the Treasurer of the United States, accompanying a statement of his accounts, was read. The accounts were ordered to lie on the table for the inspection of the members.

The letter communicated yesterday from the President of the United States, with an exemplified copy of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, vesting in the United States of America the lot of land called Sandy-Hook, in Monmouth county, whereon the Light-House is erected—was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 5.

A petition was presented from the Baptist Society in the State of Massachusetts, praying that Congress would take some steps to ensure accuracy in the American editions of the Holy Scriptures.

The House, in committee of the whole, took into consideration the bill repealing, after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, as well to discourage the excessive use of those spirits, and promote agriculture, as to provide for the support of the public credit, and for the common defence and general welfare; and having made some progress therein, rose and reported.

The militia bill, being read a second time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed in the interim.

Adjourned.

LONDON, October 23.

Nurling fined a gentleman in Leicestershire fold a Fan for three hundred guineas.

WAR between the SPANIARDS and the MOORS.

Nov. 13—15.—By dispatches from Gibraltar, dated the 24th of October, which arrived in town on Thursday, we are informed, that the new Emperor of Morocco had commenced hostilities against the Court of Spain, and had laid siege to the important fortress of Ceuta. That he was at the head of an army, consisting of 100,000 men, well appointed & furnished with a heavy train of Artillery, and every thing necessary for maintaining the most obstinate siege.

That the Spaniards on the other hand, confident in the strength of the place, and of reinforcements from the Mother Country, repel with vigour each attack of the enemy; and inspired by the example of their ancestors who in 1697, sustained the attack of the United Forces of Morocco—vie with each other in signalizing their conduct or their valour.

The cannonading was distinctly heard at Gibraltar, when these dispatches left that place—and had been uninterrupted on both sides for several preceding days.

Ceuta is a seaport town, on the coast of Barbary with a good harbour, is a Bishop's See, and is all that remains to Spain of its African domination. It was taken from the Moors, in 1415, by John, king of Portugal; & some time after fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who have with much difficulty, kept possession of it to this day.

According to advices, said to be received yesterday from Germany, a peace is on the point of being concluded between Russia and the Porte.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Yesterday a bill providing for the admission of the district of Kentucky into the Union, was read a first and second time in the Senate of the United States.

The committee of the Senate to which was refered the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a National Bank, reported a bill on Monday last, which was read the first time, and 150 copies ordered to be printed for the members of the legislature.

JANUARY 8.

On Wednesday evening arrived in this city Lieut. Armstrong, of the Federal troops, with a letter from Brigadier General Harmer, to the Secretary of War; from which the following is extracted :—

"*Head Quarters, Fort Washington November* 23, 1790.

"On Thursday the 30th September, I took the field with such of the Federal Troops as were then assembled at Fort Washington, consisting of two battalions, commanded by Majors Wyllys and Doughty, with three hirafs pieces of ordinance, viz a fix pounder, a three pounder, and a five pounder, and one half inch howitz; together with Capt. Ferguson's company of artillery; making in the whole three hundred and twenty men, including non-commissioned officers. With this force I immediately proceeded to join the militia under the command of Col. Hardin, whom I had put in motion the 26th, and ordered to advance along what is called "Clark's Old Trace," for about five and twenty miles, there to halt till further orders. The militia had been draughted from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and both together amounted to 1133 men. Many of the former were substitutes, and by no means equal, either in spirit or appearance, to the generality of their countrymen. My whole force was then fourteen hundred and fifty three (including two troops of cavalry) but from this number we may safely deduct two hundred of the militia as good for nothing.

OCTOBER 14.

"I detached Col. Hardin with 600 men composed of 50 federal troops, and 550 militia, 100 of which were mounted. The object was to reconnoitre the country, and feel, at their towns, the enemy's pulse, while the army advanced. We marched about 9 miles this day, purfuing nearly the courfe of yefterday—the weather rainy.

"A difpatch arrived on the 16th from Col. Hardin, informing me that the favages, and the tribes had evacuated their towns, with appearances of precipitation, and burnt the principal village, called the Omee town, together with all the traders houfes.

"On Sunday the 17th entered on the ruins of the Omee town, or French village, as part of it is called. Appearances confirmed accounts I have received of the conternation into which the favages and their trading allies had been thrown by the approach of the army. Many valuables of the traders were deftroyed in the confufion, and vaft quantities of corn and other grain and vegetables, were fecured in holes dug in the earth, and other hiding places. Col. Hardin rejoined the army.

"Befides the town of Omee, there were feveral other villages fituate upon the banks of the rivers. One of them belonging to the Omee Indians, called Kenginogue, was ftanding, and contained 30 houfes, on the bank oppofite the principal village. Two others, confifting together of about 45 houfes, lay a few miles up the St. Mary, and were inhabited by Delawares. Thirty-fix houfes occupied by other favages of this tribe formed another, but fcattered town, on the eaft bank of the St. Jofeph, two or three miles N. from the French village. And about the fame diftance down the Omee river, lay the Shawnee town of Chillakothe, on the other bank of the river, were 16 habitations for the favages of the fame nation. All thefe I ordered to be burnt during my ftay there, together with great quantities of corn and vegetables hidden (as at the principal village) in the earth and other places by the favages, who had abandoned them. It is computed there were not lefs than 20,000 bufhels of corn in the ear, which the army either confumed or deftroyed.

"On the 18th two Indians were killed and fcalped by the cavalry; and another was killed at night. We loft a great number of horfes at this time, occafioned by the negligence of the militia guards, and their difobedience of orders.

"On the 19th Col. Hardin was detached with 180 men, taken from the Pennfylvania and Kentucky militia, and 30 federal troops commanded by Lieut. Armftrong. Part of the detachment proceeded about ten miles weftcrly of the main body of the army, now poffed at Chillakothe, (the Pennfylvanians, who formed the left column, having fallen fome miles in the rear) when a body of Indians appeared and advanced to the attack; and though the enemy did not, as it is believed, exceed a hundred and thirty, yet the militia made no refiftance, but fled, leaving the handful of federal troops to their fate; feven only of whom efcaped. The militia loft but few men; among thefe fell, lamented by his acquaintance, Capt. Scott, of the militia, fon to Gen. Scott of Kentucky. I am not informed of the lofs fuftained by the favages; but I conceive it could not be great.

"Incenfed at the difgraceful conduct of the militia, and determined to prevent, if poffible, a repetition of it upon any future occafion, I repreſented it in my next dayes with great feverity. The meafure, though harfh, will appear to have been neceffary. It operated as a ftimulus to wipe off the foul ſtain, which the reputation of the militia had occured.

"The great object of the expedition being now completely effected, that is, the deſtruction of the Omee towns, and the provifions laid up for their fubfiſtance. On the 21ſt the army began to return towards Fort-Waſhington by the route they come.

"It was originally my intention, to have returned by the way of the Ouiattanon (commonly called the Wreath) towns on the Wabaſh; and break them up alſo. But Major Hamtramack, commanding at Fort-Knox, (Vincennes) had been previouſly ordered to make a movement towards them with the troops under his command: 300 militia from Kentucky were ordered to reinforce him. The movement was intended as well for a diverſion to prevent an union of the Indian ſtrength, as for the purpoſe of effecting a junction with our whole force, in caſe I ſhould have judged it adviſable to enter the country of the Ouiattons. Circumſtances however rendered it impracticable for me to attempt it, at this time with any tolerable proſpect of ſucceſs. The horſes of the army were now, by various cauſes, reduced to two thirds of their original number, and the remainder ſo worn down with hard ſervice, as to preclude the poſſibility of reaping much farther benefit from them. I have not yet received any communication from Major Hamtramack, notwithſtanding the long laſpe of time ſince he was ordered to march.

"On the 21ſt October, the army decamped from Chillakothe, returning on the route we had come about 8 miles. Here we remained till the 23d. Finding, in the mean time, that the enemy ſtudiouſly avoided coming to a general action; and conceiving it improper to leave them in the quit injoyment of their late ſucceſs, I reſolved to make an effort to bring on another partial engagement. For this purpoſe I detached, on the 24ſt laſt night Col Hardin and Major Wyllys, with 360 men, 60 of whom were federal infantry—the reſt being militia, from Pennſylvania and Kentucky. I had ſome time before, mounted a company of militia, and annexed it to the two troops of Kentucky cavalry, giving the command of the whole to Major Fontaine, a brave and deſerving officer, at that time ſerving as my Aid-de-Camp. This corps made a part of the preſent command.

"I gave orders to find out and fight the enemy at all events, and to be ſparing of no means that might tend to leſſen the number of the ſavages.—Knowing the importance the life of every warrior is held among them. The detachment reached the confluence of the Omee and St. Mary, early next morning, and filed off in 3 columns. The left, under Col. Hardin, and Major Hall, croſſed at Kegaiogue, and proceeded along the weſt bank of the St. Joſeph. The center, conſiſting of the Kentuckians under Major Wyllys, having paſſed the Omee at the French village moved up the eaſt bank of the St. Joſeph, at ſome diſtance from the river, while Major M'Millan led the right column over ſome heights on Wyllys's right. The enemy now appeared in different quarters, and the columns were ſoon and ſeverally engaged with various ſucceſs. A body of the ſavages having appeared in Wyllys's front, and cheriſhed the idea of an attack there, ſuddenly gained the unoccupied heights on the right and turned his flank. At this criſis fell Major Wyllys, an officer whoſe long and meritorious ſervices claim the greateſt remembrance of his country. With the talents of a cultivated mind, he united the beſt virtues of the heart. The little party, unſupported, and overpowered by numbers, now gave way, leaving 50 out of 60 dead upon the field.

"Free uſe was made of the bayonet, which the ſavages experienced to their coſt. Lieut. Frothingham, of my regiment, was killed in the action. I have loſt in him an uſeful officer, and a worthy man. While this part of the buſineſs was acting, the militia were hot idle, they behaved with the ſpirit of veterans, and few numbers of the enemy, who met their fate with uncommon bravery. In ſhort, each ſide ſeemed emulous to eſtabliſh a character over the other. The militia every where gave ſtriking proofs of determined courage. The ſavages were in no inſtances behind them, and the ſlaughter was reciprocal.

"From the beſt information the enemy loſt in courſe of this affair, upwards of 100 of their prime warriors,—men who appeared to fear no danger. Not a ſquaw or a child was ſeen this day to ſwell the number of the ſlain. The enemy's loſs cannot be replaced. Our's, too, was heavy. Major Fontaine commanding the cavalry, was a young gentleman of the moſt amiable manners, with a ſoul formed for enterprize. Years only were wanting to moderate his ardour in the field, and unite, in the accompliſhed gentleman, the character of a good ſoldier. He fell covered with wounds, in ſingly charging with his ſword about 40 of the enemy. Some other officers of the militia were killed, and ſome few wounded and miſſing amounting to ſix, including officers. Upwards of 20 of the wounded were brought off.

"Among the officers who ſurvived the ſlaughter and diſtinguiſhed themſelves more particularly on this day, I mention, with pleaſure, the names of Major M'Millan, of Fayette, Major Hall, of Bourbon, and Brigade Major Ormſby, of Nelſon county, in Kentuckey; together with Capt. Gaines, of the cavalry. The conduct and perſonal courage of the firſt demand my warmeſt acknowledgements. He flew with his own hand, 3 of the ſavages, and the column he led, made impreſſive exertions, wherever it appeared. The ſecond, was on all occaſions obedient and brave, and diſplayed great perſonal courage. The third ſignalized himſelf in a manner that does him honour, by judiciouſly rallying a broken body of militia, which in conſequence, this gallant young officer, Capt. Gaines is deſerving of great praiſe for his ſoldiery conduct during the whole expedition, and particularly for the intrepidity he diſplayed in a perſonal combat of ſome duration with a mounted ſavage, whom he at laſt overcame, bringing off the arms of his antagoniſt as trophies of the fact. I am under many obligations to all the field officers both of the Kentuckey and Pennſylvania militia, who gave me uniform proof, of the beſt diſpoſition to ſecond my endeavours during the expedition. Col Hardin, who commanded the whole militia, is in a particular manner entitled to my acknowledgements, as well for his cool and determined conduct in action, as for his attention and perſeverance in the execution of orders. As to the officers of the federal troops under my command, I muſt, in juſtice to them obſerve, that their whole conduct was marked by a ſtrict attention to diſcipline, a promptitude to obey orders, and alacrity in the execution of them.

"After the action of the 24d, the detachment rejoined the army in its encampment; and at 11 next morning the troops reſumed the rout towards fort Waſhington, which we reached by eaſy marches, on the 3d of November. No interruption whatever was offered by the enemy on our return: a convincing proof this, of their having received a blow which they feel. I flatter myſelf good conſequences will be the reſult. We have not I conceive, loſt much more than man for man with the ſavages. Our loſs can be repaired: their's irreparable.

"On my arrival at this fort, the pack horſes of the line did not exceed one half their original number. Many had been ſhot and ſtolen on the expedition; others were loſt in the woods; and others again, being worn out with fatigue, were either killed or left behind. The advanced ſtate of the ſeaſon having deprived us in a great meaſure of forage, I ordered them at times to be tied up at night, and flour to be ſerved out at the rate of 3 pounds daily to each horſe; hence you will perceive an extraordinary conſumption of that article.

"I detained in confinement here the Shawanee priſoner we had taken, till the 18th inſt. when I diſmiſſed him back to his nation; but in a way, I truſt, that will prevent him withdiſcaſe of our ſuperior power, his ſo doing. I received from the garriſon with a mixture of ſorrow, gratitude and joy.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt intelligence in the Weſtern Territory, to a gentleman in this city, dated Nov. 27, 1790.

"General Harmar has made a very ſucceſsful campaign—tho' you will regret with me the loſs of our friend Major Wyllys, who was ſacrificed by the miſtake: They left him with his handful of continental troops to ſuſtain the attack of a large body of Indians: troops to ſuſtain the attack of a large body of Indians: every man of them fell but three—they ſold their lives however dear: Indeed there never has been any affair with the Indians in which they loſt ſo many men, as in this campaign. We have as yet no certain information from Major Hamtramack: Had he been engaged, we ſhould have heared of it long ago. The reports from Kentuckey are, that the Indians fled before him every where—that four of their towns, and a vaſt quantity of proviſions had been deſtroyed—and that part of the militia had got home without the loſs of a man.

AUGUSTA, November 20.

We are informed, that, beſides inſanders committed by the Creek Indians a few weeks ago in Greene county, they have lately killed Mr. John Cleveland, & Mr. M. Dowall, both of Franklin County, who went into the nation in purſuit of horſes that were ſtolen from them. A boy, who narrowly eſcaped from the fate of his companions, brought the information.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) December 22.

Extract of a letter from Kentuckey, dated Nov. 22.

"Another expedition is meditating againſt the Savages, which is expected to take place about the 1ſt of next month.—I intend to turn out as a Volunteer, for ec laſt inch bad ſucceſs in the firſt, that I am determined to go again, in hopes of getting ſatisfaction."

PITSBURGH, December 11.

The following circumſtance has been communicated to us by one of the militia who was out on the late expedition againſt the Indians

At the time Major M'Millan was engaged with the Indians, and drove them into the river, two Negroes from Kentuckey, being on the oppoſite ſide of the river, ſaw three Indians coming acroſs ſome diſtance above the reſt; they went and placed themſelves on the bank, behind a log, and as ſoon as the Indians came within that, one of the negroes fired, and the Indian he ſhot at fell, the other two got hold of him to drag him out, when the other negro fired and killed another; the remaining Indian got hold of both thoſe dead; to pull them aſhore, when the negro who ſhot firſt, again fired and killed him, and they all floated down the river.

Another circumſtance is alſo related, viz. A regular ſoldier going ſome diſtance from camp, met an Indian, they attacked each other, the ſoldier with his bayonet and the Indian with his tomchawk; ſome of the ſoldiers heard the ſoldier with his bayonet in the body of the Indian, & the Indian with his tomchawk in the ſoldier's head.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (New-Jerſey) Dec. 29, 1790.

Extract of a letter from (Willſburgh, on Long-Champlain) to the printer hereof, dated December 10, 1790.

"The crops of every kind of grain on the borders of Lake Champlain, have been very great this year; winter and ſummer wheat eſpecially; a farmer in Willſborghſhid, from one ſingle root of wheat, one hundred and forty-eight ears, moſt of them of a large growth: one of the reapers cut the grain before the number of ears were noticed, ſo that the number of grains could not be counted; but the field in which it grew, contains 28 acres, on which was ſown 31 buſhels, and it yielded upwards of 80."

NEW-YORK, January 10.

From accounts lately arrived from England, it is ſuppoſed that the miſunderſtanding, now likely to be happily terminated, between Great-Britain and Spain, is by Convention left to the deciſion of three perſons; the King of Great-Britain to name one—the King of Spain to name another—and they two are to name a third perſon; and whatever any two of the three may agree upon, ſhall be completely binding upon the two Crowns! and, agreeably to that Convention, it hath been ſaid, that the King of Spain has already named his brother-in-law Leopold, Emperor of Germany: and that the King of Great-Britain has named George, Preſident of the American States! Who they have, or may agree upon as the third perſon is not yet known, or even conjectured; but thus far it looks well! it looks as if all wounds, occaſioned by the late troubles in this country were perfectly healed! and the Convention will produce a laſting peace; for ſuch referees will moſt certainly pronounce righteous judgement! FORTI EX FIDELI DIFFICILE.—Virtue alone is neceſſary to the buſineſs.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 21ſt October laſt, to a merchant in this city.

"We beg leave to acquaint you, that an order of Council is iſſued to prohibit the importation of wheat, rye, barley, beans and oats, into any part of the Kingdom, at the end of ſix days, after the price of each ſort, taken upon an average of the prices of the whole kingdom, according to the tables published weekly in the London Gazette, ſhall be below the price at which ſuch ſort of grain is allowed by the Conſolidation Act to be imported at the low duties.

"The firſt general average prices of the whole kingdom, to which this order of Council refers, will be publiſhed in next Saturday's London Gazette, and as the prices have been on the decline for ſeveral weeks paſt, it may be expected, that the port will very ſoon be ſhut againſt all ſorts of foreign grain, peaſe only excepted, which are not included in the prohibition."

ALBANY, December 30.

Mr. SHELDON an experienced diſtiller, in this city, has brought the diſtilling of GIN to ſuch perfection, that the firſt judges (Europeans and Americans) pronounce it equal to the beſt imported from Holland—Mr. Sheldon having made ſome experiments on the Juice of the Mangle-Tree, declares that when diſtilled, it yields a liquor not unlike Arrac, and ſuperior in flavour, and that from the beſt computation he has been able to make, a tree will produce as many pints of this liquor as it does pounds of ſugar. Admitting this fact a concluſion highly favourable to the intereſt of the United States muſt be drawn, viz. that our import trade from the Weſt-Indies muſt ſoon decline, as the two principal articles of it are ſugar and rum—the firſt of which we can produce ſuperior and in ſufficient quantities, and a ſubſtitute for the latter not inferior to the beſt Jamaica Spirits.

NEW-HAVEN, January 5.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, a large building owned and occupied by Mr. Stephen Trowbridge, Cabinet Maker in this City was conſumed by fire, together with a large quantity of finiſhed and unfiniſhed work, ſtock, tools, &c.

Sunday laſt Miſs MARY PEAS was found dead in her houſe, in this city. It is ſuppoſed ſhe had been dead two or three days before ſhe was diſcovered, as ſhe had not been ſeen ſince Thurſday evening laſt.

Early on Saturday morning, the firſt inſtant, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Ambroſe Heiſcox, of Watertown, was conſumed by fire. Mr. Heiſcox, and his wife, (both aged) were the only perſons in the houſe; the fire had got to a conſiderable height before it was diſcovered, ſo that they had but juſt time to eſcape, and ſave the bed on which they lodged. All the other furniture in the houſe was deſtroyed.

MIDDLETOWN, January 15.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Jonathan Hart, dated Fort-Harmar, Dec. 8, 1790. Addreſſed to the Parents and friends of Lieut. Frothingham.

"However painful it may be to confirm intelligence which muſt pierce the heart of the parents and fill the boſom of friends and relations with the exceſs of grief, yet I cannot flatter you with any reaſonable expectations of your worthy friend being yet alive: He did not arrive at Fort-Waſhington until the army marched out—he followed with a detachment and joined us 70 miles on the way to the Miami Villages, where we arrived the 17th of October.—We found them evacuated.—The 18th, 19th and 20th were ſpent in deſtroying the buildings, cornfields, &c. On the 21ſt the Army took up the line of march to return, and encamped about 10 miles from the Village, on the way to Headboat 10 miles from the Village, on the way to Head-Quarters; during the night a detachment of regular troops and militia under the command of Maj. Wyllys, and the Indian with his tomchawk; ſome of the ſoldiers paſſing by that way ſome time after, found them both dead, the ſoldier with his bayonet in the body of the Indian, & the Indian with his tomchawk in the ſoldier's head.

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Those who were diſappointed, as in obtaining Tickets, in the 7th Claſs of the Monthly Lottery (as well as others) may prevent a ſimilar diſappointment, by purchaſing early in the Semi-Annual Lottery, the Tickets in which ſell faſt.

Capt. Seth Davis, who arrived at Providence, the 4th inſt. in 32 days from Bourdeaux, informs, that Order and Tranquility were reſtored in France, and that the propoſed new Form of Government (by a Conſtitution would undoubtedly take place.

NORTHAMPTON, January 26.

We are informed that Col. David Humphreys, and Col. William Smith, have lately been diſpatched by THE PRESIDENT of the United States, to Europe, in official capacities. Col. Smith, is ſuppoſed to the Court of London.

The Hon. *Jeremiah Wadſworth, Eſq.* is elected a Federal Representative for the State of Connecticut, *vice* Pierpont Edwards, Eſq. declined.

The 7th inſtant, an excellent ſhip of 1000 tons burthen, called The Preſident, was launched at Providence; ſhe is allowed by judges, to be as fine a ſhip as ever was built in New-England, and is deſigned for the Eaſt India Trade.

From the New-London Paper.

Extract from T. Allen's Marine Liſt, January 5, 1791.

EXPORT

Horſes, cattle and mules, from this port from January 6, 1790, to January 6, 1791.—Alſo the the ſhipping employed in that way, from this Diſtrict.

Ships, owned and charted, 3—Sloop, 1—Brigs, 55—Schooners, 50.—Sloops, 17.	
Horſes, cattle and mules, exported 1972	6672
In the year 1789,	
Over ſhipp'd the year 90,	394

Beſides 30 odd ſail Brigs, Schooners and Sloops, bound to the Weſt-Indies, all frozen up in Connecticut river—very like to remain there till April next. Platform, alſo, froze up.

So much for an early Thankſgiving. Alas where are you now.—NAVIGATION make the moſt of what you have out, as no more ſupplies for one 3 months—Monſieur! Monſieur!

N. B. Brethren in Navigation, I have arrived with the Ship INTELLIGENCE, for the year 90, through various perils, and ſtarming breezes, in the current's way; finally, in ſeven row ſtorm-made the land 91, on the 1ſt inſt. right a head, and am now ſafe moor'd, but the ſhip Intelligence needs ſome repairs, which all concerned in Navigation well know—a voyage of one year is attended with conſiderable expence, beſides wear & tear, therefore, what's thought by the concerned'd neceſſary to be furniſhed on a voyage for one year I am now engaged on a new cruiſe, expecting to arrive at 92, *on the old ſtand.*

Now the favorite jewels handed down from Heaven to Mankind. Viz. Charity—Brotherly Love—Gratitude.

I wiſh you all a happy New-Year, and that your Navigation may increaſe, both in Baſket and Store.

From, Gentlemen, your moſt obed't and very humble ſerv't, T. A. 62.

Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual Lottery.

☞ The Managers of the State Lottery aſſure the publick, that the Firſt Claſs of the Semi-annual Lottery will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. the 15th of March next. As the Managers have in their ſeveral Monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

Boſton, January 19, 1791.

Ezekiel Williams, jun.

Has juſt received from Europe, a quantity of

GLASS WARE,

Conſiſting of—quart, pint, and half pint Decanters—quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers—Mustard Pots—elegant border'd Wine Glaſſes—common, do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—Cream Cups—Proof Phials—pint and half pint pocket Bottles, &c. &c.—Which he will ſell to retailers at the ſame prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Alſo—an aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791.

WANTED,

A San Apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old.

CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791.

ALL perſons that have demands on the eſtate of *Archelaus Anderſon*, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement.—All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

STEPHEN LYMAN, Admn'r.

Cheſter, Jan. 21, 1791.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber laſt ſpring, a two year old Heifer, red ſtarred, ſtar in her face, a nub on the near horn. Whoever will give information of ſaid heifer ſhall be thankfully rewarded, by*

ROGER CLAP.

Southampton, Jan. 10, 1791.

☞ Thoſe perſons who engaged to pay in wood for this paper, are requeſted to forward it while the ſleighing continues.

EXTRACT.

From the Address of the Carrier of the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Hartford, January 1, 1791.

PRAY Gentlemen, be kind and civil,
To a poor luckless, Printer's Devil;
He calls but once a year to trouble ye;
O make this once, a day of Jubilee.
* * * * * * * * *
Sir, Sir, I'm yours, and yours too Madam,
More thanks I'd give you if I had 'em;
But such rare bounty is uncommon
From any man or any woman.
A single *Eighteen pence*, or'e'en
A still more humble *Fifteen*.
Would have drawn down as good a bow
As what I humbly make you now.
Nay, my good Sirs, be not offended:
To see the friendly arm extended
With *Nine pence* only in its palm,
Would make my greatful heart grow warm,
A *Four Pence Half penny's* but a tittle
I'd almost said it was too little;
But as humility becomes
The one who asks for other's crumbs,
I'll not refuse a *Copper* even
If with a friendly heart 'tis given:
Six make a *Penny*, and so I
Can then, at least, a *Whistle buy*.
Now then, since you so friendly give,
Suppose you somewhat should receive:
And trust me Sirs, (with all due difference.
To truth, and with a modest reference
To all that wisdom, wit and knowledge
Acquired within the walls of college)
Oh! mother time since she begun
On wheels and exclitrees to run,
Ne'er in one previous year presents
Such mighty cart-loads of events;
Or at an annual birth of fundries
Has litter'd such a world of wonders,
The budget such, should I unfold it,
My paper clearly would not hold it.
Not need we o'er the Atlantic roam,
For wond'rous doings, while at home
We've thousands which they cannot equal,
As we shall shew you in the sequel.
What tho', in Europe, in a day
Nations are born and Kings obey.
The proud, the wealthy, and the humble,
Alike to levellish tumble;
And Nobles, Marquises and Tonfors,
All are alike simple Monsieurs.
What tho' once more the British lion,
Attempts his mighty wrath to try on;
And swears in vengence that the Spaniards
He'll curry, like raw hides in tanyards,
What tho' the Danes, with nice dissemblieg,
May bluster, yet with fear and trembling,
Declare, to Nootka Sound, they've full,
As good a right as Jonny Bull.
What tho' the Turks, the Swedes and Prussians,
Hungarians, Austrians and Russians,
Are fighting still for high preferments,
Rolling in blood their warlike garments,
What is't to us who at this distance
Nor fear their power, or need assistance?
Then let's leave other realms alone,
And see what's doing in our own,
Congress, 'tis true, in various arts,
Right manfully have play'd their parts;
And in the scale of empire caiss'd us,
So high, in truth it has amaz'd us:
Fram'd resolutions and reseinded,
'Till all they'd done was fairly mended;
Made treaties with one tribe of Indians,
And to another threatened vengeance;
Sent General *Harmer* in a fever,
To make a dam o'er Joseph's river;
To tell the world one Indian Savage
Is worth two, white men on an average;
To throw away the lives of many,
And recommend Lieutenant *Denny*.

[*After exercising his wit on several Connecticut transgressions he concludes.*]

May this New Year of ninety-one,
Which o'er your heads begins to run,
Spent with your Sweet-hearts and your wives,
Be far the happiest in your lives.
And when next year, I pay once more,
My annual visit at your door,
Then may your bosom glow with pleasure,
Your faces shine with inward treasure;
Your cups be fill'd with milk and honey,
And purses all run o'er with money.

WINCHESTER, December 1.

On Friday last, Dr. James Medlicot was executed, agreeably to the sentence at the last district court, as mentioned in a former paper. The premature fatality of his end should be a lasting admonition to defective experience, who enter carelessly, thoughtlessly, and with unsuspecting sincerity, on the great theatre of life. The numerous avenues which are always open to vice, and the fascinating allurements often thrown out to attract undisguised generosity, produce the most lamentable miseries in every department. Men, whose talents might make them useful—men, whose virtuous exertions might make them respectable—and men, whose manners might make them agreeable, have generally the greatest aptitude to plunge into the ocean of vice and dissipation. Genius is very seldom to be confined within the pale of dull propriety; Eccentricity, its constant associate, leads it on to absurdity, and soon its beautiful blossoms are blasted by error, and dire corruption cankers the root.—Thus, *poor Medlicot!* thus didst become a victim to ignominy by the intemperance of thy passions—But thy bitterest enemies cannot aspersc thy integrity—they cannot accuse thee of triumphing over wretched distress—they cannot accuse thee of supporting existence by dishonorable means, or unmanly subterfuge. Even thy last rash act, thoughtless, unfortunate, and fatal as it terminated, was the unhappy result of momentous, unreflecting indignation. —With all thy follies—with all thy foibles—with all thy weakness—hardly hast thou been used—cruelly hast thou been treated—bitterly must thy nature have suffered from the scorn of the unworthy. Thy most poignant calumniators and babbling adversaries may surely now beat rest—for cold dost lieth in the grave below:" Surviving truth will yet vindicate thy name from the rude and wicked attacks of detraction. Upstarts, who wear the garb of tinselled finery, as a passport for their ignorance, ought indeed to feel some compunction for their villifying conduct, when they reflect, that here is a great and Almighty GOD, who knows the secrets of every heart, and the purity of every thought.

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.

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.

Tenerifie WINE, per cask or gallon—West-India Rum, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Nutmegs, 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 Briftles.

Dec. 29, 1790.

NOTICE is hereb. 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.

AS Lucy my wife has left my bed and Board, and refuses to live with me, I caution all Persons harbouring her, and give notice I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date of this information.

ELIHU COATS.

Southampton, Dec. 30, 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 he creditors, to the estate of Mr. ELIAS LYMAN, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY, innholder in said Northampton, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, and on Tuesday the 19th of April next, and on Tuesday the 5th of July next, from 2 to 7 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—no account will be allowed after said term.

JOHATHAN HUNT.
ELIAH HUNT.
AARON COOK.

Northampton, January 10, 1791.

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.

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.

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
98		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
202		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.

CASH, in part pay for

RED CLOVER SEED,

And the highest price paid by JACOB OGDEN, at his Store in Hartford, and pay made satisfactory for the remaining part on delivery, for any quantity, between this and the 1st of March.

Hartford, January 3, 1791.

N. BLAKE and Co.

WANT to purchase a quantity of HOGS FAT, for which they will pay CASH, and a generous price, if delivered at their Store in Northampton.

January, 1791.

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 and Minister taxes for 1782, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, to State, Town and Minister, as follows, viz:

Non-resident lands formerly belonging to Shelburne.

	l.	s.	d.
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 2
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
Not No. 23 laid to Oliver Root,	0	5	9 0
Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nim's heirs,	0	0	9 0
Lot No. 25 laid D. & Afa Childs' heirs,	0	0	9 0

The following are taxes that were assessed in the year 1778 & 1779, State, Town and Minister, consolidated into silver as follows, viz:

Lot No. 53 laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	1	3	6 1
Lot No. 24 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	7	6 0

That unless said taxes are paid on before Monday, the 21 of February 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, Jan. 1, 1791.

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.

*** 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.] T. H. B. [Numb. 231.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS.) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the College of Physicians, of the city of Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH

THAT they have seen with great pleasure the operation of a National Government which has established order in the United States.

They rejoice to find amongst the powers, which belong to this government, that of restraining by certain duties, the consumption of distilled spirits in our country.

It belongs more particularly to men of other professions to enumerate the pernicious effects of these liquors upon moral and manners. Your memorialists will only remark, that a great proportion of the most obstinate, painful, and mortal disorders which afflict the human body, are produced by distilled spirits—that they are not only destructive to health and life, but that they impair the faculties of the mind, and thereby lead equally to disgrace our character as a nation, and to degrade our species as intelligent beings.

Your memorialists have no doubt that the rumour of a plague or any other pestilential disorder, which might sweep away thousands of their fellow citizens, would produce the most vigorous and effectual measures in our government, to prevent or subdue it.

Your memorialists can see no just reason why the more certain and extensive ravages of distilled spirits upon human life, should not be guarded against with corresponding vigilance and exertions, by the rulers of the United States.

Your memorialists beg leave to add further, that the habitual use of distilled spirits in any case whatever, is wholly unnecessary—that they neither fortify the body against the morbid effects of heat or cold, nor render labor more easy, nor more productive—and that there are many articles of diet and drink which are not only safe and perfectly salutary, but preferable, to distilled spirits for the above mentioned purposes.

Your memorialists have beheld with regret, the feeble influence of reason and religion, in restraining the evils which they have enumerated. They center their hopes therefore of an efficient remedy for them in the wisdom and power of the legislature of the United States; and in behalf of the interests of humanity to which their profession is closely allied, they thus publickly entreat the Congress by their obligations to protect the lives of their constituents, and by their regard to the character of our nation, and the rank of our species in the scale of beings, to impose such heavy duties upon all distilled spirits, as shall be effectual to restrain their intemperate use in our country.

Signed by order of the College,

JOHN REDMAN, President.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1790.

From a late NEW-YORK PAPER.

The CLERGY of FRANCE.

Every village is a see,
As well as Rome, and must maintain
A lording Metropolitan,
More haughty and severe in's place,
Than Gregory and Boniface.

HUDIBRAS.

THE monks, priests, canons, bishops, in France, &c. are thought to amount to 300,000; the lodging cloathing, and feeding of whom, in unproductive idleness, must require prodigious sums, estimating their consumption at half a crown a day. The rents, pensions, impost of tythes, reparation of churches & chapels, parochial and conventual treasuries, offerings, marriages, baptisms, burials, churches, dispensations, missions, &c. &c. produced an astonishing income.

The tythes which the clergy drew from the cultivated lands of the county were equal in value to what was received by all their proprietors in France the rent of cultivated land, for example, five shillings and sixpence, and the shillings yielded from twenty to twenty five pounds a year, which, at eight or nine years purchase, is from five to six pounds sterling. The priest takes fifteen shillings from the same land, that yields the proprietor in the same time fifteen or eighteen, out of which he is to pay the rents, support the farm, make good the deficiencies of land unlet, lost by farmers, &c.

Suppose the number of clergy to be 200,000. Their annual salaries, according to the above statement, would amount to 25,000 sterling a day, or nine millions one hundred and twenty five thousand pounds a year. To pay nothing of the misery occasioned by such a drain into the pernicious provinces of diseased gluttony and intemperance, what a fund might be maintained for such a sum! We manage things, respecting the clergy, much better in America"—as Sterne said on another occasion.

BRUTUS.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

December 25, 1790.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

YOUR paper of yesterday has in some measure relieved us from the suspense we have been in for several days past, respecting the issue of the *Western Expedition* under General Harmar; though it but too unequivocally points out the loss that the publick in general, and the part of the Country in particular have sustained in the death of that excellent officer and valuable citizen, Maj. Wyllys.—Neither are we to rest over in silence, the death of Lieutenant Frothingham, or the many Brave Men and good Soldiers, who fell with their beloved leader on the fatal 22d of October. We sincerely hope that the expedition which has ended so fatally for the federal troops, may serve to promote peace and safety to the new settlements in the western Wilderness. The only consolation we can offer, on this mournful occasion, to the friends of the deceased is, *that they fell in the discharge of the duties of their stations, in the defence of their country, protecting the defenceless inhabitants, from the depredations of an insidious and treacherous foe.* The propriety of letting forth this expedition will not be disputed.—The *Force* also seemed to have been adequate to the object of the expedition.—But the *management*, as far as we can judge from the General's letters and orders (published by authority) *seems fatally.* It must be confessed that even distance from the scene of action and ignorance of the force of the hostile Indians, render our judgment liable to error; But we cannot help forming an opinion from the details which the commanding officer has thought fit to furnish the publick; and he may rest assured they will not serve to endear his memory to this part of the country, or exalt him in opinion as a *military man.* We find it impossible to reconcile disorders with themselves, or the general circumstances of the expedition. His general orders of the 4th Nov. collected at Head Quarters on disarming the *militia*, were cautiously worded—He highly commends the order and regularity observed by them on their *return to the Ohio river*; but immediately adds, "on the whole the General is exceedingly pleased with their conduct *during* the expedition; and he therefore thanks *every officer and private* for their *good conduct*; and discharges them with *honour and reputation.*" How can we reconcile this with the orders he published the 18th of October, in the Indian Towns—where he reprobates, in the most pointed manner, the *infamous, base conduct of many* of the men? Again in the order of the 20th, the 23d, &c. that the cause of the troops being *surprised* on the 19th was owing to the *flagrant, scandalous conduct of the militia*, who *fled* in the most *dastardly manner*, leaving *every single gun, &c.* and for which, dastardly conduct he says he is unable to order the artillery to fire on them in case of the like kind on their return to Fort-Washington; he dwells not on the sense of honour as to run away in time of danger.

The orders of the 21st, on which day the army began their march homeward, repeat the same things. This day they measured back eight miles, leaving the deserted and destroyed villages that distance in their rear. But it should seem that the General had some suspicions that the enemy would have the audacity to pursue the loss of their houses, corn and pumpkins, &c. on his rear—and therefore to make his retreat more safe, he ordered Maj. Wyllys, with about 80 Continental Troops, with a part of the *Militia*, to march back, that night, to the former scene of action; where on the fatal 22d of October, after a severe conflict with the Savages, he with the whole of the federal troops were cut to pieces. The militia also perished *feverely.* The *after orders* of that day are the most extraordinary we have ever seen published. The General declares himself exceedingly pleased with the conduct of the Militia on that morning—endeavours to cheer them with such remarks as these, "though the loss was great, yet it was inconsiderable, when compared to that of the enemy"—Many, of whom by detail on the field by other hands. He mentions (by what rule he does not tell us) that not less than 200 Warriors fell—which he tells us was not *more than some few more* and the silence in every he could well afford to give: *was for ever.* The General was in too great a hurry to refresh his march, to assign any reason for this generosity, in burying his troops for savages. He seems to lament the loss of Maj. Wyllys, and the federal troops; but consoles himself with this consideration—*in the forlorn hope of war*—and therefore gives himself no further trouble about them.

This is a pitiful consolation to the friends of the deceased, who possessed worth and consequence to rise high. from being joined with so highly mentioning them, and so cheaply sacrificing them to the safety of the General or his brave militia men. If the militia behaved to admirable that morning, so as entirely to wipe out the remembrance of their former disgrace of conduct, and our loss was so comparatively small, Why was not the party reinforced and supported? Why were not the wounded brought off, and the dead buried? If the militia, they happened at no great distance from the ground where the party had been supported in Garrison—Why were they left in an enemy's country out of support? Why did not the General march his whole army back, and cover up the broke? Why did he, after the ardour of his militia to cool, whilst the blood of their fellow soldiers was yet flowing in the field of battle? What shall we say of the heart of that commander who could leave his fellow soldiers (whether officers or privates) to be devoured by the fowls of Heaven, or by the savages of the wilderness, without *one attempt to recover them from a brutish enemy.*

What shall we say of the *head* of that man who can look to the world of such facts; and who could, under such circumstances, claim honour and preferment for the favourite, whom his partiality had selected to bring such tidings to the seat of government? It may have been good policy to dismiss the militia with *fair words and friendly greetings*—he may want their support another time! When the general gets leisure to enter into the minutiæ of the expedition, as we are promised he will in his next communications to the Secretary at War, we hope to hear of something done by the *federal troops*, for the honour of that part of the army—whether they will "mount their shoulder straps again upon the spot, except those whose third lieutenancy it was to be left on the field of action. In *no measure* those shall be blamed, and their names shall live. We would fain be careless, that Lieut. Denny as one the only officer whose name merits to be handed, with honour, to posterity.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to insert the following in your useful Gazette.

Example with instructing virtues,
If good, did circles, dead from eyes reclaim,
If the mixed impression—at each bosom shone,
The love begets a love, the life an life.

The accomplished Female Character.

SOPHIA was beautiful, the eldest daughter of her parents, and possessed of all the graces of an accomplished character. Her tender years were well susceptible of the charms of obedience and filial respect; while by the nourishing care of parental tenderness, her infant virtues began to bloom and feature diffusive their captivating charms thro' the tender immature of unaffected sensibility. Taught by the personal lectures, and inclined by the alluring charms of virtuous examples, the early conspicuous traits of her disposition, the compliant properties of an amiable character, in her intercourse with mankind, she was careful to unite familiarity with dignity, and had a happy talent of accommodating herself to the humour of the company, without sacrificing her principles—her resolutions were founded upon mature deliberation, and pursued with a steady determinate resolution—whenever the feather fell injured, the native tenderness of her disposition inclined her rather to pity, than to revenge, and disposed to adopt as the rule of her conduct, the sacred maxims of inspiration—in her friendships, the fincerity of her own heart, led her to be unsuspectful of dissimulation, in others; and her unguarded hours of festivity were equally pleasing and informing. Unbiassed by the allurements of antiquity of customs, her enquiry was always for the truth, and in the polemic discussion of a subject, she contended not for the majesty but for information, & in all things, possessed certain flexibility of disposition correspondent to this maxim. "To err, *says is today.*" And tho' her deportment displayed the greatest familiarity, and ease of address, her internal dignity and nobleness of soul, excluded her from the illusive charms of adulation, and placed her on the eminences of indifference to cringing caresses. As she carefully avoided all censorious reproach in the severity to all ambiguity of opinions, she made candid and ingenious interpretations, which at other times she corrected, the softer and peculiarly calculated reveals from the heart chose sentiments, which are the appropriate excellence of human nature. Her countenance displayed an expression truly interesting, which the gentle flame of love brightened into an agreeable animation. Nature impressed in her disposition the source of gratitude, and wrote before her the tears of unfeigned thankfulness delicacies first load as every word, and flowed in every gesture. The sigh, the sorrow, the ruby lips, and sparkling eye, can exhibit but a faint epitome of the beauty of her mind, when the pallet hand of art had put to its finishing colour. And as the native sprightliness of her disposition, set her easily on with the gaiety and splendid entertainment

of the theatre; yet she was perfectly acquainted with the common concerns of domestic life, and exhibited the most laudable examples of industry and economy. She possessed fruitful imaginations, which was a continual source of social rapture, and rendered her well susceptible of the refined sentiments of the softer passions, and easily discovered a taste for polite learning, for which she cultivated as a source of rational entertainment, she felt a pleasure inexpressible in contemplating upon the mysterious order of nature, and calmly looked thro' nature up to nature's God,—thus she was equally formed for the mirthful scenes of the parlour, and the solemn duties of the closet, and in all the sprightly entertainments of active life, was careful the higher principles of religion and morality, should influence her life, and govern her conduct; and with pleasing dread and solemn contemplation, was wont in silence to muse upon the invisible scenes of futurity.

If her virtues and accomplishments shone in so engaging colours before an impartial world, how must they appear in the magnifying mirror of affectionate fondness? None but the generous soul whose bosom glows with the most ardent flame of affection, whose couch Hymen has spread with flowers diffusing the most odoriferious perfumes, can ever be susceptible of such sublime rapture, and dwell with her in uninterrupted love and harmony, till by mental pleasures shall become insipid, till the heart by tardy palpitations, shall blunt their inclinations, and all its finer feeling sink in years.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following narrative may cast some light upon the confession of Mr. JESSE REED, published in your paper of the 21th ult.

SOME years since, many of the church, and inhabitants of Charlemont, were at variance with their Pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt. At length an ecclesiastical council was mutually chosen by the parties, to hear and decide upon matters of difficulty, and grounds of uneasiness with their Pastor, and a formal covenant or engagement, to abide by the decision or result of the said council, was written and signed by the parties. The council convened at the time appointed, and acquitted the pastor, of the charges alleged against him. This council advised that those who were dissatisfied with Mr. Leavitt, should attend on his ministry nine month, with candour, and endeavour to obtain satisfaction, and reconciliation to his ministry; and, in case this should not be effected by such trial, the council advised, that after the expiration of the said term, three neighbouring churches should be convened for the dismission of the Pastor. Had the inhabitants of Charlemont followed this advice, which they ought to have done, their troubles with respect to their Pastor, would have been regularly and legally ended, either by reconciliation to their Pastor, or by his regular dismission. But in opposition to the advice of the council—and in violation of their solemn covenant or contract, and ecclesiastical order, the major part of the church, and inhabitants of Charlemont, withdrew immediately from Mr. Leavitt's ministry, shut the doors of the meeting house against him, &c. In these circumstances Mr. Jesse Reed, officiated as a preacher to the last mentioned inhabitants of Charlemont, thereby countenancing them in breach of covenant, and subversion of ecclesiastical order, aforesaid. When the northern association became acquainted with the above conduct of Mr. Reed, apprehending it subversive of order in the churches, they wrote to Mr. Reed their opinion of his conduct, and desired opportunity of conference with him.* Mr. Reed attended the meeting of the association at Hadley; this it seems hath made a very deep wound in his conscience—for doing it he confesseth great criminality, and professeth repentance of such virtual acknowledgement of the usurped authority of the association. The association indeed, is not an ecclesiastical tribunal—neither do they pretend to be. If Mr. Reed considered them as such, he erred greatly no doubt, and may with propriety confess his error, and is welcome to all the contrition and blame for his conduct, which he thinks it deserves. And as he seemeth at present to be in a confessing frame, I recommend it to him, while it lasts, to make the same ample confession, *mutatis mutandis* for his conduct in countenancing the irregularities of Charlemont, as he hath made for attending their meeting upon the desire of association. A sincere penitent, confessing one crime, will not be reluctant to the confession of another, not less known, and at least, equally heinous with that which is confessed; and it may be expedient for Mr. Reed to confess and abase himself for his misconduct at Charlemont, was it only to gain credit with respect to his sincerity in the confession he hath published, which is sufficiently in the matter of it, but is corrupted, with respect to the sincerity of the contrition and abasement he professeth.

* *The writer is not apprehensive of any material error in the above statement of facts; and if by mistake, there is any, however immaterial, he is entirely willing to be better informed.*

Speech of the King of England, &c.

Delivered to both Houses of Parliament, November 26, 1790.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to Me, to inform you, that the differences which has arisen between Me, and the Court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

I have ordered copies of the Declarations exchanged between My Ambassador and the Minister of the Catholic King, and of the Convention, which has since been concluded, to be laid before you.

The objects which I have proposed to Myself in the whole of this transaction, have been to obtain a suitable reparation for the act of violence committed at Nootka, and to remove the grounds of similar disputes in future; as well as to secure to My subjects the exercise of their navigation, commerce and fisheries, in those parts of the world which were the subjects of discussion.

The zeal and public spirit manifested by all ranks of My subjects, and the disposition and conduct of My Allies, had left Me no room to doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support; but no event could have afforded Me so much satisfaction as the attainment of objects which I had in view without any actual interruption of the blessings of peace.

Since the last session of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between Austria and the Porte, and am now employing My mediation, in conjunction with My Allies, for the purpose of negociating a definitive treaty between those powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the disturbances in the Netherlands, in whose situation I am necessarily concerned, from considerations of national interest, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

A seperate peace has taken place between Russia and Sweden; but the war between the former of these powers and the Porte, still continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always desirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the restoration of general tranquility.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the account of Expences of the late armaments, and the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

Painful as it is to Me at all times, to submit to any increase of the public burthens, I am persuaded you will agree with me, in that the extent of our preparations, was directed by a due regard to the existing circumstances, and that you will reflect, with pleasure, on so striking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal supplies granted since the last peace for the naval service. I rely on your zeal and public spirit, to make due provision for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for supporting the several branches of the public service on such footing as the general situation of affairs may appear to require.—You will at the same time, I am persuaded, shew your determination invariably to preserve in that system which has so effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

You will have observed with concern, the interruption which has taken place in the tranquility of our Indian possessions, in consequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the British nation. The respectable state however of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the British name, which the system prescribed by parliament has established among the maritime powers in India, afford the most favourable prospect of bringing the contest to a speedy, and successful issue.

I think it necessary particularly to call your attention to the estate of the province of Quebec, and to recommend it to you to consider of such regulations for its government as the present circumstances and condition of the province may appear to require. I am satisfied that I shall on every occasion, receive the fullest proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford Me peculiar satisfaction after so recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate sense of My people.

You may be assured, that I desire nothing so much on My part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between Me and My parliament for the purpose of preserving and transmitting to posterity the invaluable blessings of our free and excellent constitution, and of concurring with you in every measure which can maintain the advantages of our present situation, and promote and augment the prosperity and happiness of My faithful subjects.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, January 6.

SUNDRY petitions were read and referred to the heads of departments.

The bill for continuing the act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, was returned from the Senate, with amendments: ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of enrolement reported, that they had examined the bill to provide for the unloading of vessels, in cases of obstruction by ice.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had negatived the bill for the relief of Shabal Swan.

The Speaker laid before the House two letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with an account of the foreign and domestic tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, together with the amount of the duties collected therefrom during a period of twelve months, ending September 30, 1790, and also an estimate of the expences of government for the current year.

Ordered, That 500 copies of the above papers be printed.

The House in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) resumed the consideration of the bill for laying additional duties on distilled spirits; and having made some progress therein, rose and reported.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 7.

Mr. Livermore presented the petition of William Simmons, principal clerk in the auditor's office, praying an increase of his salary, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion, the House proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate, to an act, to continue an act in amendment to an act, entitled, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Rhode-Island, Maryland, and Georgia, and agreed with the Senate in their amendments.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to establish the post-office and post roads in the United States, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read the first time, and on motion, the said bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house, on Monday week, and that 100 copies be printed.

Mr. Stone gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the state of Maryland.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill directing the mode in which the evidence of the acts of the United States, which shall have been, or may be lost or destroyed shall be received.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

After some time spent in debate the committee rose, and the chairman reported that the committee had made sundry amendments, but not having had time to go through the bill, moved for leave to sit again.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill, for the relief of insolvent public debtors.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury accompanied with two abstracts of duties, arising on goods, wares, and merchandise, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, that the committee had this day waited on the President of the United States, and delivered him an enrolled bill, to provide for the unloading of ships or vessels, in cases of obstruction by ice.

A message was received from the President of the United States, notifying that he had approved and signed the above mentioned bill.

MONDAY, January 10.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from the inspectors of the port of Philadelphia, praying additional compensation for their services. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Williamson, Bourne, and Griffin, were appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to prevent invalids who are pensioners of the United States, from selling their pensions before they become due.

Mr. Ames made a motion, that a committee should be appointed to consider and report whether any and what, further compensation is necessary to be made to the commissioners of the loans, for the extraordinary expences incurred in the executions of their office. Ordered to lie on the table.

A Message was received from the President, informing the house, that he had this day approved and signed the act, to continue an act, entitled, "An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

The House, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) resumed the consideration of the bill for the renewal of lost certificates; and having gone through with the same rose and reported it with amendments.

On motion, the said bill and amendments were recommitted to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Sedgwick, Clymer, Carroll Williamson, Sturges and Sherman.

The House, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) took into consideration the bill to declare what officer shall act as President of the U. States, in case of vacancy in the offices of President and Vice-President and after some time spent therein rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

LONDON, October 18.

PARLIAMENT of THOULOUSE.

It is reported but we do not vouch for its authenticity, that the courier arrived from France on Tuesday last, brings accounts, that the Parliament of Thoulouse, who had been so bold as to pronounce an Arrete against the proceedings of the National Assembly, have met with a very tragical fate!

Whilst this famous Arrete was under consideration of a committee to whom it was referred by the National Assembly, to consider of a proper punishment for the act of lese nation, twenty-four Municipalities in the environs of Thoulouse, collected a body of 40,000 troops, completely furnished, marched them by divers routes, surrounded the city, planted cannon against its gates, and demanded "that all the Members of Parliament, consisting of one hundred and thirty, together with all the Chiefs of the Aristocratick Party amounting to more than fifty persons besides, of the highest rank should be delivered up," and threatened the city, with military execution in case of non-compliance with their demand.

The citizens, unable to protect the Parliament, against so great a force, were under the necessity of agreeing to their demand, and delivered up the unhappy victims to the besiegers, who as soon as got them into their possession, "that they did tie their hands behind their backs, and marched them like common felons to Great Square, where fifteen were instantly executed, to the number of One hundred and Eighty-two.

FIXED AIR.

Fixed air has not only a very powerful effect in medicine, but from it great advantages may be derived in economical purposes. By washing fresh meat two or three times a day with water impregnated with fixed air, it will be preserved perfectly sweet for ten or twelve days in the hottest weather of summer; and even meat that had begun to change has been recovered by the same process.

OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from Geneva, Oct. 6.

"It is not without foundation that I inform you, that a revolution in our republic is at no great distance. The people reclaim rights to which they imagine they have a just title; they demand a real and periodical influence in the administration; and that the Great and Little Council shall be annually elected. The armies of the three mediating powers in 1782—almost annihilated the democratick branch of the government, but they did not prove by any other argument that that branch of government was improperly or unduly exercised. It is now time that realize should resume her influence."

PITTSBURGH, December 25.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. EBENEZER FROTHINGHAM, of the 1st U. S. regiment, (whom was killed in the late expedition against the Indians) to a brother officer, dated Fort Pitt, 23d June last.

"I had determined to write to you very particularly from this place, but you will excuse me when you know the grief and pain of heart I now feel. I arrived the day before yesterday; Mr. Erskine informed me that he had the evening before received a packet of letters for me from home; my heart gladdened in expectation of hearing from my wife and friends; but Oh! the astonishment of my soul, when on opening my letters, I found my dear wife was no more: my fairest, my brightest prospects on this side eternity are blasted in the very bud; she died suddenly, of only five days illness; went off in a fainting fit without a groan. The most comfortable assurance she passed to her Saviour, arms, is my only consolation in this hour of grief and woe: why was she removed so soon, even whilst my fond heart was anticipating the help and advantage I should receive from her virtue and piety! But cease! Yet I feel as though my loss was irreparable. May my soul be well prepared to go and soon to join her spirit above, where sin and sorrow are known no more.

"My dear Sir, do not place your happiness on calculations in this world, where grief and disappointments await us. May your hope and mine be beyond the reach of all transitory things."

Jan. 1. The arrival of Mr. Rebius at this place from Sandusky, and the accounts brought by him of the disposition of the Indians, is rather unfavourable. It appears they are determined early in the spring to march out for war, and commit depredations on the frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the idea of the late campaign, and (when speaking of it) say they are more than men. It may be necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loses by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourselves their attention will be called to a more distant quarter, in order to protect themselves.

The navigation of the Ohio has been closed this some time, so that all communication, by that channel, is for the present stopped between this country and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

"The celerity, with which Congress has proceeded this session, pleases all.—Having become acquainted with the nature of business, they dispatch it, at a great rate. We expect some speechifying when the Excise matter comes before the House.

"Public Securities rise most rapidly—the 6 per cents rank soon be at, and above par—as the credit of government must be held superior to any private credit.

"We have a report here, that great uneasiness prevails among the troops at the Westward, occasioned by a failure in the Contractor's not supplying them with provisions—and that a Mr. M'Farland, the Agent of Contractors, has shot himself.

"Harmer, notwithstanding his conduct in the late war, is acknowledged to be unimpeachable, is confirmed from Georgia to N. Hampshire. It is said, that during the critical time in the late expedition he was T.D.—His conduct will be looked into."

A letter from a gentleman of the first distinction, in Philadelphia, informs, that he had received positive information that the funded 6 per cents of the United States, were selling in Holland at the date of the last intelligence, at 23 per cent ABOVE par. Agreeable as this information is, we are assured that it is authentic.

NORWICH, January 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Muskingum, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 24. 1790.

"The prospects of peace in our frontiers seems to rise to be vanished for the present, the troops from this garrison have this morning returned, and the best accounts I can collect of the expedition is as follows: The troops amounting to about 1200 militia, and about 300 regulars, after seventeen days march from Miami reached the great Miami village, about 170 miles without meeting with any molestation except having a number of their pack-horses stolen. On their arrival they found the village deserted, and all the valuable buildings set in flames by the Indians. After a short stay, they proceeded to the neighbouring villages, without molestation, and destroyed five of them, and a quantity of corn computed at 15000 bushels, which they found buried in different places. And very large quantities of vegetables of every kind. The first opposition that was met with, a party of about 150 Kentucky militia, and 30 regular troops, all under the command of Col. Hardin of Kentucky, were detached from the main body lying in the great Miami village, to pursue the trail of a party of Indians, which had the day before been discovered. After a pursuit of about six miles, they came up with, and were attacked by surprize by a body of Indians, who were concealed in the thickets on every side of a large plain; and on the first onset the militia without exchanging a single fire, made a most precipitate retreat and left the regular troops to stand the whole charge of the Indians; the conflict was short and bloody, the troops were soon overpowered by numbers, and all fell except the two officers, and two or three private, after defending themselves at their bayonet points, with the greatest possible obstinacy. Major Hardiman, of Franklin, was one of the four that escaped, and his escape appeared to depend more on a lucky circumstance of faltering over a log in his retreat, and by that means screening himself from the eye of his pursuers, than from any other circumstance. Capt. Armstrong who commanded the rear party, likewise made his escape, by plunging himself into a pond or swamp up to his neck, within one hundred yards of the field of action, where he remained the whole night a spectator to the horrid scenes of the war dance performed over the dead and wounded bodies of the poor soldiers that had fallen the preceeding day; where the shrieks mixed with the horrid yells of the savages, rendered his situation shocking. After this, some few skirmishes succeeded, but nothing material, until the second capital action, which happened too days after the army left the Miami village; at ten miles distance from the town, the General ordered a halt, and detached from four to five hundred militia, and about sixty regular soldiers, commanded by Maj. Wyllys, all under the command of Col. Hardin, with orders to march back to the town. On their first entrance into the town their appeared a small body of Indians, who immediately fled at the first onset, and by that means discovered the whole body of the militia, by making their flight in different directions, and encouraging the militia to pursue; by this means the regular troops were left alone, and the Indians had effected their design, for the moment they found the small handful of regular troops detached from the main body of militia; they commenced the attack with their whole force, except the flying parties that had diverted the militia; and although they soon found some part of the militia returning on their backs; pursued their object of routing and destroying the troops, the only sure plan of success; which after a most bloody conflict on each side they effected. The regular troops all to nine, including two commissioned officers, were killed and disabled, and a total defeat ensued. Among the slain were Major Wyllys of Hartford, and Lieut. Frothingham of Middletown; of the militia it is said, about a hundred were killed, among whom were a number of brave characters. The Indians it appears from some cause, did not think it prudent to pursue their successes from the field of action, for most of the troops that were not killed or badly wounded, made their escape, which they never could have done had the Indians pursued with their usual fury.

"Nothing can exceed the intrepidity of the Indians on this occasion; the militia they appeared to dispise, and with all the undauntedness conceivable threw down their guns, and rushed upon the bayonet's of the regular soldiers; a great number of them fell; But being so far superior in numbers soon overpowered them, for while the poor soldier had his bayonet in one Indian, two more would sink their tomahawks in his head. The defeat of our troops was complete, the dead and wounded were left on the field in possession of the savages.

"No damage of any consequence has been sustained in this part of the country from the Indians; but what effect the expedition may have on us, as relates to our frontier is uncertain. If the western Indians have any idea of treating for peace, we shall be safe, if not we are much exposed."

BOSTON, January 27.

Yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M. agreeable to adjournment, the Honorable the General Court of this Commonwealth, convened at the State-House in this town, and both Houses adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

A quorum of both Branches being met, a joint Committee was appointed, to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and to inform him they were ready to receive any communications, &c.—The Committee returned and informed the two Houses that His Excellency would inform them by a message, what hour he would wait on them to-morrow, [*this day*]

Several petition were read and committed, after which they adjourned to 9 o'clock, this morning.

It is reported, (whether with or without foundation we do not pretend to say), that a company will be formed in this town to purchase up the Tickets in the Semi-annual Lottery, in order to obtain an advanced price, it is hoped however, that this will not be the case, and that every citizen will have an opportunity to purchase at the established price of the Tickets.

Ticket No. 4156, which drew the prize of 1000 dollars in the 7th class of the Massachusetts, monthly State Lottery, was the property of Mr. Lefavour, and two other industrious Tradesmen of Salem, who on Saturday last received their money.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to a friend in this Town, received last evening.

"I am happy to inform you, every thing is going on very well in Congress; there is not the least doubt but that the National Bank will be established, and the Excise Bill completed in a very short time. It must give pleasure to every American, to see the rapid approciation of our Funds. I am informed, from undoubted authority, that our Funds are now selling much above par in Amsterdam—and it is generally believed above par in Amsterdam—and it is generally believed above par in Amsterdam—and it is generally believed here, that they will very soon be at par with us. It is therefore hoped that those now in possession of Public Securities, will be wise enough to hold them, to prevent foreigners from purchasing—as there are large sums of specie daily arriving for that purpose."

We learn from authority that the present County of Lincoln, contains 30,000 Inhabitants, free persons, as taken by the Marshal of the District of Maine, altho' the Counties of Hancock and Washington, have lately been set off from said County.—A circumstance that evinces the rapid population of the Eastern County.

NORTHAMPTON, February 2.

The number of inhabitants in the State of New-York, according to the census lately taken, is 324,127. That State will, therefore, be entitled to send to Congress, at their next choice, Ten Representatives. It sends six now.

We mention it as an extraordinary instance of the increase of population in the interior parts of our country, that in 1771, in the district called Albany County, in New-York, there were only 42,706 inhabitants. According to a census lately taken, there are in the same district 149,827.—An astonishing increase of 107,121, in 19 years.

The accounts in the Bank of North-America, are all now kept in Dollars and Cents.

DIED]—On Tuesday evening the 25th ult. & on the Friday following were decently interred, the remains of Mrs. Roxana Wright, wife of Mr. Daniel Wright, of this town, in the 29th year of her age. Possessing an amiable and benevolent disposition, the discharge of the various duties of a wife, a parent, a neighbour and a friend, with strict propriety—Her moral character was unexceptionable. For the few last years of her life, she manifested a sacred regard for religion; she lived beloved by all her friends and acquaintance, and died equally lamented, exhibiting throughout all the progress of her illness, that patience and resignation which are characteristical of every christian.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Jan. 19, 1791.

PROPOSAL,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

CHRIST'S

Warning to the Churches,

TO BEWARE OF

WOLVES in SHEEPS CLOATHING,

AND THE

Marks by which they are known.

ILLUSTRATED IN

TWO DISCOURSES,

By JOSEPH LATHROP, A. M. Pastor of a Church in West-Springfield.

TO this Edition will be subjoined, by the same Author, an APPENDIX, in which is discussed this question—*Whether the sanction of ministerial ordinations has been continued without interruption from the apostolick age?*

The general approbation which these Discourses received among the people to whom they were delivered, the desire which many have expressed for their republication, and the concurring advice and solicitations of a number of gentlemen in the ministry who have perused them, are among the motives which have induced the Author to offer them to the world, with the above addition.

☞ The first edition of this work met with a rapid sale.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain about 54 octavo pages—shall be printed on good demy paper, and a handsome type.

II. Price to subscribers will be Ten Pence.

III. Those who subscribe for six copies, shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. As soon as 300 subscribers appear, the work will be put to the press, & finished as expeditiously as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A NUMBER of lots of land, belonging to the estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esq. late of Northampton, deceased, lying in the towns of Northampton, and Wellsampton.

Jan. 25, 1791.

LOST,

ON Saturday evening the 21st ult. between Northampton & Williamsburgh, in the road, 12 or 14 dollars in Cash. Whoever has found said money, or any part thereof, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 2, 1791.

* Those persons in this, and the adjacent towns, who wish to become subscribers for the Massachusetts Magazine, and those of the present subscribers, who wish to continue their subscription, for the year 1791, are requested to lodge their names with the Printer hereof, by the 10th inst.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL

Ma. RUSSELL,

As you have favoured the public with a specimen of the talents of the present British Poet-Laureat, *I wish you occasionally to insert, for the amusement of your readers of taste, some of the poems of an unsuccessful candidate for that place, Capt.* MERRY, *who writes under the signature of* DELLA CRUSCA.

To ANNA MATILDA.

ON the sea-shore with folded arms I stood,
The Sun just sinking shot a level ray,
Luxuriant Crimson glow'd upon the flood,
And the curl'd Surf was ting'd with golden spray.

Far off I faintly track'd the feath'ry sail;
When thy sweet Numbers caught my yielded ear,
Borne on the bosom of the flutt'ring gale,
They struck my Heart—and rous'd me to a Tear.

Yet flow'd no bitter Anguish from mine eye,
A while remembrance left my wayward State;
And the soft Cadence of thy warbled sigh,
Pour'd healing balm into the wounds of Fate.

What tho' grim Winter's desolating frown,
The wild Waves uproar when rough *Eurus* blows,
The tangled forest, and the desart down,
Be all the solace *Della Crusca* knows:

Yet from *Matilda's* pure celestrial fire,
One ruby spark shall to his gloom be given,
Lur'd by its light, his fancy may aspire.
And catch a ray of Elisi—a glimpse of Heaven.

Vain in the Morn of life, and thoughtless too,
He rush'd impetuous as strong passion drove,
But soon each flatt'ring prospect fled his view,
Deceiv'd by Friendship much, but more by Love.

Yes, he has lov'd to Transport's dire excess,
Has felt the potent eye inflict the wound;
Has felt the female voice each pulse oppress,
And grown a breathless statue at the sound.

But why recall the moments that are fled?
Forever fled; like yonder sleeping blast;
With love, each active principle is dead,
And all, except its sad regret, is past.

Ah! had he met thee in his happier hour,
Ere yet he languish'd in the gripe of Care,
Thy Minstrel then had fondly own'd thy Pow'r,
Thy Minstrel tho' in night have eseap'd Dispair.

O different lot! for he who daily grieves,
Then with thy beauty blest, and gen'rous mind,
Had not, like fallow Autumn's falling leaves,
Been shrunk, alas! and scatter'd in the Wind.

Happy he had not roam'd for ling'ring years
On many a rugged Alp, and foreign shore;
He ne'er had known the cause of all his tears,
The cherish'd cause, that bids him—hope no more.

He would have led thee with attentive gaze,
Where the brown hamlet's neighb'ring shades retire,
Have hung entrane'd upon thy living lays,
And fwept with *feebler* hand a *kindred* lyre.

While the *dear Song strest* had melodious stole
O'er ev'ry sense, and charm'd each nerve to rest,
Thy Bard, in silent exstacy of soul,
Had strain'd the *dearer Woman* to his breast.

Or had the said, that *War's the worthiest grave*,
He would have felt his proud heart burn the while,
Have dar'd, perhaps, to rush among the brave,
Have gain'd, perhaps, the glory—of a smile.

And 'tis most true while time's relentless hand,
With sickly grasp drags *others* to the tomb,
The Soldier scorns to wait the dull command,
But springs impatient to a nobler doom.

Tho' on the plain *he* lies, out-stretch'd, and pale,
Without one friend, his fixed sat Eyes to close,
Yet on his honor'd corse shall many a gale,
Waft the most fragrance of the weeping rose.

O'er that dread spot, the melancholy Moon
Shall pause a while, a sadder beam to shed,
And starry Night, amidst her awful Noon,
Sprinkle light dews upon his hallow'd head.

There too the solitary Bird shall swell
With long-drawn melody her plaintive Throat,
While distant echo from responsive cell,
Shall oft with fading force return the Note.

Such recompense he Valour's due alone!
To me no proffer'd meed must e'er belong,
To me, who tred the vale of life unknown,
Whose proudest boast was but an idle song.

DELLA CRUSCA.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

CATACOMB.

On Friday the 6th of July last, as some workmen were cutting turf on a bog near Donadea, Ireland, the seat of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart, at about 17 feet from the surface, they discovered a vault of a quadrangular form, which seemed to baffle all the efforts they could make with spades and shovels for an entrance; but applying to a neighbouring smith, he furnished them with some sledges, which answered the purpose so well, that in less than a quarter of an hour a breach was made about four feet in length and three in breadth: one of the peasants in the mean time entering, beheld to his astonishment, a large stone coffin supported by short pillars, about two feet from the floor of the vault; affrighted at so melancholy and unexpected a discovery, he ran out and immediately fainted away. This circumstance quite disheartned his companions, who instantly went to Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, informing him of what had happened: He, accompanied by some gentlemen and servants, repaired thither without delay, carrying some torches with them to examine the vault the better.

As soon as they came to the place, they lighted the torches, and William Cests, Esq. entered the vault first, holding a large torch in one hand and a hammer in the other; Sir Fitzgerald and the other gentlemen followed some little time after, and opening, with much difficulty, the coffin, they found the skeleton and bones of a man of more than ordinary size, a spear by his side, and two small urns or vessels of brass (both empty), having the figures of the sun and moon engraved on them in a most curious though antique manner.

The vault measured 6 feet 3 inches in height, 12 in length, 8 in breadth; and the coffin was 10 feet 4 inches in length, although the skeleton and bones (which are great preservation) were but 8 feet 3 inches and an half in length; the spear was 7 feet long, but the handle immediately mouldered into dust when touched.

The coffin and contents were brought on a car to Donadea, amidst the acclamations of a numberless crowd, where they remain to be seen by the curious; those who have visited it, cannot conjecture by whom, or at what time this body was placed at so great a distance from the surface of the earth.

That it is the remains of some Irish Chieftain, is probable,—and that it has remained there untouched for upwards of 1400 years, is beyond all manner of doubt; from the urns and Pagan figures, found engraved on them, it is clear that they were deposited before the introduction of Christianity into that Island.

ANECDOTE

A FLOURISHING coxcomb, the other day, came into a shoemaker's shop to try on a pair of boots. "These are too short for the toes," said he, "they should be long enough to cover up the calf completely. "Then," said the shoemaker, "they must be about five feet ten inches."

HUNGER THE BEST SAUCE

THIS adage was again proved a short time since. A hungry traveller having put up at a tavern, was served for supper with a hash, which he highly relished. Some months after, travelling the same road, he put up at the same tavern, and on being asked, what he would chuse for supper, said, "*The hash I had the last time I was here, was excellent: I should like such another.*" "O yes," said a little innocent boy, who was standing by, "but we can't afford to have a *horse die* every time you come this way."

Ezekiel Williams, jun.

Has just received from Europe, a quantity of

GLASS WARE,

Consisting of—quart, pint, and half pint Decanters—quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers—Mustard Pots—elegant border'd Wine Glasses—common, do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—Cream Cups—Proof Phials—pint and half pint pocket Bottles, &c. &c.——Which he will sell to retailers at the same prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Also—an assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791.

CASH, in part pay for

RED CLOVER SEED,

And the highest price paid by JACOB OGDEN, at his Store in Hartford, and pay made satisfactory for the remaining part on delivery, for any quantity, between this and the 1st of March.

Hartford, January 3, 1791.

N. BLAKE and Co.

WANT to purchase a quantity of HOGS FAT, for which they will pay CASH, and a generous price, if delivered at their Store in Northampton.

January, 1791.

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,

A Son Apprentice to the Taylors business, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old.

CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of *Archelaus Anderson*, late of Chester, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN LYMAN, Adm'r.

Chester, Jan. 21, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the respective proprietors of unimproved lands lying in the town of Conway, in the County of Hampshire, that the several lots are taxed in tax No. 1 and No. 2, and also town and Minister taxes for 1772, and also to taxes that were in the year 1778 and 1779, to State, Town and Minister, as follows, viz:

Non-resident lands formerly belonging to Shelburne,

	l.	s.	d.
Lot No. 40 44 & 75 owned by J. Barnard,	3	7	2
Lot. No. 70 owned by Nathan Catlin,	0	8	2
Lot No. 65 owned by Col. E. Hinsdale	0	16	3
Lot No. 1 laid to Nathaniel Hawks,	0	0	5
Lot No. 3 laid to Thomas Childs,	0	2	6
Lot No. 6 laid to Thomas Well's 2d heirs,	0	0	8
Lot No. 17 laid to Samuel Belding,	0	8	1
Lot No. 18 laid to J. Atherton's heirs,	0	8	1
Lot No. 19 laid to Samuel Dwelley,	0	8	6
Lot No. 20 laid to Capt. T. French,	0	11	10
Lot No. 21 laid to Samuel Allen's heirs,	0	0	4
Lot No. 22 laid to Joseph & Seth Catlin,	0	7	7
Lot No. 23 laid to Oliver Root,	0	5	9
Lot No. 24 laid to Abner Nim's heirs,	0	0	9
Lot No. 25 laid D. & Asa Childs' heirs,	0	9	0

The following are taxes that were assessed in the year 1778 & 1779, State, Town and Minister, consolidated into silver as follows, viz:

Lot No. 33 laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	3	6	3
Lot. No. 24 laid to Samuel Barnard, Esq.	0	4	3
Lot No. 30 laid to Mary Wells,	1	13	5
Lot No. 65 laid to J. Catlin, own'd by Seth,	0	2	0

That unless said taxes are paid on before Monday, the 21 of February 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, Jan. 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westhampton, and families adjacent, that ASHES will be received by Lt. Gideon Clark, and Mr. Jared Hunt, at the same price as is allowed at neighboring 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.

STRAYED *from the stable of Elias Lyman, about the 15th of December last, a sorrel* COLT, *three years old, natural trotter, branded on the hip* A. W. *the letter, supposed to be nearly grown out. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where he may be had, to Mr. Elias Lyman, of the subscriber, shall be handsomly rewarded.* DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1791.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a red Heifer, with some white about her, no artificial mark, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.*

BENJAMIN HORSLEY.

Greenfield, Dec. 22, 1790.

STRAYED *from the subscriber about the 20th of Sept last, two yearling steers and one yearling Heifer—one Steer in red, with broad horns, and some white on his belly and tail—the other is a light brindle, low'd back, with a white face, belly and tail,—the Heifer is brindle, with a white face, and some white on her belly—they have no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give notice so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomly rewarded, by*

JOHN HALE.

Bernardston, Jan. 4, 1790.

STRAYED *from the subscriber last spring, a two year old Heifer, red laired, star in her face, a stub on the near horn. Whoever will give information of said heifer shall be handsomly rewarded, by*

ROGER CLAP.

Southampton, Jan. 10, 1791.

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—Well-Indite Rum, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Nutmegs, 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.

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

MR. Whitney's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LAMSON, at Alfred, in New-Hampshire.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 253

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

TO instruct and to amuse are the two grand objects intended by authors. Without novelty, or something to amuse and captivate the attention, the most salutary instruction soon tires. Writings, which combine the useful with the pleasing, are, therefore, the most acceptable, and most beneficial. It is, perhaps for this reason, that Biography has been a favourite species of writing in all ages, and in all countries. The life of the most mean afford something to amuse; and the history of their vices and their virtues, and the consequences of them, will excite us to avoid the one, and to imitate the other. But the history of every man's life cannot be equally useful or interesting. It can be so, in proportion as the life has been useful to mankind. If a man have passed through life in an almost passive state, and nothing can be recorded of him, but that he was born & died, the history of such a life can interest no one. The life of a man who has distinguished himself only by the destruction of his species, and the mischiefs which he has occasioned, interests us more. Our attention is attracted by the history of a Cartouch or an Alexander; but the horror excited prevents us from receiving pleasure. But, to have assiduously employed in the investigation of truth, to have been eminently serviceable to his own country, to have shewn a benevolent regard for the whole family of mankind, these are qualities, any one of which is sufficient to excite sentiments of esteem in the virtuous and wise, and to command the approbation of all men, however vicious or uninformed. When all these qualities are united in the same person, we behold human nature exalted to its height, and feel a degree of awe and respect, bordering on that veneration, which is due only to the Supreme Being.

Such are the sensations, which must arise in our minds, when we contemplate the life and character of the late illustrious philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Possessed of an elevated, a penetrating, and a comprehensive mind, he dived into the hidden recesses of nature, and developed some of her most important secrets, which, for six thousand years, had eluded the researches of the most patient and dilligent votaries of philosophy. He did not suffer himself to be carried away by vain hypotheses, nor to be involved in knotty and important disquisitions. Animated with the true Newtonian spirit of philosophising, his reasoning was always founded upon facts, the truth of which had been established by his own observations. Nor were his researches merely the result of a spirit of curiosity, without a determined object in view. Utility was constantly his aim. The pointed conductors, which have robbed the lightning of its terrors, will be a lasting monument of his ingenuity and success, in devising means to obviate one of the greatest natural calamities to which man is exposed.

An ardent love of his country was a passion, which he retained through life. He early imbibed an earnest desire to rescue it from tyranny and oppression. Here too his efforts were successful. After a severe struggle, in which he bore a most distinguished part, he saw the independence of the United States established on a firm basis.

However warm his attachment to his own country is known to have been, his soul, was too liberal, too expanded, to confine its good offices within the limits of any particular district or community. He confessed himself a citizen of the world, and looked upon all mankind, of whatever complexion, and in whatever country, as his brethren: His philanthropy knew no bounds. Bear witness to this, ye fable Africans. You share his benevolence in common with your lordly oppressors, who found their claim to superiority upon the merits of a fairer skin. He continued to the end of a life, protracted beyond the usual limits, in the practice of that most noble virtue, doing good to mankind.

The life of such a man cannot but be interesting on many accounts. To point out the means, by which he rose from an obscure and humble station, to the highest pitch of respectability and greatness, must have a favourable influence in encouraging others, by similar exertions, to hope to be equally useful, and equally honored.

His mind was a perfect treasury of knowledge. Scarcely any thing of importance escaped his notice. The advances which he, almost unassisted, made in science, tend to shew the immense capacity of the human mind, and to demonstrate the falsity of Pope's maxim,

"One science only can one genius fit;
"So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

He stood unrivalled in the important and extensive science of philosophy and politicks. The success which crowned his exertions, may stimulate us to follow his example, and to be indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge. The latter part of his life must in some measure involve the history of the American Revolution, the most important event which has perhaps ever taken place on this globe, the consequences of which will affect mankind in a very extensive manner.

A full and accurate account of this important life cannot be expected in the compass of a periodical work. Volumes would be required to do justice to the subject, and time has not yet been allowed to collect materials. We shall however attempt an epitome, which may trace the leading features of his character, and record the principal events of his life. If, contrary to usual custom, we do not slightly pass over the early part of his life, let it be remembered, that this is the period at which the mind receives from education those impressions and that character, which have the greatest influence upon after life. Every thing, which assisted in forming such a mind, must be of importance. It is in this period that we are to look for the causes, which raised him to eminence.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, in the province of Massachusetts, on the 6th day of January, 1706, old style. He was descended from a family who lived in Ecton, in Northamptonshire, for 300 years. His father, Josiah Franklin, about the latter end of the reign of Charles II. left the church of England, and became a member of a conventicle. As these places of meeting were forbidden by law, and frequently disturbed, many of the principal members determined to quit the land of persecution, and to seek a country, where they might enjoy their religious opinions and modes of worship, without fear of molestation. Josiah Franklin was prevailed upon to accompany them, with his wife and three children. He arrived in New-England about the year 1682. Here finding the trade of a dyer, to which he had been bred, in little request; he took up that of tallow-chandler and soapboiler. His first wife dying, after bearing him seven children, he married Abiah Folger of Nantucket, one of the first settlers of New-England. Cotton Mather, in his Church History, makes honourable mention of this man as, "a godly learned Englishman." He wrote several small pieces, one of which addressed to those in government, was published in 1675. He was a poem in favour of liberty of conscience, reprobating the persecution of Baptists, Quakers, and other sectaries, reprehending the Indian wars and other calamities of the country, as judgments of God; for this he honours as offence, and exhorting a repeal of the unchastisable restrictions. By this second wife, Josiah Franklin had ten children, of whom Benjamin was the eighth. He was named after an uncle, who left England from religious motives. He was an ingenious man, and left behind two quarto volumes, in manuscript, of his own poetry. He was a constant attendant of the best preachers, whose sermons he took down in a short hand of his own. He was also a considerable politician.

The father of Dr. Franklin was a pious, prudent, ingenious man. He had a good mechanical genius, and could on occasion use the tools of other workmen with great dexterity. He possessed a sound understanding and solid judgment. He was frequently consulted on matters of importance in the town and church: And he was often appointed to settle private disputes as an arbitrator. Great deference was always paid to his opinion and advice. It was customary with him to have very frequently at his table some sensible friend, in whose conversation he took delight. The subject of discourse was always such, as would have a tendency to improve and inform the minds of his children, and to make them virtuous and useful members of society. His mother was a virtuous and discreet woman. Both his parents were blessed with an excellent constitution. His father died at the age of 87, having had seventeen children, thirteen of whom lived to be men and women, and were all married. His mother lived to the age of 85 years.

Such were the parents, such the instructors, to whom we are indebted for this benefactor of mankind. From these he derived that aversion to arbitrary power, which distinguished him through life. This we shall find was increased & confirmed by some subsequent circumstances.

Franklin was early taught to read. When eight years old he was sent to the grammar school at Boston. His father intended to devote him to the ministry, in which he was encouraged by his friends, who expected sanguine ideas of the advance which young Benjamin would make in knowledge. His uncle approved much of this intention, and offered to give him all the volumes of sermons, which he had taken in short hand. He remained at the grammar school only one year, during which time he rose from the middle of his class to the head, and was removed into the class above it in order to enter with that a third class. But his father, considering that with his large family he could ill afford the expenses of a collegiate education, and that persons educated were often poorly provided for, removed him from the grammar school, to a school for writing and arithmetick. This school was kept by a Mr. George Brownell, who was celebrated as being generally successful in teaching by a mild persuasive manner. Here he soon learned to write a fair hand, but failed in learning Arithmetick.

(To be continued.)

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 27, A. M.

Several private and local petitions were read—and other business attended to.

At 12 o'clock, the Secretary delivered to the House a message from his Excellency the Governor, requesting their attendance in the Senate-Chamber, whither they immediately repaired, when His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH.—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

WHEN we contemplate the present happy situation of our country, and compare it with the distressing scenes through which a kind providence has conducted her, the mind, if not void of patriotism, must expand with delight, and the heart if not insensible to the impulses of religion, will overflow with gratitude.

The people of this Commonwealth, whilst they were involved in accumulated difficulties, established the Constitution of Government, by force of which we are now assembled:—And the citizens of the other States in the Union, no less attentive to the means of establishing their political happiness and security, pursued similar measures. The unanimity, which prevailed on this important occasion throughout all the States, and that extraordinary exercise of learning and wisdom, which has been acknowleged by the world, at that time attributed by many, to the great pressure of our particular and hazardous circumstances; but since we have been favoured with a state of perfect peace and tranquility, a great display of wisdom and learning has been exhibited, and a degree of unanimity has prevailed in the forming, and establishing the Constitution of the United States of America.

I do not mention these great events for your information;—but to lead your minds to the contemplation of those virtues & qualities from whence they originated.

We see in the history of nations, that an ignorant and unprincipled multitude, may be frequently induced to follow an ambitious leader, to rapine plunder and conquest; but when these objects, which serve only to increase the miseries of mankind are achieved, the most successful fit down more wretched than they were before.

It seems to be reserved as the particular character of the Americans, to be moved in their operations by a purer and a more extensive degree of intelligence than has fallen to the lot of those nations whose characters we obtain from history. And it is their great felicity to have as the reward of their virtues, the ability of conducting their perilous controversies, so as to lay a noble foundation for their own future glory, and for the promotion of human happiness. The means which have been blessed to these important purposes, are the general dissemination of the principles of religion and morality, and of useful learning amongst our fellow-citizens in general; as well as that equality of character, privileges, hopes and prospects which the Laws and Constitution of our country have established and steadily maintained for them.

Our constituents, Gentlemen, feel themselves assured, that under the enjoyment of these inestimable blessings, you will pay the most unremitted attention to the encouragement and support of those principles and measures which have been capable of producing such astonishing and glorious effects.

When a country is favoured by divine providence, with a singular share of felicity, it becomes those whom the people by their suffrages have placed in the lead of their publick concerns to acknowledge it with gratitude upon all suitable occasions.

The United States of America by force of their constitution of government have already arisen to honour and credit.—Our observations convince us of the sufficiency of this system, to answer all the great purposes of forming connection with other nations, of defending the Union against sovereign invasion, of preserving harmony and supporting justice between the citizens of different States. It remains for us, Gentlemen, to give our support to this system, by maintaining in full energy, the Constitution of our own States, upon which, with those of the other States in the Union, the

Federal Government is founded: For it must eventually stand or fall with these particular governments. The least alteration in the constitutional principles of one of them must essentially affect that. The Federal Government might indeed, by absorbing the powers of the State Governments, change its own nature and become a very different system from what it originally was; but to maintain it, as it now is, will be best effected by maintaining them in as much respectability, as their several Constitutions will admit of.

Government being founded in the nature of man, the establishment of it has been attempted in all countries and by all nations. Wherever the officers who have been designated to execute it have held their authority independent of the people, slavery and despotism have succeeded. In every part of the world, therefore, where literature and useful knowledge have prevailed, the people have struggled for a free form of government; and while they have attended carefully to their own interest, and exercised their liberty without licentiousness—a while they have distinguished the friends of freedom from the friends of arbitrary power, and used their liberty, as not abusing it, they have continued to be free and happy.

For all citizens to have an equal right to elect, and to be elected to office, is a privilege which other countries have not been able long to retain; but from the estimate which is put upon civil liberty by our fellow-citizens, from the mode of education in this country and from that most laudable pride, which each member of our great Republic feels, in standing as the guardian of his own freedom, we have the happiness of being assured, that we shall long enjoy a blessing which other nations have forfeited by their folly, and want of attention.—We are all most seriously engaged to unite in endeavours to preserve, encourage and maintain in the great body of the people, those ideas upon which the glory of our country, and the felicity of future generations, so essentially depends.

It is true the late resolution has involved the United States as a government, and the particular States in a large debt; but the vast increase of population, and the growing resources of our country, will soon be amply sufficient for the discharge of it. And altho' we may feel the weight of it for a time, we shall derive great consolation from comparing our circumstances with those of other nations, and above all, by recollecting that this debt was incurred, for the preservation of our freedom as a people; and that instead of being mere provincials, dependent upon, and a grade below the subjects of a Foreign Sovereign, each citizen not only claims rank with every citizen of other nations, but rises superior to them all, by possessing a part of the sovereignty of his own country.

In addition to the other favors we enjoy as a government, we have the blessings of peace and tranquillity: Industry and economy prevail, and the people appear to be satisfied and contented.

The happiness of the people, that sole object of all good government, is every where acknowledged: The field has in the year past yielded its increase in great abundance: Our fishery and commerce have been prospered, and there appears to be laudable exertions to introduce the useful arts to the country. A number of gentlemen have in the town of Boston, and other towns, carried the manufactory of Duck to a great degree of perfection? they deserve great applause for their spirited exertions. And from the attempts of other worthy citizens, we have reason to hope, that there will be as great success in the manufactory of glass in the same town.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The line of true policy for a Commonwealth, is at all times found on the path of justice. But it sometimes unfortunately happens that the situation of a State, renders it impossible for the governing power to do that, which in justice ought to be done; when this happens those who have been the greatest friends to the state are generally the greatest sufferers. We find with the highest satisfaction that the Public Securities of the United States are very fast approximating in their real, to their nominal value. But while they were very low, many of those persons who took them, or the securities exchanged for them, in the place of money, and have been obliged to part with them at a very great disconnt, have been sufferers. However much we may lament the sufferings of these people, we can find no remedy for them; for the situation of the country was such, at that time, that the resources of it could not be turned to the channel of justice in which they ought to have been directed. And now the very existence of the great republic of America, depends upon the support of public Credit.

The Congress of the United States having assumed four millions of dollars of the debt of this Commonwealth, the residue remains as the object of finance for this particular Government. Perhaps upon the final adjustment of our accounts with Congress it may appear that this also is chargeable upon the United States, but the creditors still are to look to this State for payment. The original holders of securities issued by this Government have received great injury, and greater still will accrue to them, unless from your proceedings it shall be made evident to the world, that the interest of the residue of our debt will be provided for in a manner fully equal in point of advantage to that proposed by Congress, and that a punctual annual payment may be relied upon, unless this is done, the citizens who have parted with their property to save their country from impending ruin, will be obliged to continue to dispose of their securities at discount, and must be finally taxed to redeem them at par, from those who shall be holders of them. I have no doubt, Gentlemen, but that you are fully impressed with this important subject; but I feel it to be my duty to urge upon you a speedy progress in restoring credit to the Commonwealth.

By the act of Congress for assuming a part of the debt of this State, it is agreed, That if the whole of the sum allowed to be subscribed by the holders of our Public Securities shall not be subscribed with in the present year, that this state shall receive, from the United States, interest according to the provision of the act, upon so much of the sum proposed to be loaned as shall not be to subscribed. Which interest so received by the State, is to be received in trust for the non-subscribing creditors of this Commonwealth until there shall be a settlement of accounts between this and the United States. If measures could be adopted to raise the credit of this Government so far as that the holders of our Public Securities would place such a confidence in them, as they would in the proposal of the United States, it would afford great ease to those creditors who have a right to subscribe towards the four millions, to apply to our own Treasury for their interest. I propose this idea for your attention, but shall not enlarge upon it.

Gentlemen,

I have some matters to communicate to you, which I shall make the subject on particular Messages, and shall recommend them to your attention as deserving your notice—I shall do all within my power to render the session useful to our fellow citizens, and agreeable to you.

The Secretary will lay before you the Acts and Journals of Congress so far as I have received them since your last session.

JOHN HANCOCK.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, January 26, 1791.

In SENATE Jan. 17.

His Excellency's Speech being delivered, was read, & committed to Cotton Tufts, Josiah Thatcher, Benjamin Austin, jun. with such as the Hon. House may join, to consider thereof, and report.

Sent down for concurrence.

S. PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 27.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Breck, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Henshaw, and Mr. Coney are joined.

D. COBB, Speaker.

The contract entered into by this Commonwealth on the one part; and Messrs. Gorham and Phelps on the other, relative to the lands in the Western-Territory, belonging to this State, and which had been disposed of to those gentlemen, being laid before the House, a deultory conversation ensued on the subject of appointing a committee to consider the state of the sales, and receive any information which could be afforded them on the subject.—The speakers were Messrs. Carnes, Breck, Bowdoin, Dr. Eustis and Mr. Holmes.

AFTERNOON.

Petitions were read &c— Among others, Dr. Coney presented a petition signed by a large number of respectable citizens in the county of Lincoln, praying that an ACADEMY may be founded in the town of Hallowell which was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Carnes, the contract of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps was again taken under consideration—That gentleman observed, that much information relative to the state of those lands was necessary before any determination on the property of exposing the same to sale, or entering into co-partnership with Messrs. G. and P. (one or the other of which must be resolved on by the Commonwealth, prior to the 5th of March next) could be made; and concluded with moving, "That a committee be appointed, to take the same under consideration"—intending to ground on their report the future proceedings of the House. This motion was seconded by Mr. Breck, and opposed by Messrs. Mason, jun. and jun—the former of whom having misconceived the motion made by the member from Lynn, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Gardiner, spoke in explanation, and Mr. Breck said a few words in addition to his former reasoning. After a short conversation a committee of five were chosen.

FRIDAY, January 28.

SEVERAL private and local petitions were read, & disposed of.

Mr. Gardiner presented a bill for "docking all estates tail, that now exist, and prevent the creating of any in future within this Commonwealth." On motion of Mr. Mason jun. it was read a first time, and the commitment was opposed by Mr. Bowers and others: and on motion for the same, and assigning a time for a second reading, the House divided, and a majority of One was pronounced—Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock was accordingly assigned, and in the interim the bill was committed to Messrs. Kidlock, Bowers, Holmes, Henshaw, and Davis.

A memorial from the Hon. the Judge of Probate for LINCOLN county, relative to certain fees of office, &c. was read and committed to Messrs. Davis, Smith, and Learnard.

Mr. Carnes informed the House that the Hon. David Sewall, Esq. had appeared to take his seat, as a member from York—and as that gentleman was peculiarly situated with respect their instructions how to proceed;—whether, to attend him to the Governour and Council, for his qualification or not.

Mr. Gardiner rose, and observed, that however worthy the character—however irreproachable the conduct of the gentlemen who then appeared—he was strongly opposed to his admission into that House. He said it was highly improper, that any man who held an office of profit and emolument under a foreign government, should be permitted to take his seat among them. He reminded them that on a former occasion, he had said, that he heard a voice from Heaven, and it was the voice of truth, saying. "*We cannot serve two masters; for either ye will hate the one and love the other, or despise the one and cleave to the other.*" The chord he said, still vibrated on his ear, and in conformity to its dictates, he should be opposed to any persons similarly situated with the Hon. Gentleman, whose case was now before them, being permitted to be qualified.—He thought it inexpedient for any Gentleman to push for a seat in the Legislature of this State, who by the constitution is debarred to be a free seat; or, whose qualification is equivocal—He observed, that on his motion a committee was yesterday raised to consider whether any one holding an office of profit under the federal government, is eligible to a seat in that House—but the result of their investigation was not before the House. He explained some terms he had used on a former day: and declared by the word "foreigner" he meant not an alien born—or a person speaking a different language; but by any one holding an office under, or being in any manner connected with a foreign government—which he conceived the federal government to be—He avered that such persons could not be impartial—that the impulse of gratitude would sway them powerfully, perhaps without their knowing it, to any determinations where the interests of the government under which they served, were involved or affected. It could not be a doubt how such an officer would act.—He hoped a day would be assigned when the merits of the question which has now arisen would be discussed, and Judge Sewall heard on the subject.—He avowed great respect towards that Gentleman, and doubted not but his actions as a man would be regulated by worthy motives—but he viewed him as a Federal Officer—and he regarded the interests of his country, which he loved, more than his friends.

Mr. Carnes wished an early day might be assigned, that as the Servant of that Hon. House he might not be impeded in the performance on the duties of his office.

Mr. Henshaw wished to be informed in what manner the House would act respecting the learned Judge; whether they would permit him to remain, pro tempore, in the House, or turn him out?

Dr. Jarvis said, he hoped unanimity as to the fact, if not the mode, would prevail—and declared he had no doubt what would be the determination of the House. That guided by reasons similar to those which had formerly prevailed, a similar determination would be produced by them.—He thought the question so plain, that he would instantly enter on the discussion of it—although he came unprepared to meet it. He wish'd however to proceed with dispatch—and therefore held himself ready to support an opinion he had formerly avowed—and which had been formed on constitutional principles—and that he had never heard any thing urged by his opponents which would induce him to abandon it. Respecting the administration of the oaths to the Hon. Gentleman, he considered them as the conditions of his admission to that House. He said every gentleman delegated to that House, whose qualifications were unequivocal, whose eligibility was not disputed, could insist on having the usual oaths administered previous to the admission of all its members—but as the House was not convinced of his eligibility, the oaths ought not to be administered until those doubts were satisfactorily removed. He passed many comments on the abilities and integrity of the Hon. Judge, whom he well knew—and wished to hear him on the subject then under debate.—He remarked that they were not then sitting as Legislators, but Judges of the qualifications of a suspended Member; that they were in search of truth, and it was indifferent to him from whence it was obtained—whether it was delivered by an unqualified or an admitted member. He further observed, if their constituents disapproved of any resolve that House might frame, they had the power of punishment in their hands—they might dismiss those who voted in contradiction to the ordinances of the Constitution, or who improperly construed or applied them.—He much wished the House to enter on the business immediately—it would relieve the feelings of the Hon. J. which must be wounded by this delay. He would therefore move, that the House do take into immediate consideration the eligibility of the worthy gentleman returned a member from York. This motion being seconded,

Mr. Bowdoin said, he particularly wished the present time might not be determined on to discuss the question of the Hon. Gentleman's eligibility to a seat in that House. He conceived it would be denying Judge Sewall, time for preparing himself to support his claim for admission: And that every indulgence was due to him—as his case was of publick importance, and demanded a full investigation of its merits. He said, the gentleman from York, was qualified by bringing with him the commission from his constituents, and a certificate of being duly elected. He thought, nay, he had no shadow of doubt remaining, that the member respecting whom the House then deliberated had a constitutional right to have the usual oaths administered to him, and to take his seat accordingly.

Mr. Holmes, said if Judge Sewall could not be heard without the usual conformity of swearing him, he should be of opinion that he ought to be sworn—but he knew not why the sentiments of the Hon. Gentleman could not be delivered as well without the oaths being administered to him as with.

Mr. Gardiner remarked, if Mr. Sewall was sworn, his qualifications would be allowed, and he would then act officially; which he ought not to be permitted to do. He therefore firmly opposed the administration of the oaths.

Mr. Eustis feared the zeal of many gentlemen in that House would carry them too far—would lead them to oppose a measure, the impropriety of which he could by no means discover. He said, he was not aware of any inconvenience which could possibly be introduced by permitting the gentlemen to be sworn. He then might offer to the House, for their consideration, those strong and convincing arguments which he doubted not, the learned Judge must possess in support of the choice which had been made by the electors of York. When he has been sworn, and heared in defence of his own and constituents rights, the House might determine on his retaining his place, or on his expulsion. By swearing him they would not preclude themselves from judging of his eligibility. He said, that on former occasions, gentlemen had construed and explained the Constitution so freely, that a very worthy member had been excluded; that member was a Federal Officer, and so was the gentleman from York. But that mode of construction he did not approve—and had opposed at the time as improper and unwarrantable. He said, they were sitting under the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in which he could perceive nothing that affected the worthy Judge, when properly and strictly attended to. That the ineligibility charged on the member from York was not specifick; but only by construction. Such construction, however were what gentlemen had termed the spirit of the Constitution. He concluded by wishing that the Hon. Gentleman might be qualified.

Mr. Gardiner replied, that the letter of the Constitution expressed its spirit, and proclaimed it aloud. He hoped, that this spirit would keep back all officers of foreign governments, from entering that House or any branch of the Legislature. He adverted to the British House of Commons, and declared that by the admission of governmental officers, that undue and improper influence had been introduced, which has been found so prejudicial to the interests of the people. But sometimes good came out of evil—for of such characters did that House of Commons consist, whose support of a corrupt ministry had freed America from the yoke of England. He observed, that an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, who was in the pay and under the direction of a foreign nation, if returned from the town in which he lived, bringing with him the proper certificates, would have an equal right with the member from Y. to be admitted—But he asked would he not be opposed? Would not this be deemed highly improper?

He observed, that it appeared to him very improper, nay, even absurd to send a gentleman up to the Supreme Executive, to take an oath that he would faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on him as one of the Representatives of the Commonwealth, when, if this House, should agree with the last House, that gentleman would not be permitted to take his seat. The last House had resolved by a vast majority, that no officer, under the Federal Government, holding an office, similar to any held by our own governmental officers which are incompatible with a seat in that House, is eligible to such a seat. To send up a gentleman therefore, to swear that he will execute a certain office, and immediately after to say, he shall not execute it, must appear ridiculous. Such a proceeding, in his opinion, would be very unbecoming a branch of the Legislature—it would be too childish, too disgraceful even for school-boys.

Mr. Davis, (Portland) said he did not see why the learned Judge should be qualified;—he was not convicted of the necessity of that procedure—and believed he might as well be sworn without. He therefore moved, That a time be assigned to take into consideration the return from York, and that the Hon. David Sewall, Esq. be heard on the floor of the House on that subject.' The motion was seconded, and being assented to by the House, the then present time was assigned. Some members objecting to that and wishing the investigation to be postponed.

Mr. Breck remarked, that it behoved the House to come to a speedy determination; for if it should afterwards be determined that the Hon. Gentleman was eligible, how could that House justify detaining him from his right?

Mr. Davis thought that 3 o'clock in the afternoon of this day, would be a proper time to consider it; but the House abided by their vote.

Mr. Coney moved, "that Judge Sewall be then heard."

Mr. Breck wished to know if the Hon. Gentleman was ready?

On motion of Mr. Jones (Boston) a chair was assigned on the floor of the house for Judge Sewall, who being seated, was informed by the Speaker, the House would then attend to him.

Judge Sewall, said on a question of such importance as that which was to be agitated respecting his taking his seat as a Representative for the town of York, he much wished a fuller attendance of Members than were then in the House; and on other accounts would prefer having the discussion postponed until the afternoon.

On motion, it was ordered, "that 4 o'clock, P. M. be assigned for the same."

Some private business was then transacted, and the House adjourned.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 11.

A PETITION from sundry inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Bloodworth presented a memorial from the merchants and others of the town of Fayetteville; and another from the merchants of Willmington, respecting the judiciary system; proposing certain alterations therein. Referred to a committee of five.

In consequence of the whole on the bill, repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, and laying others in their stead.

The 13th section, which provides for laying a duty on spirits, distilled from materials, the produce of the country was read.

This section Mr. Jackson moved, shall be struck out; a lengthy debate ensued, which employed the residue of the day; the question on striking out being at length put, passed in the negative—33 to 27—the committee then rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had passed a bill entitled an act for granting lands to the settlers at post St. Vincennes; read the first time. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 12.

Mr. Sedgwick presented petitions from a number of officers and soldiers in the Massachusetts line of the late army, which were read and referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Williamson moved that the rule of the house in these words "that no bill amended by the Senate shall be committed" may be expunged, which was agreed to by the house.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed a bill for erecting that part of the state of Virginia, called the district of Kentucky, into a seperate state, and for admitting the same as a member of the union, to which they desire the concurrence of the house.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled and other spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead.

The Committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 45th section. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 13.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motions on the table:—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authorise the President of the United States to cause the principal of the debt, due to foreign officers, the interest whereof is now payable in Paris, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be discharged.

That as it will be impracticable, during the present session, to consider and decide on the report of the Attorney-General respecting the judiciary system with that deliberation which the importance of the subject demands, the consideration of the said report be postponed.

Also that the Attorney-General be directed to report to this house a bill, making a temporary provision for the clerks, jurors, and other officers of the federal courts—and that he also report to the next session, a bill, making a general provision for the officers, and jurors of said courts.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits—and laying others in their stead.

The discussion of the remaining sections was finished—and the bill, with the several amendments, reported by the chairman to the house.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, it was voted, that the consideration of the bill with the amendments be postponed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill declaring the officer, who, in case of vacancy in the office of President, and Vice-President, shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) motion of filling up the blank with "the Secretary of state for the time being." was read—which occasioned a renewal of the debate on the subject.—The committee appeared to be much divided, as before—and a motion being made for their rising, it was carried in the affirmative—The committee therefore rose and reported progress.

Mr. Livermore gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congress.

The house then went into committee on the bill declaring the time when the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen; also when they shall meet and give in their votes.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Same time was spent in discussing the first section of this bill; but the committee rose without coming to any decision.

Mr. Ames' motion respecting further compensation to the commissioners of loans, for extra services, was referred, on motion of that gentleman, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Bourne, was added to the committee on the navigation act.

Adjourned.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

ON the evening of the 5th inst. the Sovereign Congress at Brussels assembled at the Townhouse at Namur, where they received the citizens; after the President, in an animated speech, had addressed them respecting the Emperor's Manifesto, he in the name of the Sovereign Congress, requested their sentiments, which were delivered by one of their head, who spoke to the following effect:

"We have considered the Emperor's Manifesto, which I have the honour to inform you the citizens of Brussels not only reject but despise; the people have drawn the sword in cause of God and their country, nor will they ever sheath it but in the bodies of their enemies!

"They are firm and determined, they have and will most cheerfully expend the last portions of their property in support of their's and their posterity's liberty! They beseech you, therefore, high and mighty Lords, to act, with zeal and attachment in your several august stations,

for should a link of your great chain give way, our cause must fall to ruin.

The Manifesto was then ordered to be produced: it the table; where it was pricked by the sword of the President, and head of the people, and then burat in form.

This appeal from Congress to the people, has been ordered to take place all over the States, and there is but one voice, *freedom or death.*

A proclamation was issued, offering a person on twenty florins per ann. and a silver medal, to every soldier serving the term of 3 years, from the 1st of December next.

Mr. Bruce, the Supercargo at Canton, is appointed Ambassador to congratulate the Emperor of China on his having attained the age of eighty years.—This cession is always attended with great pomp, whenever a circumstance like this falls out; and it is imagined that, under the care of Mr. Bruce, this embassy may prove of no small advantage to the English Supercargoes settled there. Mr. Bruce carries with him some very valuable presents as offerings on the occasion.

NORTHAMPTON, February 9.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated 27th. January 1791, to a Gentleman in this town, mentions the following intelligence, viz.

That the Indians on the 3d inst. attacked a small settlement, about 40 miles up the Muskingum, and killed 14 person—a letter from Gen. Putnam, mentions the names of the persons killed, they were, JOHN and PHILLIP STACY, sons to Col. STACY, from New-Salem—EZRA PUTNAM, son to Maj. Ezra Putnam of Massachusetts—JOHN CAMP, from Massachusetts—JONATHAN FAIRWELL, and two others from New-Hampshire—ZEBALON TROOP, from Barre—WILLIAM JAMES, from Connecticut,—JOSEPH CLARK, from Rhode-Island—one MEERS with his wife and two children, from Virginia. The General seems to think, that the Indians, instead of being humbled by the late destruction of their towns, and induced to beg for peace, are determined on a more general war.

THE Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, having allowed the creditors of the Estate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherst, in said County deceased, a further time of three Months, to bring in and prove their claims against said Estate.—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at Lieut. GIDEON PARSONS', innholder in said Amherst, on the second Tuesday in March and April next, from three to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN BILLINGS,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
AARON DICKINSON,
} Commissioners.

January 27, 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Wendell in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are Taxed in the following manner, viz.*

	S. Tax.	T. & County.	Minister
	£ d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
John Almy.	0 7 3	2 9 1	2 6 0
T. Fairweather, Esq.	1 0 2	4 8 1	4 2 0
John Caswell	0 8 3	3 3 2	2 11 0

UNLESS said taxes are paid by the 9th of March next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Ensign JOHN PRENTICE, *Innholder in said Wendell, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.*

RICHARD MOORE, Com. & Col. for 1790.

Wendell, Jan. 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Heirs of* John Farnum, *Esq. deceased, non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in New-Salem, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1790, as follows, viz.*

Parish Tax. three shillings.

Unless said tax is paid on or before the first Monday of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at one o'clock, in the afternoon at the dwelling house of SAMUEL KENDALL *jun. Innholder, in said New-Salem, as will be sufficient to settle the aforesaid tax, together with intervening charges.*

JOHN TRASK, *2d. Collector.*

New-Salem, January 19, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land lying in the Town of Wendel, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz:

	Acres.	Value.	State tax.	Town tax
			L. L £ d. q.	L £ d. q.
T. Fairweather, Esq.	200.	100.	0 2 2 1	1 18 2
Mr. Turner,	100.	60.		0 2 10
Thomas Dwight	60.	24.	0 0 6 1	0 4 6 2

UNLESS said taxes are paid by the 9th of March next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue at the House of Ensign JOHN PRENTICE, Innholder, in said Wendell, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to the discharge the same with intervening charges.

DAVID WHITACKER, Col. and Com. for 1788.

Wendell, February 1791.

STRAYED *from the subscriber last Spring; a two year old Heifer, red haired, star in her face, a cut on the near horn. Whoever will give information of said heifer shall be handsomely rewarded, by*

ROGER CLAP.

Southampton, Jan. 10, 1791.

From a late IRISH PAPER.

INSTRUCTIONS to a PORTER.

By the late Mr. BERDINGFIELD, *of* New-Castle.

YOU, to whose care I've now consign'd,
My house's enterance, caution use,
While you discharge your trust, and mind
Whom you admit, and whom refuse.

Let no fierce passions enter here,
Passions the raging breast that storms,
Nor scornful *Pride*, nor servile *Fear*,
Nor *Hate* nor *Envy*'s pallid form.

Should *Avarice* call—you'll let her know
Of heap'd up riches I've no store,
And that she has no right to go
Where *Plenty* has not been before.

Let on a visit hither bent
High-plum'd *Ambition* stalks about;
But should he enter, sweet *Content*
Will give me warning—shut him out.

Perhaps the *Muse* may pass this way
And tho' full oft I've bent the knee,
And long invok'd her magic sway,
Smit with the love of harmony;

Abuse tho' he might please—yet still
I know she'll with *Ambition* come;
With lust of fame my heart she'll fill,
She'll break my rest—I'm not at home.

There is a rascal old and hideous,
Who oft (and sometimes not in vain)
Close at my gate has watch'd assiduous;
In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is *Care*—if he should call,
Quick out of doors with vigour throw him,
And tell the miscreant once for all
I know him not, I ne'er will know him.

Perhaps then *Bacchus*, foe to *Care*,
May think *he'll* sure my favour win,
His promises of joy are fair,
But false—you must not let him in.

But welcome that Sweet Power, on whom
The young *Desires* attendant move;
Still flush'd with Beauty's vernal bloom,
Parent of Bliss, the *Queen of Love*.

O! you will know her, she has stole
The lustre of my *Delia*'s eye;
Admit her, hail her—for my soul
Breathes double life when she is nigh.

If then stern *Wisdom* at my gate
Should knock with all her formal train,
Tell her I'm busy,—she may wait,
Or, if she chooses—call again.

ANECDOTES.

IN the war carried on by Lewis XII. of France against the Venetians, the town of Bresca being taken by storm, and abandoned to the soldiers, suffered for seven days all the distresses of cruelty and avarice. No house escaped but that where Chevalier BAYARD was lodged. At his entrance, the mistress, a woman of figure, fell at his feet, and deeply sobbing, "Oh! my Lord, save my life, save the honor of my daughters." "Take courage, Madam," said the Chevalier, "your life and their honor shall be secure while I have life." The two young ladies, brought from their hiding place, were presented to him; and the family, thus re-united, bestowed their whole attention on their deliverer. A dangerous wound he had received gave them opportunity to express their zeal: They employed a notable Surgeon; they attended him by turns day and night; and when he could bear to be amused, they entertained him with concerts of musick. Upon the day fixed for his departure, the mother said to him, "To your goodness, my Lord, we owe our life, and to you all that we have belong by right of war, but we hope, from your signal benevolence, that this slight tribute will content you;" placing upon the table an iron coffer full of Money. "What is the sum?" said the Chevalier. "My Lord," answered she, trembling, "No more but 2500 ducates, all that we have;—but if more be necessary, we will try our friends."—"Madam," said he, "I never shall forget your kindness, more precious in my eyes than an hundred thousand ducats. Take back your money and depend always on me."—"My good Lord, you kill me to refuse this small sum; take it only as a mark of your friendship to my family."—"Well" said he, "since it will oblige you, I take the money; but give me the satisfaction of bidding adieu, to your amiable daughters." They came to him with looks of regard and affection. "Ladies," said he, "the impression you have made on my heart will never wear out. What return to make I know not; for men of my profession are seldom opulent: But here are two thousand five hundred ducats, of which the generosity of your mother has given me the disposal. Accept them as a marriage present; and may your happiness in marriage, equal your merit." "Flower of Chivalry" cried the mother, "may the God who suffered death for us, reward you here, and hereafter." Can peace afford so sweet a scene?

THE following incident is still more interesting:—It is of a late date; it happened among our countrymen, and will for these reasons, make the deeper impression. The scene of action was in Admiral *Watson*'s ship, at the siege of Chandernagure, where Capt. *Speke*, and his son, a youth of sixteen, were both of them wounded by the same shot. The history is related by Mr. *Ives*, surgeon of the ship; which follows in his own words, only a little abridged. The Captain, whose leg was hanging by the skin, said to the Admiral, "Indeed, Sir, this was a cruel shot, to knock down both father and son." Mr. *Watson*'s heart was too full for a reply; the only ordered both to be carried down to the surgeon. The Captain, who was first brought down, told me how dangerously his Billy had been wounded. Presently after the brave youth himself appeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears, not for himself but for his father. Upon my asserance that his father's wound was not dangerous, he became calm; but refused to be touched, until his father's wound should be first dressed. Then pointing to a fellow-sufferer, "Pray, Sir, dress also that poor man, who is groaning so sadly beside." I told him, that the man had already been taken care of, and begged, that I now might have liberty to examine his wound. He submitted; and calmly said, "Sir, if cannot amputate above the joint," [replied,] "My dear, I must." He clasped his hands together; and, lifting his eyes towards heaven, he offered up the following short but earnest petition:" Good God! do thou enable me to behave in my present circumstances worthy of my father," He then told me he was all submission. I performed the operation above the joint of the knee; and during the whole time the intrepid youth never spoke a word, nor uttered a groan that could be heared at the distance of a yard. It is easier to imagine than to express, the feelings of the father at this time; but whatever he felt, tears were the only expression. Both of them were carried to Calcutta: The father was lodged in the house of his brother-in law; and the son was placed with me in the hospital. For the first week I gave comfort to both, carrying good tidings to them of one another. But alas! all the good symtoms that had attended the young man began to disapper. The Captain perceived all in my countenance; and so unwilling was he to add to my distress, as seldom to speak about his son. One time he said, "How long my friend, do you think my Billy may remain in a state of uncertainty?" I replied, that if he survived the fifteenth day after the operation, there would be strong hopes of his recovery. On the thirteenth he died: and on the fifteenth, the Captain, looking me steadfastly in the face, "Well, Ives, how fares it with my boy?" Discovering the truth from my silence, he cried bitterly, squeezed my hand, and begged me to leave him for one half hour. When I returned, he appeared, as he ever after did perfectly calm and serene. The excellent youth had been delirious the evening before his death; and at two o'clock in the morning, he sent me a note written with a pencil, of which the following is a copy; "Mr. Ives will "consider the disorder a son must be in when he is dying, and is yet in doubt about his father.—If Mr. Ives "is not too busy to honor this note, which nothing but "the greatest uneasiness could draw from me—The boy "waits an answer." I immediately repaired to him; and he had still sense enough to know me. He then said, "And is he dead?"—"Who my dear?"—My father, sir."—"No my "love; nor is he in any danger, he is almost well."—"thank God: I am now satisfied and am ready to die." He had a locked jaw, and was in great pain, but I understood every word he uttered. He begged my pardon for having disturbed me so early an hour; and before the day was ended, he surrendered a life that deserved to be immortal.—So far my author: And I only add, Does peace afford any scene that can compare with this in moving our sympathetic feelings?

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.

Ezekiel Williams, jun.

Has just received from Europe, a quantity of

GLASS WARE,

Consisting of—quart, pint, and half pint Decanters—quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers—Mustard Pots—elegant border'd Wine Glasses—common, do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—Cream Cups—Proof Phials—pint and half pint pocket Bottles, &c. &c.—Which he will sell to retailers at the same prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Also—an assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791.

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.

Printing-Office, Sign of the Bible, Nov. 1790.

PROPOSAL,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

CHRIST'S Warning to the Churches,

TO BEWARE OF

WOLVES in SHEEPS CLOATHING,

AND THE

Marks by which they are known.

ILLUSTRATED IN

TWO DISCOURSES,

By JOSEPH LATHROP, A. M. Pastor of a Church in West-Springfield.

TO this Edition will be subjoined, by the same Author, an APPENDIX, in which is discussed this question—*Whether the succession of ministerial ordinations has been continued without interruption from the apostolic age?*

The general approbation which these Discourses received among the people to whom they were delivered; the desire which many have expressed for their republication, and the concurring advice and solicitations of a number of gentlemen in the ministry who have perused them, are among the motives which have induced the Author to offer them to the world, with the above addition.

☞ The first edition of this work met with a rapid sale.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain about 54 octavo pages—shall be printed on good demy paper, and a handsome type.

II. Price to subscribers will be Ten Pence.

III. Those who subscribe for six copies, shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. As soon as 300 subscribers appear, the work will be put to the press, & finished as expeditiously as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer hereof.

WANTED,

A Sad Apprentice to the Taylors business, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old.

CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of *Archelaus Anderson*, late of Chester, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

STEPHEN LYMAN, Admr's.

Chester, Jan. 21, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a red Heifer, with some white about her, no artificial mark, supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN HORSLEY.

Greenfield, Dec. 22, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 10th of Sept. last, two yearling Steers and one yearling Heifer,—one Steer is red, with broad horns, and some white on his belly and tail—the other is a light brindle, low'd back with a white face, belly and tail—the Heifer is brindle with a white face, and some white on her belly—they have no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give notice so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN HALE.

Bernardston, Jan. 4, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westhampton, 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.

STRAYED from the stable of Elias Lyman, about the 15th of December last, a forrel COLT, three years old, natural tremer, branded on the hip A. W. *the latter supposed to be nearly grown out. Whoever will secure said Colt, or give information where he may be had, to Mr. Elias Lyman, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.*

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A NUMBER of lots of land, belonging to the estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esq. late of Northampton, deceased, lying in the towns of Northampton, and Westhampton.

Jan. 25, 1791.

LOST,

ON Saturday evening, the 21st ult. between Northampton & Williamsburgh, in the road, 12 or 14 dollars in Cash. Whoever has found said money, or any part thereof, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 2. 1791.

Just published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

MR. Whitman's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LEONARD, at Alstead, in New-Hampshire.

VOL. V.] THE [NUMB. 15

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

[Continued from our last.]

WHEN but ten years of age, he was taken from school to assist his father in his business. The trade of a tallow chandler he strongly disliked, and felt the strongest desire for a sea life. This inclination he was not permitted to indulge. But, living near the water, he became very skillful in swimming and managing a boat. Amongst his comrades he had generally great influence, and sometimes led them into difficulties. One instance he used to relate as the first effort of a publick spirit. On the edge of a salt marsh, which bounded a mill-pond, the boys usually stood to fish. This place, by their continual trampling, became a perfect quagmire. Franklin proposed to build a wharf, and pointed out a heap of stones which had been collected for building a new house, as proper materials for the purpose. In the evening, he and a number of his companions removed all the stone, and under his direction constructed a considerable of a wharf. The workmen, missing the stones in the morning, were lead to inquire who had removed them. When the perpetrators of the action were discovered, complaints were made to their parents, and some of them were punished. Franklin endeavoured to justify himself, by pleading the utility of the work. But his father convinced him, that nothing could be useful, which was not consistent with honesty.

His dislike to the business of a tallow chandler still continuing, his father, apprehensive lest he should run away and go to sea, endeavoured to fix his inclinations on land, by taking him to the shops of different workmen. Hence he acquired a fondness of seeing good workmen employed at their business, and was enabled to perform many little things, when a workmen could not readily be procured, and to construct machines for his experiment. This is a kind of knowledge, which would be useful to every person through life; and it might easily be acquired, by accustoming children frequently to visit different workshops, and permitting them occasionally to use the tools.

The trade of a cutler was at length fixed upon for Franklin. But some disagreement about a fee, determined his father to relinquish this intention.

He early contracted a fondness for reading, in which he had not at first much opportunity of indulging. His father's library was small, consisting principally of books of polemical divinity. A book of De Foe's, intitled an Essay on Projects, might perhaps, have had some influence in giving him that projecting disposition, for which he was remarkable through life. All the money he could procure was laid out in books. His first collection was of John Bunyan's works, of which he ever afterwards spoke with approbation. The father, observing his inclination for reading, resolved to make him a printer. To this Franklin, after some hesitation, consented, and was bound an apprentice to his brother James, at the age of twelve years. He soon made great proficiency in the business. He was now enabled to indulge his inclination for reading; by borrowing now and then a book from the apprentices of booksellers, with whom he formed an acquaintance, and by having access to the library of Mr. Matthew Adams, an ingenious tradesman, who had made a good collection of books. Franklin now took a fancy to poetry, and wrote several pieces. His brother thought this talent might be rendered advantageous, and perfuaded him to write two ballads, the subjects of which he proposed. One was called the *Light House tragedy*. It was founded on a melancholy accident, which had recently taken place, the drowning of Captain Worthilake and his two daughters. The other was a sailor song on the capture of *Teach* or *Blackbeard*, the noted pirate. It would undoubtedly afford much satisfaction to see these first productions of so celebrated a man. They probably contained no presages of his future greatness. Dr. Franklin used to say, that they were wretched stuff, in the style of Grubstreet ballads. However this may be, they were read with great avidity, particularly the former, and much applauded. This raised the vanity of our young author, and he probably would have gone on in the service of the muses, had not his father, by criticising his performances, and shewing him the unprofitableness of poetry, turned his attention from it. The lovers of poetry may perhaps regret, that an inclination for this species of writing had not been encouraged. Whenever we observe what his perseverance enabled him to attain in other studies, it can scarcely be doubted, that he would have risen to equal eminence in poetry, as he has done in philosophy. If so, a great poet has been lost to America and the world. But when we reflect upon the superior services, which his future studies enabled him to render to mankind, we ought to congratulate ourselves and our fellow men, that the circumstances of his father rescued him from the dreadful fate of being unprofitable pursuit of poetry.

John Collins was one of Franklin's most intimate acquaintance. This was a boy who was very fond of reading. With him Franklin often disputed on various subjects. Like most young disputants, they were very tenacious and very desirous of confuting each other. One subject was started, which produced a long discussion than usual. It was respecting the propriety of educating the female sex, and their equality for acquiring knowledge. Collins endeavoured to shew, that it was rather calculated to confound, than to convince, an adversary, and that a victory obtained by it, denoted ingenious sophistry rather than strength of argument. He, however, retained through life a habit of expressing his sentiments in a cautious dissident manner. This manner of conversing is admirably calculated both to communicate and to receive knowledge. A modest man will always be listened to, with more attention, than a positive dogmatical fellow, who pronounces his ipse dixit in the tone of an oracle. We shrink from such characters, and the disgust excited by their positive manner, prevents us from attending to the truth or propriety of their observation. Every person will be desirous to give all the information, in his power to a modest man, who is willing to seek and receive it, whilst a positive man either will take no pains to collect information, or when it is offered to him, he will not accept of it.

(To be continued.)

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Continued from our last.)

FRIDAY, January 25.

AFTERNOON.

SEVERAL petitions were read and disposed of.

Mr. secretary Avery delivered a message, from his Excellency the Governour, containing the request of the British Consul for this State, that a reversation of a judgement of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of Hooper and Pagen, relative to a maritime transaction, should be ordered.

On motion of Mr. Breck, the doors were opened and the vacant seats assigned for the accommodation of the citizens.

The order of the day

Being called for, Judge Sewall rose, and said he was now ready to hear, and he hoped, fully to answer those gentlemen who objected to his taking his seat, as one of the Representatives of this Commonwealth. He wished therefore they might shew cause why he was not *rectus in curia*.

Mr. Gardiner rose and said, he was in hopes the learned gentleman would have first shewn cause, and proved his eligibility; but as he had declined it, he should so far enter upon the subject, as to prove from the true spirit, and from a fair construction of the Constitution that Judge Sewall had no right to sit there. The Constitution, he said, prohibits the Judges of the Supreme Court from holding a seat in that House, and he asked, is it reconcileable with reason and common sense to say, that while it excludes the officers of its own government, it should freely admit the officers of any foreign government? By foreign, he said, he did not mean a stranger to our language, or an alien to our country—he meant only to describe a man who is the servant of some other government than the government of Massachusetts—who receiving his pay from, must naturally be under the influence of that sovereign power—that exerraneous jurisdiction, and could not freely comply with every part of a Representative's oath. Those who sit in that House, ought, he said, to be under no ties, or subject to any foreign influence whatever. To say, as the Constitution does not expressly declare, that the Federal Judges within this Commonwealth shall be excluded, that therefore they are eligible, if they have all the qualifications of a citizen, viz. property and inhabitancy, is endeavouring, he said, to prove too much, which was as bad as proving too little: For it proves that a Frenchman or a Spaniard, duly naturalized, and having the other qualifications, are eligible, and may hold seats although at the same time, they are under the pay, and are officers of a foreign power—of another Sovereign than the Sovereign power of this State:—For every argument that tends to prove, that an officer in the pay of the Federal Government may hold a seat here, proves also, that any foreign officer, in the pay of any foreign nation may. This he repeated, would be to tear up the Constitution by the very roots. The House, he said, was invested with an important trust—with no less than the full power and authority to judge of the lawful and qualifications of its members. The Constitution has appointed them the sole judges on the occasion; and he hoped they would fearlessly exercise their trust, so to shew, that they were the faithful servants of their mas-

ers—THE PEOPLE. For himself, Mr. Gardiner said, he should never betray that trust, in compliment to any man, or to any government whatever; and while the Hon. Gentlemen continues to hold an office of pretext under another government than Massachusetts; which was analogous to the office of a Supreme Judicial Judge of this Commonwealth, who is excluded a seat—he could not honestly give his voice for his admission to his seat; but must say, that he really thought, that here, he was not *reclus in carcere*.

Mr. Mason, jun. rose, and said, he entirely concurred with the Hon. Judge, that gentlemen ought to state to the House their reasons, for supposing him ineligible; and what particulars disqualified him from taking his seat.

He then observed, that he was far from having determined in his own breast, on the merits of the cause then before them; nor should he make up his mind on the subject, until he had heard and examined those arguments in support of, or in opposition to, the return from the town of York. But although he had not yet formed an opinion, he freely confessed his judgment rather prepossessed against the admission of the worthy gentleman.

He then reviewed the intentions of the Convention, who framed the Constitution of this Commonwealth. It was undoubtedly their view, he said to keep seperate and distinct the Judicial and Legislative bodies. The learned, wise, and truly respectable characters who composed that Convention, were well aware of the danger that would be introduced by permitting those branches to interfere with each other. We should not look at the particular exceptions but consider the intension of those articles of the Constitution, which from a fair and unconstrained construction, would certainly prevent the Judge from taking his seat. It was the principle, he said, they were to regard; and that principle he conceived would exclude all Judges of Supreme Courts from being admitted into the Legislature. Such was the language of the 30th section of the Declaration of Rights—such ought its operations to be.

He had often, he remarked, heard gentlemen speaking of the letter of the Constitution, affixing a meaning to that term, which he could not comprehend.—He supposed each letter to be spirit; that is, fervred to convey the spirit or true meaning of the word or clause in which it was found. He conceived that the letters of the Constitution sufficiently displayed that the design of it, as comprehended at its formation, was, that no supreme Judge could be a Legislator, no Legislator a Supreme Judge; and the different branches of the Government be kept distinct, independent and pure. If they admitted the Hon. Gentleman, would they not confound the plain meaning of the Constitution, under which they were then assembled? If he was permitted, they surely would trample on it.

Is it not, he asked, clearly and indisputably affirmed in the Constitution and Declaration of Rights, that no Executive or Judicial Officer should be admitted into the Legislature? In not the reason for the exclusion of such officers, declared to be, that we may have "a Government of Laws, and not of Men?

The Constitution particularly specifies, that, "no judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, shall be eligible to a seat in either Legislative body." But if they attend only to what gentlemen understood by the letter of the constitution, any future House of Representatives might by once altering their titles and applications, open a door for the admission of those officers, who are certainly, while they bear those titles, proscribed.

The worthy Gentleman, Judge SEWALL, that is, his office, is similar to that of a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court; —and if a judge of a District court? Has not that gentleman in the office of a District judge, jurisdiction of the lives of his fellow citizens. He said, that his rewards and decrees were supreme; there was no appeal from them. In civil turns, this was also the case.

If they considered the Hon. Gentleman, as a Circuit Judge, he said, there was no appeal from his judgment, except conditionally, when the sum fued for was under four hundred and fifty or six hundred pounds;—and he was certain three fourths of the causes which came before that court, were for smaller sums than those he had mentioned. (Judge SEWALL here rejected Mr. MASON, with respect to the sum). Mr. MASON, notwithstanding declared Judge SEWALL to be, in fact a Judge of a Supreme Judicial Court. He said, he did not mean to enter into the discussion of either the expediency or danger of his admission to his seat. He conceived, that on Constitutional principles he could not take it—the consideration, therefore, of its expediency or danger need not be discussed. If the learned Judge was admitted, he said, any officer of the United States must be—and the house might soon be filled with Federal Senators, Representatives, Custom-house officers, &c. He concluded by averring it to be his opinion, that if the gentleman returned for York, was not excluded, then there were no one who was.

Judge SEWALL then rose, and after a short exordium on the situation in which he then was, and assuring the house, that he should as much as possible divest himself of personal feelings on the subject; said, that the Constitution of this Commonwealth formed in 1780, he took to be the soul power by which that house sit, and exercised its functions. This Constitution, he said, clearly and explicity pointed out the rights of the electors and the elected. That house had no power to add to, or diminish therefrom.—It is the basis of all its authority; and every member is under oath to preserve and keep it inviolate. Any person possessing the qualifications pointed out in that Constitution, had an indubitable right to a seat in that House. It is true, the House has a right to judge of those qualifications; but they must not judge arbitrarily, but according to the rules defined in the Constitution. If a person is returned a member to that House, unless he is by the Constitution expressly disqualified, he has a right to his seat;—and the House in judging on his case, is not to judge by prejudice, caprice or opinion, but by a fixed rule. The question now before the House, he said was, "whether by the Constitution he was, in virtue of the office he held under the United States, disqualified to take a seat." There should be no objection, he observed to his property or personal qualifications;—and notwithstanding the suggestions about aliens he was a citizen of this Commonwealth.

His constituents, he said, had attentively read the Constitution, and made it the basis of their choice.—They could not discover that the office he held incapacitated him in the least degree, from being their Representative. He too had attentively perused the Constitution and could not find that he was included in any of the several disqualifications pointed out in it. It was a general rule, he said, in the construction of law, where there are express disqualifications designated, that every one who is not therein contained is qualified;—and this rule, he said, was a position as true as any truth whatever. He widely differed from the gentleman last speaking, respecting the nature of the office he held. He considered himself not as an Inferior Judge of an Inferior Court;—like the Gentleman who sat next to him:—(Judge Fuller,) for that Court could not be said to be superior, from the judgement of which there can lye, in some cases *one*, and in others *two* appeals.

Before the Constitution of this state was formed in 1780, there were, he said, Inferior Judges, and yet that Constitution has not disqualified them. There were also, before that period, three maritime Judges, and they were not disqualified. He considered himself as standing in their shoes;—and, notwithstanding all which had been then said on the subject of ineligibility of judicial officers, one of those Judges during the time he held his office, had been repeatedly chosen into that House, the Senate and the Council. A rule which proves too much, proves nothing. If all judicial officers are to be excluded; then a Judge of the Common Pleas, or a Justice of the Peace, is ineligible to a seat;—for it is true that in some cases they can give judgement from which there is no appeal. Gentlemen, he said, had raised a distinction between the office he held, and that of a Judge of the Common Pleas, from the quantum of the sums which desine their jurisdiction. But the principle, he said, could not be affected by the quantum, be it more or less. There could be the same appeal from his judgement as from that of a common justice of the Peace; excepting a few Maritime and Common Law cases. Gentlemen had professed a great deal of regard for the Constitution. On that Constitution, he said, he stood;—he had assisted in its formation;—he had administered under it. He knew that Constitution,—he highly respected it;—and he hoped, he always should endeavour to maintain it. He should take an oath to support that Constitution as every member had done. He too, as well as they, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Judge SEWALL again adverting to what Mr. GARDINER had said, respecting aliens, that Gentleman rose to explain; which he did by repeating his definition of the terms alien and foreigner, (for which see his first speech). The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded. He said, he was not an alien, but a citizen;—and as much citizen as any Gentleman within those walls.—That his office did not exempt him from any duties of a citizen;—that his person and property were subject to the laws;—and that if he committed any breach of those laws he was liable to be tried by them.

The House he said then sat in their judicial capacity; —they would judge on his qualifications;—but they would judge by the Constitution; for, as he had before observed, they could not add to, or deminish therefrom, by any forced meaning or constructions whatsoever.

A subject, said to be similar, and agitated in a former House had been mentioned;—but the decision on that question, could not be brought into precedent at that time. This cause rests on its own bottom, and the House, he said, would judge whether he was eligible or not; whether the town of York, was to be deprived of its privileges, and be excluded from a seat.

He concluded by saying, he then claimed on behalf of his constituents and himself, permission to take his seat in that House.

Dr. JARVIS rose, and observed, nearly as follows:—Mr. SPEAKER—It is not but with reluctance that I have rose on the present question, not only from my particular respect for the Gentleman, but from a doubt of my own ability to oppose his ideas on a subject, which, from every motive, public as well as personal, he must have so fully considered. But as we have been so pointedly reminded of the sacred ties, by which we are bound to decide on this question, I feel myself constrained, from the force of this obligation, thus early to submit my sentiments, in direct opposition to those which have been just offered by the gentleman.

The understanding of man, Sir, has not yet devised a constitution of civil government, so perfect as to preclude the indispensible necessity of a certain discretionary power being lodged with the legislature, for those exigencies, which cannot be contemplated in the moment of its establishment. Multiply checks as we will, and accumulate all the precautions we can possibly imagine, still much must be left to the judgement and integrity of the ruling power. This, Sir, in almost every other instance, is an implied condition of the social compact: But in our own constitution, the salutary provision is expressed in the body of the instrument.

By referring, Sir, to the fourth article of the first chapter, we shall there find that the General Assembly of this State, has "full power and authority to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statute, ordinances and institutions, with penalties or without," under no other restriction but their not being directly repugnant or contrary to this constitution." Will it be even pretended from the general qualification, as to residence and property, which the constitution has prescribed, as the necessary conditions of eligibility, (of which the gentleman is no doubt possessed in common with any other Member)—that he or any other person, possessing them, is necessarily entitled to a seat in this House? This cannot be pretended; for it is well known that there are certain specific disabilities expressed in the constitution, as exceptions to the force of this general provision.—Or, will it be said, that a Judge, appointed by the authority, or even the consent of this Commonwealth to sit in judment upon the property, person, and even lives of the citizens of this State, is not an exception to this rule?

It is very clear to me, Sir, that there are not only certain expressed, but implied exceptions, upon which this House has a right to decide: For I fully acquiesce in the opinion, which even the learned Judge, has conceded, of our being in this instance, in our judicial capacity, and acting by the sovereign authority, with which we are invested by the constitution; as no appeal can lie from our determination respecting the eligibility of our own members, except to the people.—How then can we be cautioned upon the impropriety of creating new disqualifications, in the present manner of giving our sentiments, when in fact we are only forming an opinion of those which exist? But we are reminded of our obligation to conform to the rule that is prescribed, and not to judge arbitrarily, but agreeable to actual disqualifications "pointed out" in the constitution. But what is this rule—or in what manner can we judge of the constitution, but by the spirit or meaning of it? Will it be said, that we must judge merely by the letter? This the gentleman has said. But let me ask that gentleman, or any person, if the letter only must decide, what our opinions would be, if the stile of the officer particularly excluded, could be changed by an act of a venal or corrupt legislature? Or whether such an officer would have a right to a seat, if he was duly returned as a member of this House? Can it be proscribed, and not the office itself? Why will gentlemen, then, insist so much on the letter of the constitution?—

Would a person be less a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, if the office was distinguished by a new appellation? Or how shall we form a just conception of the nature of an office, but by considering the powers with which it is invested? Or is the gentleman less a judge upon our property, lives or persons, because his authority is derived from another source? Shall the person sitting here to day, retire from the scene of legislative deliberation, exposed to the feelings and prepossessions, and biassed, I will not say contaminated by the passions, but too frequently incident to every popular assembly, and from which we cannot perhaps be perfectly disranged, to ascend the tribunal of impartial justice, where the character officiating should deserve our highest veneration and our most unbounded confidence.—Was this the design of our constitution. The article of the Bill of Rights just now read by the gentleman of the seat with me, has carried irresistable conviction to my own mind, and I doubt not, will have the same effect, upon those who have heard it—that an officer filling a judicial department within this Commonwealth, has no right to a place in its legislature.

The comparison attempted to be made between the office of the federal Judge of a district, and of the district of Maine in particular, from the additional powers attached to that office, with the office of Justice of the Common Pleas in this State, is certainly unsupported. Those who are better acquainted with the striking dissimilitude of the two offices will be best able to explain it.—But there is one circumstance in my own idea of very particular consequence—the pay and support of a Judge of the Common Pleas, is a daily stipend, while the annual and stated income of the federal Judge, which cannot even be deminished, must prove the superior nature of his appointment.

The entire and perfect seperation of the executive, the legislative, and judicial departments, is the avowed principle of our own constitution.—The confusion of them would operate the inevitable ruin of the best constituted government which the world has beheld—it becomes therefore not only our business, but our duty, as we regard its preservation, to prevent this distructive association of powers so directly incompatible, in the same person.

The silence of the constitution as to this particular office which the gentleman sustains, has been mentioned as an argument in favour of his pretensions.—But the gentleman will recollect, that the very government, from which he has derived his authority, has decided against him. On the very important question respecting the necessity of a power of removal from office, being vested in the President of the Union, it is very certain that the constitution is silent.—Will the gentleman say that this decision is wrong?—Or will he suppose that under our own constitution, with the provision for deficiences which I have quoted before, that we ought to be tied down to the strict letter, while the gentlemen who administer the federal government should have the utmost indulgence?

If the gentleman is admitted, where are we to stop? Will not every officer under the federal government have an equal right to a seat in the legislature? Or what opinion shall we have of its independence, if the doors are thrown open to receive all the various officers of the customs, and excise, of the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Alas! the sovereignty of this state, in that case, would indeed be but a name, in which forms only were retained, while the spirit which had kept it in vigour, would be wholly fled.

What should we think of the President of the Union, (and he too is a citizen constitutionally qualified according to the gentleman's definition) claiming and holding a seat in a State legislature? This truly great man no less distinguished by his office, than illustrious for his private and military virtues, would not indeed even make the experiment.—But were the event possible, I have no doubt from the idea I have long entertained, of the spirit and wisdom of the State which can baulk of his naivity, that a remedy would be found for so peculiar and unexpected event.

There is a circumstance in the federal constitution which will at once demonstrate the impropriety of depending wholly on the letter, for the rule of our proceeding.—It does not appear by any provision to the contrary, but that the same person may hold a seat in the Federal Senate, and House of Representatives, at the same time.—But in such an event, would either body submit to such a strange invasion of its implied, but fundamental rights?—No Sir, the attempt would be repelled with indignation, as subversive of those essential principles upon which the constitution is established.

We are told, Sir, that we must not violate the privilege of the gentleman's constituents.—But this is mistating the question, we do not strip them of a privilege, but, by confirming our own rights, we add to theirs.—We do not hinder their sending a proper Representative.—We only prevent a person, under what we deem a constitutional disability, from holding a seat here.

In the course of the last year, a similar question was agitated here; and in the Honourable Senate.—Our decisions were directly opposite, and while two of our members thought proper to abdicate their seats in this House, the gentleman of that body was permitted to officiate as a member during the whole session.—An appeal was thus indirectly made to our constituents, and among the three, in all other respects perfectly unexceptionable, there were but three votes for their respective re-election to the places they had formerly held.—Does this look as if the people had disapproved? No Sir, the people of Massachusetts do not thus express their resignments. The article in the constitution on which the gentleman has rested his pretensions, has been strangely misrepresented.—For it is no where declared, that every citizen who has been an inhabitant for one year next preceeding his election, and is possessed of the necessary qualification as to property, shall have a right to a seat if duly elected.—Such a form in the expression would give some countenance to the gentleman's conclusion. But this is by no means the case.—It is only said that the member elected, shall have these qualifications.—If we were to admit either aliens, or persons destitute of property to seats in this House, we might then justly incur the imputation of having acted repugnant to the constitution. But, how can we be charged with a breach of the constitution for preventing that person holding a seat here, who is in possession of an office incompatible with the regular discharge of his duty, as a Representative.

The learned Judge from the nature of his appointment, and the authority of the law, by which his conduct is regulated is not amenable to the rules of his House in common with other members.—As he must attend the Courts, within his district at their stated periods.—How then can he be subject to the call of this House agreeable to its orders? As high a respect as I have for the learned Judge, he has not the power of ubiquity, he cannot be here, and at the place of his judicial employment at the same time—He cannot in the same hour be a Judge and a Representative?

It is my own opinion Sir, that we have an undoubted right by the constitution to exclude every federal officer in the State from the legislature by a standing law, by virtue of the article which I have mentioned before describing the power of the legislature. But I have no doubt, of the gentleman in question being clearly within the exception, provided not only in the thirteenth article of the bill of rights, but even in the chapter of incompatibilities itself.

If then we are not only, not prevented, but fully authorised by the constitution to determine the gentleman's ineligibility, and if every motion arising from the inexpediency of it, concur to demonstrate the impropriety of his being permitted to retain his seat here, I cannot hesitate as to my own opinion, and must hope, that we shall never permit any man to sit as a legislator within this Commonwealth, to whom, the laws we are forming must be submitted for his final adjudication.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The King of Spain lately had a fall from his horse, the consequences of which are seriously apprehended.

Nov. 8.—Fresh tumults have broken out in the province of Languedoc in Brances. The people of Montauban indignant by the Priests, attacked by the populo of Tournieres regiments. They fired on the soldiers, but luckily without effect. Both the above regiments, and that of Royal Boulogne, were greatly molested by some of the inhabitants from the tops of their houses.

On Monday afternoon the remains of Savage Wagan, Esq. late Ensign in the 12th regiment, of foot, were interred with military honours in the Governor's in the Chapel yard at Portsmouth. He was a promising youth, not quite 20 years of age, and would have come to a possession of 1400l. a year when 21. He fell a victim by being put into dampsheets at an inn in Southampton.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The confusions in this capital seem growing apace! The two distinctions of soldiery—the Guards Soldees, and the Guards non Soldees, which mean those who are paid for serving, and those who are not paid, have differed on the subject of a commander.

"M. de la Fayette wishes to command the whole: Marshal de Biron has grown the favourite with those who act without pay.

"The long maintained rivalship of the Duke of Orleans, inclines him to favour Marshal de Biron, and to throw every weight in his favour.

"The commotions seem increasing in consequence of this;—where they will end we know not.

"Burke's Pamphlet has just made its appearance here. The Aristocratic party are devouring it."

Dover.—The last news from Oran, on the coast of Barbary, are dated the 1st of November. It appears that 60 shocks of an earth quake have been felt in this town.

The Moors, who are under the dominions of the Bey of Mascara, took advantage of the calamities of the inhabitants, and attacked them with 4000 men, but they were repulsed by 1200 men under the command of Count de la Union, four different times.

The slaughter among the Moors was prodigious!

Immediately after the convention has been taken into consideration, the following important objects will be submitted to parliament by the Minister, the forming of two distinct governments for Canada and Brunswick, in Northamerica; the appointment of an ambassadour to the United States of America, and a revision of the laws of Gurnsey and Jersey.

A private letter from the Eastindies, just received, mentions, that a war has begun between our troops and the Tippoo Sultan; who now styles himself Shah Allum, or king of the world.

Lately died near Stratford upon Avon, one Samuel Davis, a famous cribbage player. He selected four of the best players from the circuit of his friends, as pall bearers, to whom he left a beautiful ivory cribbage board, to be played for on their return from the grave.

The following decision recently took place in London Court of Chancery.

On the 18th of June, 1761, the honourable Mr. Boyle left by will the sum of 54000. to be laid out in lands in Yorkshire, out of the rents of which the sum of 90l. was to be paid annually to the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, to be applied for the purpose of propagating the christian religion among the Indians in the back settlements in Northamerica; and likewise a farther sum of 45l. to be paid to the same college, for the support of two missionaries to preach the gospel. The city of London were left trustees, and the management under the trust was, by the will committed to the care of the Bishop of London, and the earl of Burlington, for the time being. The latter being extinct, the whole management fell into the hands of the former.

The present Bishop instituted this suit, in which the city, and a great number of other persons were parties, for the singular and indeed novel purpose of knowing, whether (as the estates had originally devised the several sums for the use of British subjects, and the Americans having ceased to be in that situation, since their independence,) the annuity ought not to revert to this kingdom, or to some other of his majesty's colonies, to be applied to similar purposes. This being the first determination of that nature since the revolution, his lordship decided it with that superior dignity of sentiment that always attends his decrees. Two phrases are sufficient—"All charitable devises are to be held sacred—we cannot take up the ashes of the dead in search of latent intentions. The annuities and arrears ought be paid, and (upon two or three minutes further consideration) Messrs. Anderson and Gipps, the agents for the college in Virginia, and likewise the city of London must be paid the costs."—A determination so liberal and so just cannot fail of being distinguished.

CARLISLE, Jan. 19.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, about nine o'clock in the morning the house of Alexander M'Donald, a tenant on Mr. David Hoge's farm, in Eastpennsborough, was burned, and his wife and two of his children, and a girl, the only child of his brother in law, unhappily perished in the flames. This dreadful accident was occasioned by putting a quantity of flax to dry upon the flore. The flax taking fire M'Donald took it up in his arms to throw it out of the door, but as he carried it, the blaze caught the loft floor, which was loosely laid with dry boards and husks over the seams. M'Donald's brother in law was in the house with him and his wife, and her mother, an old infirm woman. They all ran out immediately except M'Donald's wife, who came to the door and then turned back into the house to bring out the children as was supposed; but the flames which raged most violently at the door prevented her return—she was heard for some time in the back part of the house, but the two men stupified, and like persons bereaved of their senses with the fright, could do nothing for her assistance. She finding all hope of relief in vain, threw herself over her children to screen them as long as possible, and continued in this situation until the fire reduced them to a coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

Wednesday at three o'clock, an express arrived at the War Office of the United States, in this city, from the Western country.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. Zeigler, dated Fort Harmar, January 8, to the Secretary of War, contains the substance of the intelligence brought by the express.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you, that the settlement called Big Bottom, 40 miles up the Muskingum, from this post, was cut off by the Savages on the 2d instant. Eleven men and two children were killed; two men who quartered in a cabin, a small distance from the block house escaped; three men it is supposed are taken prisoners, as their bodies are not found."

PROVIDENCE, January 29.

The census for this town, having been completed, the number of inhabitants is found to be 6380—In 1782 the number was 4320 Increase, 2070.

Wednesday last the dead body of a new born male infant was discovered in a cellar at the north end of the town. The mother, a mallatto woman, was apprehended and committed to gaol.

BOSTON, February 1.

A tax on spiritous liquors is not only a just but a politick measure.—"While men are making merry, they unwittingly drink down the national debt, and will perhaps, with their liquor, swallow it all up in the course of a few years."

One million and an half Dollars, of the securities of the United States, has been funded in Pennsylvania.—In this state, the amount is supposed to be near Three Millions.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 16.

The schools in this town have again been visited by the persons appointed. The Visitors are much pleased with the attention of the Instructors, and the improvement of the Scholars. The act operates as a wise and benevolent legislature must with; as a stimulus to fidelity on the one hand, and to diligence on the other. We hope the importance of a compliance will be universally felt, and the benefit resulting from it as universally seen.

A Richmond paper of January 15, says, this morning about 5 o'clock a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, which lasted about two minutes; it shook the houses so severely, as to occasion many of the inhabitants to get up and see what damage it had done.

We hear that the census of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, including the district of Maine, amounts to four hundred and seventy thousand persons.

A Connecticut paper mentions, that a cow was lately killed at Lisbon, in that state, the weight of which was as follows, viz. Hide, 120lb.—tallow, 20l—the four quarters, 1196—total, 1596.

Ashbel Wells, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he has just received a large and general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will be sold on very reasonable terms,

WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,

for ready pay, or short and approved credit.—ALSO,

STONE WARE

of all kinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, Indigo—Combs—shaving Soap, &c. &c.

WANTED.—Tallow—Salts of Lye—Pot and pearl Ashes—Wheat, Rye, Corn, and a few barrels of large Pork, for which the highest price will be given.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1791.

RYE.

Part CASH paid for RYE, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Feb. 14, 1791.

THE Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, having allowed the creditors of the Estate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherst, in said County deceased, a further time of three Months, to bring in and prove their claims against said Estate.—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at Inent. GIDEON PARSONS', innholder in said Amherst, on the second Tuesday in March and April next, from three to seven o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN BILLINGS,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE, } Commissioners.
AARON DICKINSON,

January 27, 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Wendell, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed, in the following manner, viz.*

	S. Tax.	T. & County.	Minister
	£. d. q.	£. d. q.	£. d. q.
John Alny.	0 7 3	3 9 1	2 6 0
I. Fairweather, Esq.	1 0 2	4 8 1	4 2 0
John Coyscell	0 8 3	3 3 2	2 11 0

UNLESS said taxes are paid by the 4th of March next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Ensign JOHN PRENTICE, Innholder in said Wendell, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with interesting charges.

RICHARD MOORE, Coss. & Col. for 1790.

Wendell, Jan. 1791.

WHEREAS NAPHTALI, a Negro man has departed from my house, this is therefore to forbid all persons keeping him on my account.

PHINEHAS FIELD.

Northfield, Jan. 7, 1791.

*** Those persons who engaged to pay in wood for this paper, are requested to forward it while the sleighing continues.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

LINES on FEMALE GENIUS.

To PHILENIA ; *occasioned by reading her POEM, entitled, "Ouabi, or the Virtues of Nature."*

IN former days, as ancient poets feign,
A strange contention fill'd th' etherial plain,
What goddess, fairest in angelic eyes,
Should o'er her bright compeers in beauty rise,
In make and motion high above the rest,
Sov'reign of hearts and queen of love confess'd.
All wakeful Discord the event improv'd,
And the whole fex a gilded apple mov'd.
O'er the bless'd plain the friv'lous bauble roll'd,
"*To the first Fair,*" inscrib'd in gems and gold:
Who had the fairest face, fit object then,
For universal war of gods and men.
A higher theme has now all hearts inclin'd,
Not who's the fairest form, but brightest mind.
And hark, how loud the mental contest rings!
Appolo's hand has fett the tuneful strings,
PHILENIA's verse his living lyre divine
Admits, and calls upon the sacred nine
To name the fair pre-eminent in song,
To whose mild voice the dulcet notes belong,
To such enchantress he'll consign the lyre,
The bright credential of superior fire;
From whose strict chords the diapason clear,
Mellifluous deep, shall charm th' arrested ear.
Extratick airs, that hymn the morning ray,
The lark's full note, and linnet's lighter lay,
Shall climate PHILENIA's song in vain,
Her heav'nly harp sublime and seraph strain.
And hence shall bigot pride contest no more
The fex's equal claim to classic lore.
Mean is the man who never can beslow
A leaf of laurel to a female brow;
When sterling sense and tuneful diction join'd,
Are the twin-offspring of a female mind.

From Albion's cliffs what tides of music flow,
When heart struck SEWARD pours the plaint of woe,
When CARTER's modulated numbers roll,
And MOORE and AIKIN moralize the soul.

O woman, favourite of the smiling skies!
Be the just rights asserted by the wise!
To thy fair fame impartial, they shall find
Genius is not any sex confin'd;
Bound by no Salic Law, to nature true,
"Shall give to merit, what is merit's due."

A Lady of Boston.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

ACCORDING to promise I send you the petition, and assure you that the subscriptions goes on rapidly; 1000 having signed already.—The total number of 10,000 is deemed sufficient, although twice as many might easily be obtained. The proceeding has been scrupulously candid; not one having set down her name without a careful perusal of the contents. Much less have absent or fictitious persons been added to the list, or school-boys and other trumpery taken in.

Your friend, &c.

To the Hon. CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

The humble Address of ten thousand federal Maids.

With a blush of female modesty we present this respectful address, in hopes that our federal voice may in some degree soften the clamour of discontent that runs your ears. We are grieved to see, that a glorious empire cemented by the blood of gallant fellow-citizens, fathers and brothers, is yet in danger from licentious discord; and we make you a solem tender of all the aid that *faithful female hearts* can give. Phlegmatic pedants and flirting beaus may ridicule this language as the effusion of enthusiasm; we scorn the paltry beings who never felt the sublimity and ardor of *our country's sacred love.* We repeat again, command our utmost efforts for the public good. If the men will not suffer your excise to touch their *darling grog*, excess in which does every year destroy thousands, brings many hundred families to beggary, and breaks the hearts of many amiable wives—tax then freely our favourite tea, our caps, bonnets, cushions, bishops, every piece of ornamental dress. If still more is wanted, tax our very under-petticoats. If our young men will not learn how to defend their liberty and property, their hoary fire, the mother who bare and suckled them—then order us into the field. We shrink indeed from violence; some of us cannot without pain kill a chicken; But alas, the sword is yet in this civilized æra, the *ultima ratio.* This charming country may invite bold invaders; it may breed vipers in its bosom. This land of liberty must be defended against foreign and domestic foes. Some of us are of the society called *Friends*, and we all respect the civil virtues of this society; but we cannot believe that a man does please the righteous judge of mankind, and father of mercies, by suffering a savage *to scalp his child, or burn the wife of his bosom in slow fires.* We all know the value of national industry; but *gold must be defended by steel.* Independence must not be hazarded merely to make an apprentic work some additional days more in the year for his master. Learning is both useful and ornamental to nations: But do not our scholars know, that *Athene was not the Goddess of arms as well as arts?* Some of us will never marry a fellow who cannot protect his sweet-heart, although he could chaunt all the battles of Homer in Greek.

Your petitioners revere the rights of conscience. They know also that general regulations require modification; but every good citizen will cheerfully bear his portion of the public burden; if he cannot fight he will pay; if he drinks a great deal, he will not grudge the price of his enjoyment.

Finally, as those that sow have a right to reap, your petitioners request with due submission a few small privileges: as *an order of female heroism*, like that of the *Cincinnati*; the right of election to all public offices; and especially an *absolute command over new-paying and new-fighting husbands.*

TEN THOUSAND FEDERAL MAIDS.

THE old inhabitants of Switzerland were defeated by Julius Cæsar, 57 years before Christ, and the territory remained subject to the Romans, 'till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395; who were expelled by Clovis, King of France in 496, it underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032, it was given by the last king of Burgundy to Conrad 2nd, Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the Empire, till the year 1307, when a very singular revolt, delivered the Swiss Cantons, from the German yoke. Grisler, Governour of these provinces for the Emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illustrious Swiss patriot, under pain of death, to shoot at an Apple, placed on the head of one of his children. He had the dexterity; though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant perceiving that he had another arrow under his Cloke, asked him for what intent, to which he boldly replyed, to have shot you to the heart if I had had the misfortune to kill my son. The enraged governour ordered him to be hanged. But his fellow citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to Arms! Attacked and vanquished Grisler, who was shot dead by Tell, and the independency of the several States of that country now called the thirteen Cantons, under republican form of government, took place immediately, which was made perpetual by a league among themselves in the year 1315, and confirmed by a treaty with other powers of Europe 1649.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Jan 19, 1791.

PROPOSAL,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

CHRIST'S

Warning to the Churches,

TO BEWARE OF

WOLVES in SHEEPS CLOATHING,

AND THE

Marks by which they are known.

ILLUSTRATED IN

TWO DISCOURSES,

By JOSEPH LATHROP, A.M. Pastor of a Church in West-Springfield.

TO this Edition will be subjoined, by the same Author, an APPENDIX, in which is discussed this question—*Whether the succession of unofficiated ordinations has been continued without interruption from the apostolick age?*

The general approbation which these Discourses received among the people to whom they were delivered; the desire which many have expressed for their republication, and the concurring advice and solicitations of a number of gentlemen in the ministry who have perused them, are among the motives which have induced the Author to offer them to the world, with the above addition.

☞ The first edition of this work met with a rapid sale.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain about 540 octavo pages—shall be printed on good demy paper, and a handsome type.

II. Price to subscribers will be Ten Pence.

III. Those who subscribe for six copies, shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. As soon as 300 subscribers appear, the work will be put to the press, & finished as expeditiously as possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer hereof.

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.

WANTED,

A SAN Apprentice to the Taylors business, a likely Boy, about fourteen years old.

CEPHAS CLAPP.

Deerfield, January 15, 1791.

ALL persons that have demands on the estate of *Archelaus Anderson*, late of Chester, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

STEPHEN LYMAN, Admr's.

Chester, Jan. 21, 1791.

Ezekiel Williams, jun.

Has just received from Europe, a quantity of

GLASS WARE,

Consisting of—quart, pint, and half pint Decanters—quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers—Mustard Pots—elegant border'd Wine Glasses—common do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—Cream Cups—Proof Phials—pint and half pint pocket Bottles, &c. &c.——Which he will sell to retailers at the same prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Also—an assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1791.

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 the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a red Heifer, with some white on her, no artificial mark, supposed to be one year old last spring. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

BENJAMIN HORSLEY.

Greenfield, Dec. 22, 1790.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 20th of Sept. last, two yearling Steers and one yearling Heifer—one Steer is red, with broad horns, and some white on his belly and tail—the other is a light brindle, low'd back with a white face, belly and tail,—the Heifer is brindle with a white face, and some white on her belly—they have no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said creatures, and give notice so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN HALE.

Bernardston, Jan. 4, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of Westhampton, 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.

STRAYED from the stable of Elias Lyman, about the 15th of December last, a sorrel COLT, three years old, natured trotter, branded on the hip A. W. the letters supposed to be nearly grown out. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where he may be had, to Mr. Elias Lyman, or the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Jan. 18, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A NUMBER of lots of land, belonging to the estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esq. late of Northampton, deceased, lying in the towns of Northampton, and Westhampton.

Jan. 25, 1791.

LOST,

ON Saturday evening, the 21st ult. between Northampton & Williamburgh, in the road, 12 or 14 dollars in Cash. Whoever has found said money, or any part thereof, and will return it to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamburgh, Feb. 2, 1791.

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, Nutmegs, 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.

STRAYED from the subscriber last spring, a two year old Heifer, red lined, star in her face, a nob on the near horn. Whoever will give information of said heifer shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ROGER CLAP.

Southampton, Jan. 10, 1791.

Just published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof

MR. Whitman's SERMON, preached at the Ordination of Rev. LEVI LANGTON, at Alstead, in New-Hampshire.

Vol. V.] THE [No. 223

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TRIDAY. Jan. 28.

Dr. Eustis followed Dr. Jarvis. He said, he entertained a different sentiment, on the question under consideration, than the gentleman last speaking—he should give his reasons why he thus differed—he was the more diffident, however, of giving them, he being the only person who had advocated the Hon. Gentleman's eligibility, but the learned Judge himself. All the argument, of any weight, he had yet heard, was against the expediency of admitting the learned Judge to his seat: But he conceived, the argument of gentlemen ought to have been, to demonstrate its unconstitutionality—for of that alone were the House the judges. On the expediency of the measure, he did not doubt but there would be nearly an unanimous decision. When gentlemen argue that the Constitution in excluding the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, has also excluded gentlemen in the office the deputed member from York fills—they do not appear to recollect, that at the time the Constitution was framed, it contemplated offices similar in their nature to that of a Federal Judge, & did not disqualify the persons who filled them: Upon the principles of construction, adopted by some gentlemen, the spirit of the Constitution may be made to say any thing—and if they can now exclude any citizen who is not only by the constitution expressly disqualified and proscribed, they may by the same rule go on, and exclude this citizen, or that citizen; or any one they please. One gentleman, he observed, had asked if the spirit of the Constitution is not taken for our guide, may not a future Legislature be so corrupt, as to admit the Judges of the supreme Judicial Court, by only altering their titles, and giving them a different appellation? It was true, he said, that a future Legislature might act in that manner, but was it reasonable to suppose they would ever arrive at so corrupt a state? Was it fair to imagine the people would ever delegate such a Court? Conjectures and suppositions, he said, proved nothing—and this supposition appeared to him to be unnatural, improbable and absurd. Mr. Eustis, said, that on this question, but little need be added—it was clear to him, that the House had no right to exclude any returned member, but such as the Constitution had expressly disqualified—and as the Constitution had not, as he verily believed, disqualified, in any degree, the Hon. Judge, he was clear, that he had a right to his seat, and that he should give his vote for his admission.

Mr. Bowdoin said, he did not intend to rise; but rising he would give the reasons for the difference of opinion which subsisted between him and the gentlemen who had so largely discussed the question. Many gentlemen, he said, supposed there were interests in the Federal Government opposite to, and inconsistent with, the interests of the State Governments; he conceived they depended on, and subsisted by each other; and he called upon gentlemen to shew that their interests were dissimilar. He saw no cause for that jealousy of the federal government which had been shown.

The argument that the admission of Federal Officers, would introduce undue influence and corruption, he thought, was no argument at all. The reasons which had been brought to support it, were not conclusive. The Judges of the supreme Judicial Court, had been mentioned as similar to Judges of the Federal Courts; it would be a manifest impropriety in permitting the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court to hold seats in the Legislature, because they would judge on the laws enacted by that Legislature, and were amenable to it. But this was not the case of the Federal Officers.

He said, that multiplying the disqualifications of that House, he thought was in some measure a restriction of the rights of the people. There ought to be as few restrictions, as in the nature of things was possible. To restrict them, was to say they did not know how to exercise their privileges properly—that they made a wrong use of them.

He said, he had no fears of the danger that would arise from Federal Officers sitting in that House. In the present case, he had heard no sufficient reason for the exclusion of the learned Judge. The people of York had an unalienable right of deputing a member to that House, who was not expressly disqualified. He conceived if the Hon. Judge was excluded, they were restricted in the just exercise of that right;—for they were certainly at liberty to chuse whom they pleased, unless such person held any office which the Constitution had declared incompatible with a seat in that House. If that House determined that the learned Judge should not be permitted to take his seat, it was telling the electors of the town of York, that that House knew better who they ought to send, than they themselves. He thought such conduct a reflection to the people at large and he was therefore opposed to the proceedings. He concluded by saying, that he thought the Hon. Gentleman from York, had a constitutional right to be admitted to his seat.

Mr. Mason, jun. observed, that the present discussion had been confined in a great measure to the expediency of admitting the Honorable Gentleman from York.—If it was merely on the expediency—if it was only the opinion that House had formed, of the ill tendency of admitting Federal Officers: nay, if the Constitution did not clearly exclude them from a seat in the Legislature, then he would say refuse in curia. But reading the Bill of Rights, and the prohibitary clause in the Constitution, he thought would satisfy every gentleman in that House, that Judge Sewall's office was there proscribed. The 30th section of the Declaration of Rights, assert, that "in the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: The executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: The judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." And the Constitution says, after specifying numerous offices, "no person, holding such, shall at the same time hold a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives." He said, that if the office filled by the Hon. Gentleman, was not mentioned by the name or title which at present distinguishes it, it was because the office could not then be supposed ever to exist. It was ridiculous and absurd to say, that when the Constitution was made, and it is described therein, that the Judicial and Legislative department should not intermix, that the framers of that Constitution had not in their contemplation the exclusion of each and every office, which in its operation could, in any possible instances, tend, in the same manner as those offices which are particularly specified, to the subversion of that clause of the Constitution, and that declaration of the Bill of Rights, which he had just read to that Hon. House.

He said, the barrier which these articles had erected between the different branches of the government, were such as all wise Legislators had praised and recommended in all ages; that they were a defence against those dangers which would be produced by permitting partial and biassed Legislators acting in a judicial capacity.

Let us examine the principle. If the learned Judge is not expressly disqualified, are the Judges of the Federal Supreme Judicial Court? Certainly not.—For the Constitution could not at its formation, have contemplated such officers, and has not therefore, in words excluded them.—And if so, by the same principle, Judge Jay and Judge Cushing, or any other Judge of that Bench, by being qualified in all other respects, could not be excluded. This, he thought, would expose the fallacy of the defence.

The office the gentleman from York holds, continued Mr. Mason, has been styled that of an Inferior Judge and his authority declared to be similar to that of a Judge of the Common Pleas.—This, he said, he must deny.—Every one knew that the Court of Common Pleas was an interlocutory Court, a mere channel through which causes went to a higher tribunal. It was well known the jurisdiction of that Court, extended only to actions under *four pounds*;—and the judgement of it is never abided by, on actions of a larger sum. But the jurisdiction of that Court, of which the gentleman from York is Judge, extends to the lives, liberty and property of the citizens. It might be further remarked, he said, of the Court of Common Pleas, that it existed previous to the formation of the Constitution——and, that the people when they adopted that Constitution, did not think proper to exclude the Judges of that Court: They contemplated perhaps, their trivial jurisdiction—or they might have thought that if they too were excluded, the proscriptions would have been too numerous. Besides as they were officers of the same government, they were supposed to have the same interests.

It had also been said, that the Court of Common Pleas was a Supreme Court, in a certain degree.—This he did not deny. It was supreme to four pounds only, in civil cases, and in no other respect:—Whereas, the district Court of the District of Maine, was supreme to *six hundred pounds*:—It was supreme, also, on the lives and liberty of the subject. If therefore, there was a parity—in the two Courts, he confessed he could not discover it—in his mind there was a manifest difference. [Judge Sewall here enquired, whether the office he now held was not similar to that of the former maritime Judges, who had not been excluded seats?] Mr. Mason, in reply, extended only to a new Maritime cause, and that it was probable, the same reasons which induced the framers of the constitution to pass over *sub silentio*, the Judges of the Common Pleas, might have extended to them. But, whether so or not, he conceived that a Maritime Judge ought not to have been admitted into the Legislature—and he should have given his dissent thereto, had he been in a capacity to have done it. It was the spirit of the constitution, he said, they were to resort to. This spirit did most unquestionably exclude all Judicial Officers, in a situation similar to the Hon. gentleman from York. [Here Mr. Bowdoin requested Mr. M. to point out the particular section which excluded Judge Sewall.] Mr. Mason said, that the whole body of the constitution was express, that the Legislative and the Judical Departments of government, should be kept distinct, and should not interfere.

To demonstrate that a discretionary power must necessarily exist, and that under this constitution it was vested in the Legislature, Mr. Mason, stated, that by the constitution there were to be returned annually forty Senators, to compose one branch of the Legislature—but the constitution did not say of what sex those Senators should be;—so that on their mode of reasoning, the county of York might return an Old Woman for a Senator!—And again, although the constitution says he [the Senator] shall be possessed of a certain estate, yet it is silent respecting the woman; and the consequence might be, that an old woman not worth a farthing, would be deemed duly qualified—by the letter of the constitution. Would not the Hon. Senate, Mr. M. asked, exercise a discretionary power, and reject, the female Senator with disdain? He concluded by observing that he was of opinion, the learned Judge for whom however had the highest respect, ought not to be admitted to a seat, as he must, if he was, sit in judgment, in laws of his own enacting.

Mr. Holmes added a few words on the subject, when the question being called for,

Mr. Gardiner rose, and said, he wished to answer the gentleman from York, and the other members of that House, who had advocated his cause. He said, he should endeavour to treat the learned Judge, with all that respect, and decency, which his dignified station, and his many excellent good qualities, justly entitled him to. He expected, he said, to have heard much abler and more convincing argument, than had fallen from those gentlemen who had advocated the eligibility of the member returned from York. That gentleman, said, that the constitution is the sole power, by which every member had a right to fit in that House; and that, that constitution had defined the qualifications which entitled him to his seat. He agreed with Judge Sewall, that they were to resort to the constitution on that occasion; nor to the letter only, but they must also attend to its true meaning, spirit and intention. He was convinced by the observations of Mr. Mason, jun. that the Hon. Judge was excluded, not only from the spirit, but by the very words of the constitution. The office which Judge Sewall, holds is that of a Federal Judge of the District of Maine. The business of his office. Mr. Gardiner said among other things, was to interpret the law, as well of this Commonwealth as of the United States.—If the learned gentleman was permitted to take his seat, he would become one of the Legislature, and assist in making those very laws,—which hereafter in his judicial capacity, he will attempt to explain, and say what was the true meaning and intention of the Legislature in making those laws.—Would not this be alked, be in in direct violation of that part of the constitution which had been quoted by the gentleman on the Boston seat, which declares, that, "The judicial departments shall never exercise the legislative."—Nothing could be clearer, then, that permitting Judge Sewall to take the seat he then claimed, would be a direct violation of that article of the constitution; not to the spirit only, but also to the very letter, as expressed in the declaration of Rights. He said, if in the chapter of "Incompatibility of Offices," they were tied down to the very letter only, they might live to see foreigners, of various descriptions, of various nations, in the pay of their respective sovereigns, attempt to obtrude themselves into the Legislature: that, when naturalized, they might with the gentleman from York, assert, that they were citizens, possessed of the property and other requisites, to entitle them to a seat therein. [Judge Sewall then rose and said, he was no alien, as the gentleman from Pownalborough would insinuate—but a native of this country and a citizen of this Commonwealth.] Mr Gardiner proceeded, and declared, it was never in his mind to suppose the respectable gentleman was an alien; and he was surprized his meaning had been so often misapprehended considering how repeatedly, and he thought clearly, he had explained himself on the subject. He said, he meant to point out by the word foreigner, a man who held his office from, and was under the influence of some other government or jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The learn-

ed Judge, he said must know, that a plea to the jurisdiction of any Court is usually denominated a foreign plea. Such a plea, which is a plea in abatement, might well be filed in the Court where Judge Sewall presided, as in any other; and if he found that he had no proper cognizance of the cause of action, and that the same belonged to some other jurisdiction, he doubtless would allow that foreign plea, and dismiss the action from his Court. The gentleman had said, his office was not analagous to the office of a Judge of our Supreme Judicial Court; that his office is like the office of an inferior Judge, even like that of judge Fuller, who sat next to him. He said, that judge Fuller was one of the judges of the Common Pleas, of the Inferior Court, as it was called before the revolution; which Court has no jurisdiction whatever in capital cases, and very limited jurisdiction in even civil actions. But the federal judge of the district Court of Maine, he said, had a much greater and more extensive jurisdiction than the highest of the judges of the Commonwealth—even the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. The Hon. gentleman, he said, was a maritime judge, and a chancellor, as well as a judge, in all civil actions, which are properly cognizable in his Court; and he was a judge also in capital cases. So that, continued Mr. Gardiner, judge Sewall has in himself singly, more power than the whole bench of our Supreme Judicial Court, together, he said they ought to expound the constitution liberally, he thought, for the benefit of the people, and as a remedial law; and that judge Sewall, as well as the other judges knew that all remedial laws were to be expounded liberally, and not as a question *strictii juris*, of right law, as that gentleman and his advocates would construe that part of the constitution which excludes the judges of the Supreme Court from a seat in that House. It was one of the last things that would enter a republican mind like his, to entertain even the remotest wish or desire, to deprive any of his fellow citizens, much less so respectable a body as the town of York, of their privileges; for his part, he declared—that to preserve inviolate the privileges of all the citizens of this Commonwealth, was his most ardent wish. At the same time, however, he must say, that he thought the electors of the town of York, were mistaken and deceived when they fixed their choice upon the federal judge, and supposed, that after voluntarily disqualifying himself by accepting an office of profit under a foreign power, he was eligible to a seat in the Legislature of Massachusetts where every voice, every hand, every heart should be free from every undue bias—perfectly free from every entrinsick, every foreign influence.

Mr. Gadiner said, he could not better conclude the debate, than with the words he began with the last spring session when a motion was made to determine a question nearly similar to the present: That he heard a voice from Heaven, and that voice he knew to be the voice of truth;—that voice proclaimed to all the human race, that "*Nemen can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other.*"

Judge Sewall then asked the learned gentleman from Pownalborough, whether the rule was not true, that "*Exceptio probat regulam.*"

To which Mr. Gardiner replied, that he could quote Law-Maxims as well as the learned Judge, and if he chose it, could go on until the morrow morning: But for the present, he would content himself with a few only. After observing that Lord Coke had asserted that "the Common Law is the utmost perfection of reason," he said, that it was a maxim of this same "perfection of reason," that "*Communis error facit Jus*,"—the Common Law is founded in error; or, that common error makes Law. Again, the same "perfection of reason" declared, that "*Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*;" ignorance of the law excuses no man; and yet no man perfectly understood the whole of this "artificial perfection of reason," as Lord Coke also called the Common Law. Submit a case, said Mr. Gardiner, to two gentlemen of the Law; the one will say, it is this way—the other will insist upon the contrary, and say it is that way. Attend the Courts, and hear a nice point discussed—Was it always so clear that even the Judges could immediately decide? No—even they sometimes doubted; and took time to advise. Ask a Lawyer if the Common Law of England (which is also our Common Law) is not a Law of liberty? He will tell you it is a Law of perfect Liberty; and yet this very Law is "utmost perfection of reason" says "*Ubi Jus est ibi non datur incertum, ibi nulla Libertas*"—when the Law is vague or uncertain, there is no Liberty: And again, "*Misera est Servitus, ubi Jus est vagum aut incognitum*"—Miserable is the servitude of that people, whose Laws are vague or unknown. Certainly this Law, he said was not generally understood by the people—for no one can obtain it, if Lord Coke says true, "but by long study and observation;" and yet every man must—he is bound at all events, to understand it; and cannot be permitted to plead in excuse, his ignorance of this "artificial this utmost perfection of reason."

In his turn, Mr. Gardiner said, he begged leave to ask the Hon Gentleman one question, that had no Latin in it—that was plain English which every body might understand—"How could he, consistent with the Constitution and Bill of Rights of this Commonwealth, take his seat in that House?"

The Speaker, then put the question as follows:

"Whether the Hon David Sewall, Esq. returned as a Representative from the town of York, being a Judge of a District Court of the United States, has a right by the Constitution of this Commonwealth to a seat in this House?"

Which, on motion of Mr. Gardiner, was put by Yeas and Nay, as follows:

YEAS.

Jonathan Mason, senior, William Ruffis, James Bowdoin, Jusfin Ely, Samuel Henshaw.

NAYS.

Samuel Breck, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones Jonathan Mason, jun. Seth Sumner, Ebenezer Thayer jun. Charles Cushing, Thomas Lathrop, Joseph Guild Oliver Ellis, James Endicott, Moses Richardson, jun Lemuel Kollock, William Euller, Seth Bullard, Hezekiah Fisher, Caleb Low, John Manning, Nathaniel Emery, John Carnes, Peter Osgood, jun. Larkin Thorndike, Thomas Mighill, Joseph Page, Nathaniel Marsh, William Parson, James Bayley, John Davis, T. Perley, jun. Aaron Hill, Thomas Harris, Amos Bond, Abraham Fuller, Benjamin Upton, William Morse, Edward Farmer, Jonathan Maynard, Joseph Simonds, John Minot, William Rice, Isaac Smith, Isaac Jones, Joseph Heald, Daniel Adams, Parker Varnum, Epraim Robbins, William Brown, Joseph Curtis, Joseph Browning, Darius Munger, Ephriam Williams, Benjamin Bonney, David Hyde, Enos Nath, James Hamilton, Isaac Newton, John Goldsbery, James Thomas, James Sprout, Abraham Holmes Josiah Smith, Ebenezer Washurn, David Thatcher, Joseph Doane, Frederick Drowa, Christopher Mafon, Ebenezer Tyler, Abial Mitchell, Jeruthmael Bowers, Mark Adams, John Low, jun. Samuel Flagg, Ephraim Carter, jun. Benjamin Read, Daniel Forbes, Jeremiah Learned, Jonathan Woodbury, James Hathway, Joseph Chaddock, Benjamin Joslyn, Elijah Bingham, Isaac Harrington, John Fuller, Daniel Putman, Simeon Houghton, Josiah Walker, Martin Kinsly, John Child, Lovell Pulipher, Ruggles Spooner, Josiah Prufser, Josiah Godard, John Warren, John Black, Edward Raymond, John Patterson, Isaac Snow, John Gardiner, Samuel Harden, John Bearland, William Jones, Jedediah Prefcott, jun. Daniel Coney, Waterman Thomas, Daniel Taylor, Gideon Wheeler, Woodbridge Little, Ephraim Fitch, Ezekiel Herrick, John Picket, jun. David Vaughan.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

Sundry papers relative to the cause of Hooper vs. Pagen, which had been communicated by His Excellency the Governor, from the British Consul, came down from the Senate, and were committed to Messrs. Spooner, Lyman, Jones, Mason and Gardiner.

Several petitions, of a private nature, were read and committed.

The Secretary brought from his Excellency the Governor the following MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I HAVE directed the Secretary to lay before you, an address presented to me, by the select committee of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North-America.

The institution of the Society does great honour to the wisdom and humanity of our government. As the benevolent designs of it are authorised to be by the gentlemen of whom it is composed, with great faith fulness and affiduity, it is most ardently wished, that their funds were so increased, as to enable them to carry their intentions more largely into execution.

Having in my address to you at the opening of the session expressed myself fully upon the great benefits of Education, it is less necessary for me to enlarge, in this Message, upon that subject; but I feel myself so much interested with the disagreeable situation of our fellow-citizens in the eastern part of this Commonwealth, which I believe to be justly represented in this address of the committee, that I cannot but urge it upon you, gentlemen, to take measures for their relief, so far as it is within your power to do it.

The people, whose situation is the subject of the message, are obliged to suffer toil, hunger and all the hardships which are incident to the settlement of a new country, whilst every tree they cut down and every acre of wild land they subdue; contributes to the wealth of the State. And as the strength, number and respectability of the Commonwealth are encreased by extending our settlements into the wilderness, the man who undertakes the arduous business ought to have every possible encouragement from government.

Besides this, there will be a peculiar disadvantage in having so numerous a body of people as the rising generation in that part of the Commonwealth will form, situated upon a frontier part of the United States, almost entirely destitute of that knowledge and information, which render the other parts of their country so respectable.

There are many reasons to induce you, gentlemen, to take this subject into your consideration, and it will afford you great pleasure and satisfaction to find that the resources of the State, by the appropation of wild lands, or by any other means, are such, as will allow you to assist that Society in their laudable endeavours, to disseminate the principles of religion, and morality, amongst our fellow-citizens, who are the objects of their present attention.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, January 28, 1791.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

A great variety of private business was transacted this day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

A petition from the town of Middleborough, praying the grant of a Lottery, was read.

Dr. Jarvis thought Lotteries were a certain encouragement to gambling, and an inlet to vice. He was convinced they were extremely prejudicial to the morals of the people—and that they induced those persons to gamble, who of all others, ought to avoid it—the industrious poor.

Mr. Wedgery said, if it was an evil, it was one which government had introduced, and received advantage from. He saw no reason, if it was justifiable in government to be concerned in Lotteries, why towns might not have them also—tho' he was averse to having any granted, which might injure the State Lotteries now exisiting. As to the prejudicial nature of Lotteries, he thought that some modes of relieving towns were full as prejudicial.

The petition was committed to the Committee on Lotteries.

Mr. Jones, (Boston) wished some measure might be taken to stop the influx of petitions for new trials, which, he said daily increased. He wished some Court of Law, might have cognizance of the same—which could much better judge on the merits of those petitioners than a Legislative body. He therefore moved, that the committee on new trials, take the subject into consideration, and report on the same.

Mr. Gardiner hoped the subjects would be duly considered. To the Supreme Judicial Court, he said, such petitions ought to be referred—they were the proper judges—and the interference of the Legislature therein, he considered as highly improper.

Several other gentlemen added a few words on the subject, when Messrs. Davis, Sewall, Wedgery, Mason, jun. & Gardiner, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the act empowering the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant new trials, and report what extensions of their powers ought to be made.

Dr. Eustis moved, that the law of the United States might be procured for the use of the House. After a short conversation, between Dr. Coney, Mr. Breck, and others, Dr. Eustis was appointed to report the proper mode for procuring said laws.

WEDNESDAY, February 2.

Mr. Breck moved that the Committee appointed to consider the state of the Western Lands, be enjoined to sit; and that a message be sent to the Hon. Senate, requesting their concurrence with the House, and enjoin their Committee accordingly. This motion obtained, and Mr. Breck, waited on the Senate, to communicate the same.

Judge Fuller moved that a message be sent to the Hon. Senate, to send down the Valuation Bill. This motion was agreed to.—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The second reading of the Bill for docking Estates Tail.

The Bill to prevent the creation of Estates tail, in future in this Commonwealth, and to put an end to such entails as are now supposed to exist amongst us, was read the second time—This Bill proposes that in future no such Estate shall be created by Deed, Will, or any otherwise howsoever; and that although the word of Body, Blood, Issue or other emphatic or restrictive words of limitation be found in any future Will or Deed, the same shall hereafter be construed and deemed to convey or creat a fee-simple only. The second section of the Bill propoles a mode of docking entails now in existence, by a short Deed, or Declaration in writghting, to be signed and sealed by the Tenant in tail, witnessed by one or more credible witnesses; acknowledged before some Justice of the Peace in the county where the lands lie, and then recorded with the Register of Deeds of the same county.

Mr. Gardiner, in a long, ingenious and learned Speech, replete with historical information, and displaying a depth of law research, entered into the origin and principles of Estates Tail—which he proved were of aristocratic invention, and totally repugnant to a Republican form of government: they were imported from England into this country, by crafty petifogging Lawyers, in the reign of that vagrant tyrant JAMES II.—He shewed their mischiefs and inconveniences—the pitiful law-craft used to evade them, and the mode of destroying those estates, by the ridiculous, farcical, absurd mode of common recovery. He then adverted to the Statute, De Donis conditionalibus, which he said, was never applicable to this country. He traced the Feudal System, in England, from the forth and fifth centuries, until the Norman Conquest; at which period, a mere refined feudal policy was introduced into Great-Britain.

Mr. Gardiner, then mentioned that in the year 1285, 13th EDWARD I. by the extensive power of the Barons, the "Statute relative to conditional gifts," was enacted; by which it was decreed, that the will of the donor of any estates, should be regarded; which operated to the injury of the community, as the estates, were not liable to the payment of the debts of the tenant in possession, &c. &c. The two centuries preceding the reign of EDWARD IV, that aristocratic monster, the Estates Tail, flourished in full vigour. In the twelfth year of the reign of that prince, the mode of common recovery was first introduced: Trick-craft suggested the thought, and Law-craft carried it into execution.

Mr. Gardiner now gave the history and nature of common recoveries. He said, they were used by the Popish ecclesiastics, to elude the statute of Mortmain. The Clergy coming under the influence of that law, being by profession, each of them a mortmain mans, or dead hand, their religious profession preventing them from wielding the arm of the flesh, or following any temporal Lord into the field to defend the Feud or possession. He afforded an interesting, though melancholy account of the thraldrom, in which the Priests held the consciences of the Laity, in that dark age. He observed that the follies of our ancestors were yet pertinaciously adhered to; and the mode now in being by which fettered estates were freed from the shackles of entail, was an undeniable proof of it. After expatiating further on common recoveries, which, he said were so absurd, that they excited the contempt and laughter of every one, he pointed out the advantages which would result from abolishing them and substituting the mode laid down in the Bill, which was easy, cheap and rational.

After a variety of other observations, which we much lament want of room obliges us to omit, Mr. Gardiner concluded what has been justly termed, a "learned LAW LECTURE."

Mr. Sewall, [Marblehead] with distinguished ingenuity, combated many of the positions of the learned Member from Pownalborough. After remarking on the different interest of the British Sovereigns, and their kindly Barons, he went on to observe, that in this country, there was a love of liberty, which led the citizens to watch their privileges, with an eye of jealousy; to enjoy their estates unfettered and unrestrained, and to dispose of their possessions, in that manner which inclination dictated; not subject to contreal or legislative interference. He doubted not, but sentiments similar to these prevailed in England.

He said, it is indispensably the right of every freeman, to do what he pleased with his own; and was not the bill then before the House, a denial of that right? If a father discovers in his son a propensity to dissipation, is it not prudent that he should take steps which will prevent his squandering the estate? Should that House, by the enaction of any law, say, No—you shall take no such steps—would it not be deemed an infringement of the liberty of the citizen—Surely it would.

After pointing out a variety of ways by which the intention of the bill might be evaded, Mr. Sewall observed that a person holding a fettered estate might now live it, by declaring publicly in the Courts of Justice, that he is determined to unshackle it, and defeat the intention of his father, or other donor of the estate. Mr. S made many other pointed observations—which, for the sake before assigned, we are compelled to omit.

Dr. Jarvis was very unwilling, he said, to trouble the House with many observations on the subject before them. He confessed himself in some measure, indispeate to the discussion. He considered himself as one of a jury—and the two learned Gentleman who had spoken on the bill, as the Council in the case. His opinion would be in a great measure regulated by the information collected from the sentiments of the gentlemen who had spoken; and who appeared to have fully investigated the subject—and he expected more would yet be thrown on the matter, by the observations of members, better acquainted with the propriety of adopting the measure contained in the bill, than he pretended to be.

He had many doubts if such a bill would be advantageous. He should have been better satisfied he said, if the arguments of the Gentleman from Pownalborough had been drawn from, and applied to, our present situation in this Commonwealth. He saw not the good effect that could arise from the lengthy observations that had been delivered, although they served to give an opportunity for that gentleman (Mr. G.) to display his professional learning, and deep and extensive information. He confessed himself incapable of oppoling the gentleman's position; & yet he was perfectly convinced by them.

Every man, Dr. Jarvis, continued, had an undeniable right to dispose of his own property or possessions, in whatever way was most agreeable to him. No person, he thought would deny that position. Had not every man, he asked, who by his laborious industry and assiduous labor, had acquired property, of any kind, a right to bequeath it under certain restrictions, or leave it free & unfettered, as he pleased?—Certainly he had.—Individuals generally, he might almost say, always, knew best what to do in the management of their own private and secular affairs—much better than any other man or body of men could direct them. But if they were to be restrained at all, they ought not to be wholly restrained: They could now, if really aggrieved by the mode in which their estates had been bequeathed to them, obtain relief from the Judicial Courts. To those courts, any persons, who could adduce sufficient causes for destroying the fetters with which their estates were shackled, might apply; and in the face of the public, have them removed.

He remarked that family pride, was of all others, the most ridiculous and absurd; it more generally prevailed than any other kind of pride, and it ought to be eradicated if possible. The perpetuation of a family estate or influence, was, of all things, the most impropper for a republican government.—It was of such operation, and ought to be cautiously avoided.

Dr. Jarvis then observed, that he much wished to have the bill before the House, fully examined. He therefore thought it best to have it again committed, more thoroughly examined, and fully understood. Advantage might then be taken of the hints thrown out by the gentleman from Marblehead; and in the Committee, a full investigation of the principles on which it was founded might be effected. If the method of freeing estates from entail, was discovered with absurdity, then it was a reflection on the good sense of the Commonwealth, when it was known that such absurdity exisled, not to other and remove it.

After a few other observations, he moved, that the bill be committed to a committee of five; which being agreed to, Messrs. Sewall, Jarvis, Gardiner, Tyler, and Davis, [Port.] were appointed.

PROVIDENCE, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to the Editor of this Paper, dated January 27.

"This Day the President of the United States received Dispatches from Judge Putnam, at Marietta, who, (in the Absence of the Governor and Secretary, [now in this City] had the Directions of the Affairs in that Quarter. These dispatches state, that on the 2d Instant the Indians attacked a Block-House, situate at Big Bottom, up the Muskingum, in which were 14 Settlers belonging to the Ohio Company; these soon carried the Block-House, and massacred the people. Three other Settlers, who did not happen to be in the House at the time of the Attack, are missing, and supposed to have been carried off by the Indians. Among the Killed were one Woman and two Children. One only of the Slain was from Rhode-Island; his name, Joseph Clark. By a Letter which I have received, the Settlement at Big-Bottom is stated to be 20 Miles from Marietta; Judge Putnam's Dispatches make the distance 40 Miles.—The Indian war has now become a general one; Chippawas, Delawares, Wyandotes, and other Tribes, who heretofore have been neutral, have joined the hostile Indians. A considerable Party of them, when the Messenger left Marietta, was collected at White Woman's Creek, up the Muskingum. The detached Settlements which had been formed in the Neighbourhood of Marietta, on the Ohio and Muskingum, are abandoned, and the Settlers retired to Marietta, where they are making every Disposition in their Power for defence. Judge Putnam supposes they will be able to defend themselves until they can be reinforced, on which Subject he writes very importantly to the Supreme Executive. The Honour and most essential Interests of the Union require, that our Settlements in the Western Country should receive every possible Protection from Government. Measures will be taken for their immediate Defence, and it is expected that a Force will be sent into the Indian Country early in the Spring competent to reach these Barbarians very different ideas of the Power of the United States, from those they have entertained since the Defeat of the Troops under General Harmar."

FEBRUARY 10

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in office, in the Western Territory, to a member of Congress, dated Marietta, on the Muskingum, Jan. 6, 1791.

"Our prospects are much changed—instead of peace and friendship with our Indian neighbours, a horrid savage war flares in the face; the Indians, inflead of being humbled by the destruction of the Shawanese town and brought to beg for peace, appear determined on a general war, in which our settlers are already involved. On the evening of the 2d. inst. they fell on a settlement about forty miles up the Muskingum, surprised a block house, killed fourteen persons, and carried off three others.—The persons killed are, John and Phillip Stacy, sons to Col. William Stacy, from Newsalem, Ezra Putnam, from Middletown, in Massachusetts, John Camp, from the same place, Jonathan Farewell; and———Cuth, and———Patten, from New-hampshire, Zebulon Throop, from Barre, William James, from Connecticut, Joseph Clarke from Rhodelsland, a man by the name of Meeks, with his wife and two children, from Virginia. These were all killed in and at the blockhouse. Frances and Isaac Choate, from Leicester, and one Shaw, who kept at a hut about 60 rods from the block house, were not found by the party who went out, and it is hoped that they are prisoners.—What number of Indians were concerned in this mischief, or from what tribe we know not; but from those Indians who until lately used to visit our settlements every day, withdrawing themselves entirely from our sight, ever since the expedition against the Shawanese, there is little reason to doubt but the Delewares and the Wyandots, as well as others, have had a hand in the business.

"It is impossible for me to give you a just idea of the distress into which this event has thrown the inhabitants especially those of the out settlements. For my own part I have for some time been of opinion, that the spring would open a general attack on the frontiers, in which event I did not expect we should escape, unless government should timely send troops for our protection, which I was in hopes would be the case. But it seems the enemy are determined to take the advantage of our defenceless situation. I consider this event as the forerunner of other attacks of a more serious nature, and which may involve us in complete ruin, unless prevented by government immediately taking measures for our protection. To their protection I conceive we always had an indisputable claim, which claim, if possible, is increased by the circumstances that have brought us under the resentment of the Indians, and at least in some measure produced the mischiefs that we are fallen into."

The above letter further states, That the settlement at Marietta consists of about 80 houses—that at a place, 22 miles up the Muskingum there are 20 families settled; —that on Duck Creek, four miles distant, and at another place two miles up the Muskingum, three grist-mills are erected;—that at Wolf Creek there are four families settled, and grist-mills at work;—that the inhabitants at Meig's Creek, six miles from the scene of the late carnage, have all left the settlement;—that at Bellpree, 12 miles down the Ohio, from the mouth of the Muskingum, 30 families are settled;—that Fort-Harmar, opposite Marietta, is unprovided with artillery, and but 55 men including officers in the garrison;—that the militia in all the settlements, including civil and military officers, amount to 287 men—many of them without arms: That in consequence of the late attack the agents and proprietors of the Ohio purchase, at Marietta, assembled, and after deliberating on their situation, entered into the following Resolution:—

"THE Governor and Secretary being out of the Territory, the militia of Virginia and Pennsylvania cannot be called to our assistance—no relief from the general government can be expected under several months, our settlements are therefore in the utmost danger of being swallowed up, before any foreign aid can be obtained, unless immediately prevented by drawing in a part of our out settlements, having our military strength drawn down to certain points, and a particular system of defence established:

——*Therefore Resolved*, That the inhabitants of all the out settlements be and they hereby are advised to remove their women and children to the town of Marietta, as soon as possible;—that such additional works are necessary for the defence of the town of Marietta, one Fort at Bellpree, and another at Wolf Creek Mills, be immediately set about; and that Lieut. Col. Commandant Sprout, be requested to detach sixty privates, properly officered for the defence of those Forts."

NEW-LONDON, January 14.

Number of Inhabitants of the County of New-london, (exclusive of Indians) by the late Census.

New-London contains 4614—Norwich, 4284—Stonington, 5684—Preston, 3435—Groton, 3946—Lyme, 3859—Colchester, 3147 Mansville, 2053—Sibon, 1676—Franklin, 1192—Boziah, 926——Total 33200.

LITCHFIELD, January 17.

According to the late census, the county of Litchfield is found to contain 38,603 inhabitants. The males of 16 years and upwards, exceed those under, 738; and the males exceed the females 439.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 23.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. the House of Representatives of the United States passed the Bill establishing a national BANK, by a majority of 19.

His Excellency the Governour, with the advice of the Hon. Council, has been pleased to appoint THURSDAY, the thirty-first day of March next to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth.

We hear that the amount of the value of the exports from the United States, for thirteen months, expressible in an estimate made at the office of the Secretary of the treasury is twenty millions and two hundred thousand dollars.

We have had several accounts from the Western Country and they are all melancholy ones. The Indians have attacked two or three settlements; and massacred all their inhabitants without destinction: It is the general opinion here, that as soon as the spring opens; we shall hear of a bloody and cruel Indian War. Those savages, regardless of the faith of treaties; which they observe no longer than the Rum lasts by which they are purchased, must be made to feel the strong arm of the union—or our frontiers will be depopulated. It is unfortunate that Harmar trifled so with them; with his force it is imagined, a Lincoln, a Sullivan, or a Stark, would have convinced them, it was their interest to be at peace. The President, I am told; very much laments the loss of the brave men, who fell in the expedition—and if another takes place; you will see, more efficiency with less trifling. Harmer's reputation, notwithstanding as a soldier, in the late war, he was of the first distinction.

The Hon. Senate has made choice of the Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS of Plymouth, to deliver the Election Sermon, on the last Wednesday of May next.

The wife of Mr. Constant Norton, of Tisbury, (Martha's Vineyard) was on the 14th inst. delivered of a daughter, who at its birth had living, 2 Grand-Fathers; 2 Grand Mothers; 4 great Grand Fathers; 4 great Grand Mothers. 1 great great Grand Father, and 1 great great Grand Mother: in all 14.

Accounts from Philadelphia state, that there has been a conference held at South-West Indians, to fall in our frontiers early in the spring.

We learn from Sandisield, county of Berkshire; that on Tuesday night the first instant, the dwelling house of Capt Robbins, of that place, was consumed by fire, with all his furniture, papers, and a quantity of merchandize, to the amount of eleven or twelve hundred pounds. This scene was rendered peculiarly distressing by the loss of his hired man, who, it is said, perished in the raging element.

☞ A few Tickets in the Semi-annual State Lottery, which will positively draw on the 17th of March next, may be had of Ebenezer Hunt, Esq.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice. Blank Account Books, of any size, may be had at the above place,—also Justice blank record Books, &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 Asahel Rowe, late of Worthington deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the first Tuesdays of March, April, May, and the last Tuesday of October next, from ten to four o'clock on each day—ten months being allowed by the said Judge for the creditors to bring in their claims—No accounts allowed unless legally attested.*

TIMOTHY MEACH,
ENOS SMITH,
ELISHA BREWSTER,

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in order to enable him to make speedy settlement of the estate aforesaid.

MOSES ROWE, jun. Administrator.

Worthington, Feb. 1791.

STOLEN *from the stable of the subscriber in West-Springfield, on the night of 19th inst. a mouse coloured MARE, with heel, 6 years old coming, a small star in her forehead, a dark stripe on her back, running from her shoulders to her dock, tail large, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, and secure them, so that the mare may be had again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, or four Dollars for either, and necessary charges.*

CHARLES LEONARD.

West-Springfield, Feb. 21, 1791.

WHEREAS LUCY, *my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.*

ENOCH GRISWOLD.

Windsor, [Vermont] January 28, 1791.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The WREATH of CONTENT.

Written by a youth of fixteen.

With not a crown, gaudy pageant of fhow,
Let the diadem fparkle on royalty's brow;
Unenvied by me the hero of war
The laurel, that's due to his merit, may wear;
Let the green wreath of ivy entwine round the head
Of the bard who by heft inſpiration is led;
One boon I implore and may heaven conſent,
To encircle my brow with the wreath of content.
Content is a gem tho, not brilliant yet pure,
Which the clouds of misfortune can never obſcure;
The laurel will wither, the ivy will fade,
The roſe blooms in ſunſhine, but dies in the ſhade;
But the wreath of content blooms the beſt in a ſhow'r,
And, tho' ſtorms rage around, it is by their pow'r.
It has anodyne pow'r, it lulls care to reſt,
It ſoothes all life's ſorrows, and cheers the ſad breaſt;
Diſpels all the tumults of grief and deſpair,
For no thorns of ambition or envy are there;
Tho' fortune may ſnatch all your honours away,
One comfort remains which will never decay:
Tho' gold, ſilver and gems are to ruin conſign'd,
We can never be poor with content in the mind.
Oft faction has torn from the monarch his crown,
And the heroes o'er gain'd uncorrupted renown;
Wealth and honour were never enjoy'd without care,
But the wreath of content undiſturb'd I may wear.
It will bloſſom through life from the firſt to laſt ſtage,
Unbluſhed be borne, unfrozen by age;
And when life's varied ſcenes and its cares are all paſt,
It will bud o'er the grave, and bloom ſweet to the laſt.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Hiſtory of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

[Continued from our laſt.]

THESE treaſures of knowledge were not heaped up to no purpoſe. Franklin ſoon had an opportunity of bringing them into uſe. Before the year 1720 there was but one newſpaper, the Boſton Newſletter, in Northamerica. James Franklin about this time began to publiſh the Newengland Courant. His friends conceived it a hazardous undertaking, as it appeared to them that America could not afford two papers. He was intimate with a number of literary characters, who frequently viſited him, and now and then wrote eſſays for the paper, which were much approved. Benjamin felt a ſtrong inclination to enter the liſts as an author. He wrote a ſmall piece, and, apprehenſive that, if known to be his, it would be rejected, he diſguiſed his hand, and conveyed it under the door of the printing office. Judge he who have been authors, what muſt have been his ſenſations, when his performance was communicated to his brother's friends, and he heard them beſtow upon it the moſt liberal applauſes, and aſſign as the author ſeveral men of eminent literary abilities. Their approbation encouraged him to go on, and he wrote ſeveral other pieces which were well received. He at length declared himſelf the author of them, and thus obtained the notice of his brother's literary acquaintance, who converſed with him, afterwards, with more freedom and attention.

About the year 1723 ſome political performance in the Newengland Courant, gave offence to the Aſſembly. The printer would not diſcover the author, and he was cenſured and committed to priſon for one month. During his brother's confinement Benjamin conducted the newſpaper, and was now and then very ſevere upon the rulers for their conduct. His brother was at laſt freed from confinement. An order, at the ſame time, paſſed the houſe, that James Franklin ſhould no longer print the paper called th Newengland Courant. Various expedients were propoſed to evade the order. Some ſuggeſted an alteration of the title, but it was at length determined, that the Newengland Courant, in future ſhould be printed under the name of Benjamin Franklin. As he was ſtill an apprentice, and the cenſure of the legiſlature might therefore fall upon his brother, his indentures were delivered up; but, as his brother was ſtill deſirous of retaining his ſervices, he obliged him privately to ſign an agreement, to remain with him the time firſt ſtipulated. Matters proceeded in this manner for ſome months, when a quarrel happened between the brothers, who had differed frequently before. Benjamin, preſuming that his brother would not dare to mention the private indentures, declared that he was no longer an apprentice, and determined to leave his ſervice. Attempts were made to reconcile them, but in vain. By his brother's exertions he was prevented from getting any employment in Boſton. He determined therefore to quit his native town, and this the more readily as he had already rendered himſelf obnoxious, by his political and religious ſentiments. Newyork was the neareſt place furniſhed with a printing-office. To this he reſolved to go; but as there was a probability, if he went publickly, that efforts would be made to detain him, he was obliged to conduct matters ſecretly. His friend Collins engaged him a paſſage in a ſloop bound for Newyork, and repreſented him to the captain as a young man who had gotten a girl with child, and wiſhed to leave Boſton privately, leſt he ſhould be compelled to marry her. After a paſſage of three days, he arrived in Newyork. He immediately applied to William Bradford, the printer of that place, who was the firſt printer in Pennſylvania, from which place he removed after the diſturbances produced by George Keith, the only wretch in this ſtate, who ever dared to exhort to perſecution and religious intolerance. Bradford could give him no employment, but adviſed him to go to Philadelphia, to his ſon, Andrew Bradford. From Newyork to this city, Franklin travelled partly by water, and fifty miles by land on foot, thro' rain and dirt, ſuſpected and in danger of being taken into cuſtody, as a runaway ſervant. On a Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock he landed at Markett-ſtreet wharf, in a very dirty condition, in the clothes in which he had travelled from Newyork, weary and hungry, having been without reſt and food for ſome time, a perfect ſtranger to every body, and his whole ſtock of caſh conſiſting of a dutch dollar. Such was the entry of Benjamin Franklin into Philadelphia. From ſuch beginnings did he riſe to the higheſt eminence, and reſpectability, not only in America, but amongſt all civilized nations. At a baker's ſhop he purchaſed ſome rolls, and as his pockets were filled with clothes, and could not contain them, he put one under each arm, and eating a third walked through ſeveral of the ſtreets. Part of his bread he gave to a poor woman, who had come with him from Burlington. Whilſt walking through the ſtreets, he obſerved a great number of people all moving in one direction. He took the ſame route, and was conducted to the Quaker's meetinghouſe at the corner of Market and Second ſtreets. Into this he entered and liſtened for a while to their preaching; but from wearineſs he at laſt dropped aſleep. In this ſituation he remained, until the meeting broke up, when ſome one awoke him, and he ſallied forth in queſt of a lodging. He was directed to the tavern in Water ſtreet, ſtill known by the name of the Crooked Billet. Next morning he repaired to Andrew Bradford's, who received him civilly, but could give him no employment, and adviſed him to go to Keimer, a printer who had lately commenced buſineſs. Old Bradford who was arrived from Newyork, offered to conduct him to Keimer. This man, after examining him, promiſed to employ him ſoon. Franklin found his office in a poor ſituation. Keimer was engaged in compoſing an elegy on Aquila Roſe, an ingenious young man, who, though a journeyman printer, had been clerk to the Aſſembly. This elegy he did not write down, but ſet it as the words ſuggeſted themſelves to him, a mode which ſome other printers have followed. Keimer was not the prince of poets. His elegy the writer of the preſent article remembers to have ſeen. It was a wretched performance. It contained ſeveral alluſions, to the eagle and the roſe, punning upon the man's name.

Franklin lodged, for ſome time, at Bradford's; but Keimer, not liking this procured him a lodging at the Houſe of a Mr. Read, whoſe daughter was afterwards Mrs. Franklin. It is ſaid, that the appearance of Franklin, when marching up the ſtreets with his roll in his hand, had ſtruck Miſs Read as a ſingular one. Little did the ſuſpect, at the time, that ſhe beheld her future huſband.

From the recommendation of ſome of his friends, Franklin attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, then Governor of the Province. This gentleman waited on Franklin, and often invited him to his houſe, where he treated him in a very friendly manner, and propoſed to him to enter into buſineſs for himſelf, promiſing to aſſiſt him with all his influence, and aſſiſting upon the favourable proſpects which were before him, as the two printers were ignorant of their profeſſion. In purſuance of repeated obſervations of this kind, from Sir William, Franklin at length returned to Boſton, after an abſence of about ſeven months, with a letter from the Governor to his father. The old gentleman did not approve of the project, as he thought it too adventurous to ſet up a boy of eighteen as a maſter printer. He adviſed Benjamin to return to Philadelphia, and continue to work at his trade as a journeyman, until he was of age, at which time he would endeavour to aſſiſt him. Franklin accordingly after a ſhort ſtay returned with his friend Collins, in whom the deſcription of Philadelphia given by Franklin had excited a deſire of viſiting it. Collins lived ſome time with his friend in Philadelphia at his expenſe, and endeavoured to get employment as a merchant's clerk; but he had unfortunately become a ſot and was ſeldom ſober, ſo that no perſon would engage him. He at length agreed with a Captain of a veſſel to go to the Weſtindies as a tutor in a gentleman's family, where he died young.

Franklin immediately returned to work with Keimer, who was a viſionary enthuſiaſtical character, fond of diſputing, in which Franklin often puzzled him by his Socratick manner of queſtioning. Keimer at length propoſed eſtabliſhing a new religious ſect, and wiſhed to engage Franklin to defend the principles of it. Franklin agreed to many of his whims upon condition of introducing ſome of his own. Keimer, from a text of Leviticus, which forbids marring the corners of the beard, wore his beard long. Franklin conſented to this, provided Keimer would agree to abſtain from animal food. This was rather grievous to him. He however conſented, and they lived ſolely upon a vegetable diet for ſome months. This was eaſy to Franklin, but Keimer could no longer bear it, and provided a diſh of meat, which he invited ſome friends to partake of, but they not coming ſoon, and his appetite being keen, he devoured the whole of it.

Thus was Franklin ſaved from being the apoſtle of a new religion, and perhaps trifles of no greater moment than eating a roaſt pig have put a period to matters of more importance than the formation of new ſects.

(To be continued.)

RYE.

Part CASH paid for RYE, by
DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Feb. 14. 1791.

WHEREAS NAPHTALI, a Negro man has departed from my houſe, this is therefore to forbid all perſons keeping him upon account.

PHINEHAS FIELD.

Northfield, Jan. 7, 1791.

Aſhbel Wells, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he has juſt received a large and general aſſortment of

Crockery & Glaſs Ware,

Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will be ſold on very reaſonable terms,

WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,

for ready pay, or ſhort and approved credit.—ALSO,

STONE WARE

of all kinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, Indigo—Combs—ſhaving Soap, &c. &c.

WANTED.—Tallow—Salts of Lye—Pot and pearl Aſhes—Wheat, Rye, Corn, and a few barrels of large Pork, for which the higheſt price will be given.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1791.

Ezekiel Williams, jun.

Has juſt received from Europe, a quantity of

GLASS WARE,

Conſiſting of—quart, pint, and half pint Decanters—quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill Tumblers—Muſtard Pots—elegant bordered Wine Glaſſes—common, do.—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—Cream Cups—Proof Phials—pint and half pint pocket-Bottles, &c. &c.—Which he will ſell to retailers at the ſame prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Alſo—an aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

Hartford, Jan. 20. 1791.

THE Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampſhire, having allowed the creditors of the Eſtate of Mr. ELISHA INGRAM, late of Amherſt, in ſaid County deceaſed, a further time of three Months, to bring in and prove their claims againſt ſaid Eſtate.—We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at Lieut. GIDEON PARSONS', innholder in ſaid Amherſt, on the ſecond Tueſday in March and April next, from three to ſeven o'clock P. M. on each of ſaid days.

JOHN BILLINGS,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE,
AARON DICKINSON, } Commiſſioners.

January 27, 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Wendell, in the County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed, in the following manner, viz.*

	S. Tax.	T. & County.	Minister						
	f.	d.	q.	f.	d.	q.	f.	d.	q.
John Almy,	0	7	3	2	9	1	2	6	0
T. Fairweather,	0	2	1	0	8	1	0	4	2
John Caſwell	0	8	3	3	2	2	1	0	0

UNLESS ſaid taxes are paid by the 7th of March next, ſo much of ſaid lands, will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Enſign JOHN PRENTICE, Innholder in ſaid Wendell, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

RICHARD MOORE, Con. & Col. for 1790.

Wendell, Jan. 1791.

NOTICE is here by given to the following non-reſident proprietors of land lying in the Town of Wendel, in the County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz:

	Acres.	Value.	State tax.			Town tax.		
			l.	ſ.	d.	q.	l. ſ. d. q.	
T. Fairweather, Eſq.	200.	100.	0	2	2½	1	1 8 1	
Mr. Turner,	100.	60.					0 2 11 0	
Thomas Dwight	62.	24.	0	0	6½	0	4 6 1	

UNLESS ſaid taxes are paid by the 7th of March next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue at the Houſe of Enſign JOHN PRENTICE, Innholder, in ſaid Wendell, at 1 o'clock, P. M. will be ſufficient to the diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

DAVID WHITACKER, Col. and Con. for 1788.

Wendell, February 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Heirs of John Turner, Eſq. deceaſed, non-reſident proprietors of lands lying in New-Salem, in the County of Hampſhire, that their lands are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year 1790, as follows, viz.*

Poriſh Tax. three ſhillings.

Unleſs ſaid tax is paid on or before the firſt Monday of March next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be ſold at public vendue, at one o'clock, in the afternoon at the dwelling houſe of SAMUEL KENDALL jun. Innholder, in ſaid New-Salem, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame together with intervening charges.

JOHN TRASK, 2d. Collector.

New-Salem, January 19, 1791.

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; Boards; Papers by the groſs or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all ſorts of Webſter's Inſtitute, in large or ſmall quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream: Miſcellaneous Paper: Account Books of various ſizes; Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.

*** Thoſe perſons who engaged to pay in wood for this paper, are requeſted to forward it while the ſleighing continues.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

BOSTON, February 17.

ANSWER to the GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

On Friday laſt, a joint Committee of the Legiſlature, conſiſting of the Hon. Meſſrs. Skinner, Dawes, and Auſtin, Dr. Jarvis Meſſrs. Gardiner, Caines and Ely, waited on His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE contemplation of thoſe intereſting and important ſubjects ſuggeſted by your Excellency in your Speech to both Houſes of the General Court—we readily acknowledge ought to impreſs every patriotick mind with the moſt grateful and pleaſing ſenſation.

The people of this Commonwealth, while under the impulſes of religion and virtue, cannot but adore that gracious BEING, who ſupported and preſerved them in times the moſt alarming, and in circumſtances the moſt perilous—that HE enabled them and the citizens of the other States, during a long and diſtreſſing war, to adopt ſalutary modes of government for the attainment of their political happineſs and ſecurity.

The unanimity which prevailed throughout the ſeveral States, while deliberating on meaſures ſo important, together with that liberality, wiſdom, and learning, exhibited while forming and eſtabliſhing the Conſtitution of the United States, muſt be conſidered as preſſages of their laſting happineſs and proſperity.

We ſincerely with that the Americans may ever be influenced to adopt ſuch meaſures as will promote every branch of uſeful education, and inculcate the principles of religion and morality.

We truſt that it will be our ambition to excel in thoſe virtues which tend to ſecure the glory, peace and proſperity of our country.

May our government be diſtinguiſhed for its immutable laws of juſtice and freedom, and for the cultivation of thoſe principles of philantropy and benevolence, which preſerve and ſuſtain the happineſs and welfare of mankind.

The United States of America are now placed in a reſpectable ſituation. Their honour & credit, which at certain periods ſeemed doubtful, are now eſtabliſhed on a permanent baſis. By enlarging the ſyſtem of our Government, and by bringing the ſtrength of the ſeveral States into one uniform plan of operation, we are enabled to form connections with other nations; to defend the Union againſt foreign invaſions, and to preſerve harmony and ſupport juſtice between the citizens of the different States.

We preſume it will ever be the diſpoſition of our Legiſlature, to guard againſt every infringement on the Conſtitution of our own State, being convinced that by ſuch conduct we give vigour and energy to the General Government.

The debts of the United States and of the particular States, we conceive to be the price of our liberty, and independence, as it muſt be a pleaſing reflection that we are not obliged to have recourſe to oppreſſion and violence to cancel this debt, as the reſources of our country, with decent economy, are amply ſufficient to do juſtice to our public creditors.

While contemplating the pleaſing enjoyment of liberty and independence, we are no leſs bleſſed with the fruits of induſtry and peace. The huſbandman rejoices in the increaſe of his fields, and we acknowledge with gratitude the proſperous events which in the year paſt have attended the various branches of commerce proſecuted in this State, and have in ſome degree relieved the fiſheries under their continued embarraſſment; our manufactures and mechanical arts are rapidly increaſing and daily improving.

We readily join your Excellency, that great applauſe is due to thoſe liberal and patriotic individuals, who firſt forward the important and beneficial branches of Duck, Glaſs, and other manufactures: Such exertions intitle thoſe citizens to the patronage of their country.

The reſidue of the debt of this Commonwealth which is not aſſumed by Congreſs, we conceive to be an object of finance which demands the attention of this Government. It is incumbent on us to evidence to the world that the intereſt will be provided for in a manner fully equal in point of advantage to that propoſed by Congreſs. In order to prevent every ground of complaint from deſerving citizens who have loaned their money to ſave their country, we ſhall moſt readily eſtabliſh funds for the punctual payment of their intereſt whenever it is aſcertained what ſum remains to be provided for by the State.

We moſt cordially join your Excellency in your wiſhes that the preſent ſeſſion may be beneficial and happy to our fellow-citizens.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 24.

THE following meſſages were received from the PRESIDENT of the United States:

UNITED STATES, JAN. 24, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"I LAY before you a ſtatement, relative to the frontiers of the United States, which has been ſubmitted to me, by the Secretary for the Department of War.

"I rely upon your wiſdom, to make ſuch arrangements, as may be eſſential for the preſervation of good order, and the effectual protection of the frontiers."

G. WASHINGTON.

"UNITED STATES, JAN. 24, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives.

"In execution of the powers, with which Congreſs were pleaſed to inveſt me, by their act, entitled, "an act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States," and on mature conſideration of the advantages and diſadvantages of the ſeveral poſitions, within the limits preſcribed by the ſaid act, I have, by a Proclamation, bearing date this day, a copy of which is herewith tranſmitted, directed Commiſſioners, appointed in purſuance of the act to ſurvey and limit a part of the territory of ten miles ſquare, on both ſides the river Potowmac, ſo as to comprehend Georgetown in Maryland, and to extend to the Eaſtern Branch.

"I have not, by this firſt act, given to the ſaid territory the whole extent, of which it is ſuſceptible, in the direction of the river: becauſe I thought it important, that Congreſs ſhould have an opportunity of conſidering whether, by an amendatory law, they would authoriſe the location of the reſidue, at the lower end of the preſent, ſo as to comprehend the eaſtern branch itſelf, and ſome of the country on its lower ſide, in the State of Maryland, and the town of Alexandria, in Virginia. If however, they are of opinion, that the Federal Territory ſhould be bounded by the wateredge of the eaſtern branch, the location of the reſidue will be to be made at the upper end of what is now directed.

"I have thought beſt to wait a ſurvey of the territory, before it is decided on what particular ſpot, on the north-eaſtern ſide of the river, the public buildings ſhall be erected.

G. WASAINGTON.

The Revenue Bill was further conſidered.—Mr. Tucker moved, that the clauſe which limits the act, to the period, when the debts and purpoſes for which it was framed, ſhall be ſatisfied, ſhould be ſtruck out, and one, limiting it to a ſtated time, inſerted—which was negatived. Yeas 19. Nays 39.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

Several petitions being read, were referred to the Heads of Departments.

The committee, choſen to confer, with a committee of the Senate, reſpecting the time for the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, reported, That it was the opinion of this joint Committee, that a Revenue Bill might be paſſed, and ſuch other buſineſs as is of immediate importance, accompliſhed, before the 4th day of March next; and that it would therefore, not be neceſſary that a new ſeſſion ſhould commence immediately thereafter.

That the joint committee were alſo of opinion, that a Bill ſhould paſs, to alter the next annual meeting of Congreſs to an earlier day than that expreſſed in the Conſtitution; but the two Committees could not come to an agreement, with reſpect to the preciſe time.

The conſideration of the Revenue Bill was again reſumed—one or two amendment were propoſed, and negatived—when being gone through with, the queſtion of engroſſment was taken, and paſſed in the affirmative. Yeas. 34. Nays 20.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the Committee appointed, reported a Bill, providing compenſation for the inſpectors, and officers of inſpection, and others to be appointed for the collection of the duties to be laid on diſtilled ſpirits by the Bill now before Congreſs. A meſſage was received from THE PRESIDENT of the United States, introducing a letter, he had received from the Preſident of the National Aſſembly of France, accompanying a decree of that body, to wear mourning for three days, in conſequence of the death of the late Benjamin Franklin. The letter and decree were read.

The Houſe was cleared of all except members, to take into conſideration, buſineſs of a nature that required ſecrecy.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gerry, preſented a memorial from the Marine Society of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, praying that Congreſs may paſs a law for the erection of hoſpitals for wounded and diſabled ſeamen. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Parker, gave notice—that he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill, for the eſtabliſhment of marine hoſpitals throughout the United States.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanied with ſundry letters from Kentucky, of the 8th inſt. giving an account of 47 perſons lately murdered by the Indians north-weſt of the Ohio, 3 taken priſoners, and ſome few miſſing—who are ſuppoſed to have been either killed or taken. Theſe letters were referred to the Committee, to whom were referred the ſecret papers read yeſterday.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had paſſed an act, concerning Conſuls and Vice Conſuls, which they ſent to the Houſe for their concurrence.

The Revenue Bill was read; and the queſtion, that it now paſs, was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 35. Nays 21.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the eſtabliſhment of a mint, was laid before the houſe: and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill, received from the Senate, for erecting the diſtrict of Kentucky into a ſeperate ſtate, was referred to a Committee of the whole, who after ſome time ſpent in conſidering the ſame, roſe and reported it without amendment: whereupon it was reſolved, that the ſaid bill do paſs.

The report of the joint committee of both houſes, reſpecting the time of commencing the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, was adopted by the houſe, and a ſelect committee appointed, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Tucker, Lee, and Partridge, for the purpoſe of bringing in a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 31.

An engroſſed Bill, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs, to a certain Act of the State of Maryland, was read a third time and paſſed.

A Bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for 1791, was read the firſt time.

The Houſe, in Committee of the whole, took into conſideration, the bill to eſtabliſh a National Bank, and after ſome time ſpent therein, reported the ſame without amendment.

In the committee of the whole, the Poſt-Office Bill was taken into conſideration, and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe, and reported progreſs.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The Appropriation Bill, for 1791, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The engroſſed Bill for eſtabliſhing a National Bank was read a third time, when a motion was made to recommit it. A lengthy debate ſucceded, and the queſtion of re-commitment, paſſed in the negative. Yeas 23. Nays 33.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

The Appropriation Bill, for 1791, was read a third time and paſſed.

Sundry petitions, ſeverally praying compenſation for ſervices, were read and referred.

The Bill for eſtabliſhing a National Bank, was again taken up in the Houſe, in order to its being paſſed. A lengthy and intereſting debate took place, when the further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed.

THURSDAY, February 3.

A large number of petitions were read & referred, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

Mr. Clymer preſented the petition of ſundry Widows and heirs of the United States, praying that the whole of their debts may be funded at 6 per cent.

A committee was raiſed to bring in a Bill making proviſion for the Clerks and other officers of the Federal Courts, as alſo compenſation to the Jurors.

The Bill for eſtabliſhing a National Bank, was again taken up, in the Houſe in order to its being paſſed—a motion was again made for recommitting the firſt ſection—which was again negatived, Yeas 21. Nays 38. A lengthy debate then enſued reſpecting the conſtitutionality of the bill which continued until the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 4.

A report from the Secretary of State, on the repreſentation from the General Court of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſubject of cod and whale fiſheries, was read and ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

The Houſe, purſuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the bill, incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States, and after ſome debate on the ſame, Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

On motion of Mr. Sturgis, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sturgis, Sedgwick and Coster, was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to continue in force an act brought in last session, to regulate civil processes in the Courts of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the establishment of a Mint, was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The House then, pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the bill incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and on the question, whether the same, should pass, a debate ensued, after which, the House Adjourned.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

A COMMITTEE was chosen to consider the expediency of raising the fees of the Clerks of the judicial Courts—and consisted of Messrs. Holmes, Shurtliff and Davis.

On motion of Mr. Wedgery, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of opening galleries in the Senate-Chamber.

Judge Fuller, was opposed to the motion, on the principle of expence—He said there were no galleries erected, and it would be a great charge to build them—He thought the Commonwealth had better first pay their debts, before they went into any such schemes.

The motion, notwithstanding the opposition of the worthy Judge, obtained—and Messrs. Wedgrey, Fuller, [M.] Bowers, Gardiner, and Thayer, were appointed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1791.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Davis, (Portland) moved that the Bill for suspending the opperation of the *Limitation Statute*, for two years be read a second time.

Mr. Gardiner, moved as an amendment to the bill, that a clause should be inserted, providing, that the act should be read at all town meetings, of the respective towns in the Commonwealth; and that the opperation of the same be suspended only one year instead of two.

Mr. Sewall, was in favour of the bill, as it stood—suspending the opperation of the Limitation Statute two years was most congenial to his wisher. He thought the oppefation of the bill would be granting six years more to the creditors to settle with their respective debtors.

Mr. Davis, (Portland.) was of opinion that the bill ought to pass as it then stood, as to the time of the limitation. He said, the knowledge of the statute of Limitation, by which creditors would be barred from recovering their debts, after a certain time specified in the Statute, was but just beginning to spread—and that the near approach of the period, when it would commence its operation, had contributed in the greatest measure to make it known;—that creditors would now consider their demands in a dangerous situation, if not speedily recovered, or the evidences of them renewed. He observed that those creditors who had from an hundred to a thousand outstanding accounts, (and there were many such in the government) could not adjust them all in the time propofed to be limitted, unless they employed the whole time in the business—and that the policy which dictated the law, did not require they should be thus hurried—that if they were not allowed a reasonable time to effect an amicable settlement with their debtors, the consequence must be, that they must commence actions, before the expiration of the limited time, to prevent their demands being barred by the Statute—which would produce a great deal of needless expence and vexation.

Mr. Wedgery said he hoped if the Statute was to be suspended for only one year, the members of that house would not take up twelve months in disputing on the subject,—it had caused he said a very lengthy debate—the space of time, for suspending this act gentlemen could not determine—in his opinon one year would be most beneficial to all parties.

Mr. Ely said, that he thought a law of a general operation as that then before the house, should be thoroughly known throughout the Commonwealth—that the people should be apprized of the principles it contained—and be put on their guard. He believed one year would be sufficient to effect these purposes—and he believed it would be better to take advantage of the alarm which now was so generally excited, and not suspend it any great length of time, least the people again fall asleep. Some gentlemen had mentioned he said, instances of fraudulent claims preferred against the estates of persons deceased, in some of the sister States, the amount of which had entirely swallowed up the same, and left a number of widows and orphans who in just ce ought to have had some property, quite destitute. He therefore thought, that any Statute which would prevent these practices, was good; and he was therefore in favour of its being suspended for one year only.

Judge Fuller thought, such a kind of law very expedient and right enough, but then he did not see why they should go and suspend it for any long term of time. The act of limitation was passed he said, some time in the year 1787—and now the house was going to put it out—By and by the people would say, there the General Court makes laws—and as soon as they begin to commence, postpone them, or repeal them, or get rid of them some how or other.

The worthy Judge said, in his younger days he had been executor to a great number of wills—and had the management of a vast many estates; and he then saw a great many trump'd up accounts,—trump'd up just to cheat the estates and nothing else; and he found out, for he was pretty careful, that it was the case—and he had even made the persons confess it—made them own they had done it.—He said he did not know why the bill could not take effect in June as was formerly decided—might be read at the town meeting often before that time.—But if it was put off for a year, then certainly there was time enough for all persons to settle any accounts that had any thing to do with the bill—and he could not tell why merchants could not settle their accounts in a twelve month, as well as any other men—he knew no reason why they should not be able.

There might be a doubt he said, to be sure, whether one year or two would be best, but he thought upon the whole one year.

Mr. Jones (Boston) feared that the gentleman, who framed the bill then before the house, had erred in supposing an analogy between the state of this country and the situation of Great Britain. He said the learned gentleman from Pownalborough, had, on a former day, when explaining a clause in the act, observed that it was nearly a copy of the Limitation Statute which existed in England. The exceptions which were made in the English Statute in favour of merchants, was there fully understood—and was applied only to those persons who were concerned in foreign commerce; they alone were denominated merchants. But that appellation as made use of in America was vague and indeterminate—No two gentlemen would alike determine what was a merchant. All persons who had any commercial concern might have that appellation here.

In England, Mr. Jones continued, forgeries were very numerous—that they daily occurred; and therefore it was right such laws should exist, as would be a remedy, if possible, for an evil of such magnitude; but happily such a dangerous species of fraud was almost unknown in this country. Notes of hand were to be witnessed by this act—which would embarrass the merchant, and other traders, who were in the habit of passing their notes to each other as the settlement of accounts. Without these notes being witnessed, they could not be allowed in Courts of Judicature.—The could not be allowed in Courts of Judicature.—The would not be allowed in Courts of Judicature.—The numerous inconveniences which would arise from adopting this practice, would lead him to oppose that clause of the act as it then stood. He wished the Statute should not extend to contracts on notes of hand, but only to those on book debts. The great injustice so much complained of arose from book debts—not notes of hand. When a man died, with whom the persons who were fraudulently inclined, had had any dealings, they added, or perhaps in expectation of their debtors dying, made out accounts were handed in—and this was the great source of fraud and injustice. He thought it very necessary there should be such an act as that before the house—and hoped it would extend to all matters, other than contracts on Notes of hand.

Mr. Gardiner wished to ask the gentleman from Boston, what obstructions there could be to the renewing all notes of hand once in six years?—Was it not practicable and just they should be called for within that time?—He observed that persons beyond the seas were excepted in the act—and if the person could not be found, the remedy was this—Just before the expiration of the limited time, take out a writ from the proper Court, but not attempt to serve the same, but enter and record it. If the matter was fued, that was a renewal for six years more.—If it was not fued, either from choice or a compromise with the person who had given the note, then take a new note and the business was adjusted. This proceeding would avert all inconvenience or danger of loss whatever. It was common now, he said, to bring notes twenty years old—it was only requisite to prove the similarity of the hand writing, which might easily be done—and as the law now stood, the note must be allowed, and the estate defrauded. He could see no reason why notes should not be renewed every six years—it was a process so easy, so perfectly clear.

Mr. Jones asked the learned gentleman why notes witnessed, would not be in the same situation, as those which were not.

Mr. Gardiner said, witnessed notes could not be so easily counterfeited—which he thought altered their situation materially, from those notes which were not witnessed.

Mr. Jones, said, that was not a sufficient reason;—for any man who would forge the note, would also forge the signature of the witness—and the evil would be as great as before. He hoped that House would not enact any laws which should oppress commerce, already subject to many difficulties—merely because forgery had existed, or might in future exist.

Mr. Mason, jun. observed, he should not say much on the Bill then under consideration. That Bill he said, enacted that after the day when its operation should take effect commence, all notes of hand should be witnessed—as well between merchant and merchant as others. He believed among the generality of men, that this clause would not be attended with any great trouble or inconvenance; and if in its operation among merchants it was perplexed and difficult, it was easy to alter it so as to make an exception, and exclude them. This he tho't would obviate all the objections which he had heard made against this clause. He said a simple note of hand was not the sole evidence of the debt—there were a hundred circumstances which might be adduced in support of it—such as any mans being present at the time the note was given, who could say there were certain conditions which induced the person to give it—namely having a piece of land made over to him, or being put in possession of a sum of money, or a quantity of goods, &c. The man who received the note might put it in his desk—and there keep it, until, in all probability, the transaction was effaced from the memory of him who had given it, when the matter would be brought forward and at last the holder of the note would say to the promiser "this is your note"—He cannot trace the circumstance, and must probably a suit at law is commenced to recover the sum. Another striking inconvenience, Mr. M. said, was, that the interest would be running the whole time, until it amounted perhaps to more than the principal. But if the note was witnessed it was a great chance but the witness could be produced to testify to the truth of the note. He thought one side of the question agitated by the gentleman on the Boston seat, was fraught with numerous inconveniencies, independent of forgery; the other was sound policy, and promising the best effects. He should therefore, if he thought there was but one instance of fraud, be in favour of the clause as it then stood.

Mr. Jones remarked, that all laws ought, as far as it was in the power of that house to make them, be comformable to the old habits, and general practice of the people:—not refinements of the learned, which would be useless to the community at large. He thought the distinction which had been drawn between witnessed notes, and notes not witnessed was this—that the difficulty of proving the note would prevent frequent forgeries—for that the witness must be produced, or proved to be dead.

Mr. Mason, jun. interrupted, to set the gentleman right—He said the case as stated by Mr. Jones was applicable, only to obligations with specialty, that were sealed and had two witnesses. In that case he said, one or both witnesses must be produced to testify to the delivery or they could not recover. But relative to notes of hand the matter was widely different, for in that case they were not obliged to produce the subscribing witness, the matter would go to the Jury, to whom the similarity of hand writing, and other circumstances would be sufficient—The proceeding would be the same as before the act had passed;—but specialty was very different. In the prosecution of notes of hand in the Courts of law either real or pretended forgeries were continually found out. That they were ever perplexed with a variety of contradictions and difficulties. He said there were even ten disputes on simple notes of hand to one on any other species of obligation. That the reason was this;—on other instruments the face of the contract was on the face of it; and the witnesses were a bar and prevention to any frauds. Mr. M. thought that the parties who might be pressed at any transaction generally could be produced, in future dispute;—and that any man, concerned in such negociations, might easily call in a neighbour to witness them.

Mr. Jones said he was not a professional man, and would allow the learned gentleman's superiority in law knowledge; but added, his information had been gathered from the ingenious member from Pownalborough, who, he believed, was generally correct.

Dr. Jarvis said, that his opinion rather preponderated against any statute which tended to embarrass the general and common negociations among mankind; and he was equally averse to the admission of any act, which did away old customs, to which most men were partial.—It was indeed difficult to depart from that mode we had long been accustomed to—which from continual use was become familiar. It was improper, he said, to make distinctions between different clasles of citizens. If the principle of the act was extended to one body of men, why not to all? In framing laws they ought to take the good and bad together.

In all transactions, Dr. Jarvis continued, there were some inconveniencies; naturally connected with and attendant on them—& which it was impossible entirely to avoid, or fully to remove. Notes of hand were liable to forgery—and the proof of them to perjury. Was that a sufficiently conclusive reason against suspending the mode of drawing them? He conceived it was not. He said Mr. Mason had remarked, that there were ten disputes on simple notes of hand, to one on bonds or other species of obligations. Dr. Jarvis asked that gentleman, if there were not forty notes of hand given with number, and in sodoing, which he conceived was proper, it would not be surprizing that the actions on notes were so numerous. Dr. Jarvis was proceeding, when Mr. Davis (Portland) called him to order, and said the question then before the house was, if the act of Limitation should be suspended one year or two. Dr. Jarvis apologised and sat down. Mr. Jones (Boston) thought Dr. Jarvis was not out of order, but that his observations were pertinent to the subject.

On motion of Mr. Bowers the Bill was ordered to be read, a third time, at four o'clock.

VIENNA, November 13.

Prince-Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, received a courier the day before yesterday from Prince Potemkin, with the news of a complete victory gained the 10th of October, by the troops of the Empress of Russia, over the seraskier Catel Bey, Pacha of three tails, who commanded an army of 40,000 Turks, with which he was ordered to penetrate into the southern provinces of Russia.

Prince Potemkin being informed that the enemy's army had already moved from Anapa, gave orders to the different corps, in the Cuban and the neighborhood of Mount Caucasus, to march forward and give battle. One of the corps commanded by General Herman, met with the enemy at a small distance from the river of Cuban, which Catel Bay had just passed; he attacked the Turkish army, notwithstanding the great superiority, with such impetuosity as totally to defeat it.

The whole of the enemy's camp, with all the artillery consisting of more than 30 pieces, all the ammunition, provisions, tents and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors, and the Turkish General himself, and all his suit, were made prisoners of war.

The Russian General had chosen a most advantageous position, and at one onset more than 5000 were killed on the spot and the rest of the Ottoman army forced to a precipitate flight, in which a great number were drowned in the Cuban.

NAPLES, Nov. 20.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has ceased, without having done much damage to the cultivated parts of the mountain. The late eruption was certainly the most violent that has happened since that of the year 1779, which was truly alarming and destructive.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

SWEDISH PEASANTRY.

Of all the countries in Europe at this day, Sweden seems to be that where the peasantry, the most numerous as well as the most useful class of the community, are treated with the regard due to men.—An account of the opening of a Swedish diet, as delivered by a contemporary writer, may give an idea of the rank which the peasantry of Sweden hold with respect to that of other nations.

"The King in all the pomp of royalty, approaches the Cathedral, while the state follows in procession: Divine service is performed as usual, except that a Bishop always delivers the sermon.

"From the Cathedral the King and the state pass into the Hall appointed for the reception of the Representatives of the Nation—the Assembly range itself into order; the King is seated on his throne—he delivers a speech, to which the Marshal and the Speakers return an answer.

"The whole scene is interesting and captivating—but principally so is the appearance of the peasantry.—How delightful to behold the labourer in his plain and rustick habit, setting himself by the side of his fellow-citizens, approaching the throne with confidence, and addressing the king without embarrassment—without fear!

"Ye unfortunate Russians and Polanese peasants!—how far removed from you is this noble existence—you moisten the earth with the sweat of your brow—with painful exertions you trace the furrow, and never does the cheering idea of these privileges—these advantages which exalt and dignify human nature soothe your affliction—fill your dwellings with gladness!—You have no possessions—no country!"

OLD BAILY.

John Strimmans, indicted on the oath of Adam Strimmans, for stealing, on the 29th of June last, in St. Giles' in the Fields, two linen curtains and two valances.

The Court asked the prosecutor if the prisoner was related to him, as he was of the same name?

The prosecutor replied, "I have the misfortune to be his father; I have done every thing to keep him out of harm's way; I am a cabinet maker and joiner; he used to work with me at my trade, for which I gave him victuals and drink, and allowed him six pence of a Sunday. I have another a cripple, I pay four shillings a week for the nursing of it."—The articles in question were stolen out of his drawer in his absence; he could not recollect that the drawer, nor yet the room-door, were locked; but desired his landlord, if any person came down stairs with a bundle, to secure it and the person.

The landlord was called, and deposed, that he saw the prisoner with the curtains and valances under his arms; he ran after him, and secured him.

The learned Judge observed, that the Jury must, in this case, execute the law, without considering the relation of the parties, as it was just as much a felony for a son to rob his father, as any other person,—*Guilty.*—*Death.*

RICHMOND, January 26.

On Saturday the 14th inst. Mrs. Cocke, the wife of Mr. John Cocke, of Caroline county, was delivered of a dead child, which she had carried for upwards of ten years. The child appeared to have been for the size of a full grown one of nine months old; and was extraction enough an opening made in the side of its mother, by Dr. Baynham.

We are happy to hear that Mrs. Cocke is as well as can be expected after so uncommon and painful an operation, which she is said to have borne with great fortitude.

CHAMBERSBURGH, (Penn.) February 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Kentucky, has favoured us with a Lexington newspaper of the 18th of January, from which we have extracted the following article:

"It was certainly reported in town on Friday evening, that the English had taken New-Orleans from the Spaniards; the account is said to have come by a gentleman who arrived from that place by land, and who says he was present when the English took possession, which account seems to be confirmed by another gentleman who has just arrived from the same place by the way of Philadelphia, who says, on his way down the Mississippi from Orleans, he passed an English 74-gun, and one transport, on their way up the river, and that before he left the mouth of the river he heard a heavy cannonade, supposed to be at Orleans."

The gentleman also informs, that on the way thro' the wilderness, one of the company was killed by the accidental falling of a dead tree.

It was reported in Kentuckey, that an expedition against the Indian towns would take place about the first of March next, and preparations were accordingly making—but by what authority, or under whose command, was not certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.

Died in November last, at Dublin, Mansergh St. George, Esq. of a wound which he received in his Majesty's service in America, and of which the particulars are worthy remark. At the battle of Germantown he received a musket ball, in the back of his head; and though every effort of medical skill was tried, it could not be extracted. On opening the deceased's body, it appeared the ball had attached itself to a single membrane, which breaking, the ball immediately fell upon the brain, & occasioned the death of St. George.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Reports from Georgia say, that great confusion prevails on the frontiers of that state, owing to discontents arising from the treaty with the Creeks. Gen. Wayne and Mr. Matthews, Esq. it is said, are elected Representatives to the next Congress, in the room of General Jackson and Mr. Baldwin.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 30.

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that the credit and character of American states is rapidly appreciating in this country; one considerable proof of which is, the speedy appointment of an ambassador to reside in Philadelphia, whose arrival, it is said, will be succeeded by a commercial treaty with Great Britain;—and which, if constituted upon the liberal basis of reciprocal advantage, cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial to both countries. Many of your works of literature are in growing estimation on this side of the Atlantick; and, refinement advances, we have no small apprehensions of rivals in the fine arts, rising in the western woods. An American production (by P. Freneau) entitled "A Law Case between Solomon Dash and Frederick Flore," has been lately delivered with great eclat, in the British theatre, owing to that fund of satyrical humour with which it abounds, and yet is of such a nature as to please without offending."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 25.

"The son of an eminent banker in this city (a Quaker, and who is remarkable for his accumulated fortune, acquired by his integrity and industry, and for those amiable qualities which characterise that discription of people to which he belongs as peaceable citizens and useful members of the community) is now an apprentice to a weaver, to learn the mystery of the linen trade, in order to be enabled, by following it, to encrease the ample fortune which he will possess, and thereby add to the opulence of the estate.—This is an example worthy the imitation of all opulent traders and merchants in this kingdom.

"Here it is but too generally the practice for every man possessed of good property, to make his son a lawyer, a physician, or to have him educated for the church. But what is the consequence? Many young men, who, in trading or manufacturing linens, might have cultivated their own interests, and at the same time essentially advanced the general interest of the nation, being thus forced upon a profession or faculty for which Nature never designed them, are doomed to poverty and distress during their lives,—and even oftentimes those who may be favoured by Nature with abilities for the professional line, into which they have been so thrown,—yet, wanting the interest of respectable connections, must languish out a miserable existence, more intolerable than that from the poorest working mechanicks, because the latter are more accustomed to hardship, and can live much more moderately, both as to apparel and every article, than the former, who must keep up a genteel appearance, though they suffer the most pinching distress in other respects.

"What gives rise to the great body of opulent traders, manufacturers and mechanicks, in the sister kingdom, but this method of bringing up their children to business, and thereby increasing a capital acquired by trade and industry? In England 10,000l. is frequently put in as a capital to begin the business of a merchant, a brewer, a baiter, a grocer, a coal-dealer, &c. In Ireland a trader, on finding himself possessed of this sum, would retire from business, and think his fortune made. To this mistaken policy may, in great measure, be attributed the slow progress in this kingdom towards improvement in our various trades and manufactures."

Never (says a correspondent) was any species of atrocious villany more prevalent in any country than that which is at present practised in the United States of altering and counterfeiting States Certificates and other publick securities of different denominations. A gang of villains through the country, imposing upon unguarded people; and in many instances to the great detriment, if not total ruin, of the honest farmers, or unsuspecting persons. A mode of counterfeiting is said to be now practised by those infamous wretches fit a possibility of detection. Their secret, however, is fortunately discovered, which, it is hoped, will be one great step towards disappointing those pests of society in future. The following may among numerous others (if instances) be depended on for a fact: A farmer in Morris County, N. J. had a state certificate of 600 dollars, which two or three persons, unknown to him, made overtures of purchasing. Having, by the farmer's consent, examined the certificate, and made their observations thereon, they took their leave, promising to call again in a few days and talk with the owner about purchasing it.—They accordingly returned, bringing with them a false certificate of the same date, value, &c. and so nicely executed, that in passing it back and forward among them they took an opportunity of making an exchange, and thus imposing upon the unfortunate proprietor a counterfeit security for the true one.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 28.

"Villany too big for an honest man to conceive of, is practising here in the indent line.—No less than 40,000l. has been forged by swindlers, who purchase indents, and by a chymical preparation, erase the sum, and substitute a convenient one of great amount in its room.—The best way to detect it, is to hold the paper between you and the candle, and the part which has been operated upon, will appear as if it had been dipt in oil."

Extract of a letter from Indian Wheeling, dated January 2, 1791.

"I expect before this comes to hand, the news of Sullivan's expedition against the Maumee Indians, will be in your paper. Our troops, about 2,000 men, under the command of General Harmar, set off about the beginning of September, and went to the Maumee town, which (before burnt) consisted of about 400 houses; the Indians burnt the town before the troops arrived; they dug caves under the houses, and there deposited their corn, having it safely covered over with earth, then, burnt down all the houses. But our troops found it, and effectually destroyed all the corn. An old Frenchman informed our troops, that in the space of 40 years which he lived there, he knew upwards of 3,000 white men burnt in the town.

"By some misconduct, on the retreat of our army, the Indians gained a total victory. We lost 85 men in all, and the Indians burnt our wounded, wherever they found them. What loss was of them is not known, but in the river St. Joseph's, they got a severe stroke. Our constructors are buying wheat and flour, preparing for a spring campaign, which I hope may prove more favourable than the former.

"If a campaign does not begin early, our situation here will be very precarious."

ALBANY, January 31.

The following was communicated by a worthy correspondent, in the Indian country.—"Many of the Indians, in the late engagement with Gen. Harmar, or rather the brave but unfortunate, Major Wyllys, fought on horseback, & with a dexterity that would not have disgraced well disciplined dragoons. Their horses were equipped with a bunch of bells hanging down the left cheek, and two narrow stripes of cloth, red and white; and the Indians were painted red and black; and in such a manner as to represent the infernal, spirits, perhaps, much more than the human species. The most hideous and terrifick appearance, added to the noise of the bells and the flapping of the pendant strips of cloth rendered them truly formidable to the militia horse, which shrunk back at the very sight, and it was with the greatest difficulty any could be brought to the charge.

WINDSOR, February 1.

Lately died at Montreal, Capt. James Munroe, of Connecticut. His death was occasioned by a wound in his right breast, which had been improperly, or rather wholly neglected for several months. He had constantly refused to inform his surgeon how he received his wound: On being informed by him that he was dying, and again desired to know how he was wounded, he replied—"Although I was villain enough to desarve it, I am not so destitute of honour as to betray the man who gave it."

NORTHAMPTON, March 2.

According to the census returned by the Marshal of this district, there are in Massachusetts, exclusive of the district of Maine, 378,787 inhabitants.

The last accounts from Philadelphia inform, that the Senate of the United States had passed an act for the admission of the State of Vermont into our Union; and an act to regulate the number of Representatives to be chosen by that State, and the State of Kentucky, which were to be taken up by the House of Representatives on Monday the 14th instant.

DIED]—In this town, on the 18th ult. Mr. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, aged 73 years.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place,—also Justices' blank

Record Books, &c.

STOLEN *from the stable of the subscriber, in West-Springfield, on the night of 19th inst. a mouse colour'd MARE, with foal, 6 years old coming. a small star in her forehead, a dark stripe on her back, running far in her forehead, a dark stripe on her back, running from her shoulders to her dock, trots large, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, and secure them, so that the mare may be had again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive Eight Dollers reward, or four Dollars for either, and necessary charges.*

CHARLES LEONARD.

West-Springfield, Feb. 21, 1791.

WHEREAS LUCY, *my wife, has elaped from my bed and board—this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.*

ENOCH GRISWOLD.

Windsor, [Vermont] January 28, 1791.

WHEREAS NAPHTALI, a Negro man has departed from my house, this is therefore to forbid all persons keeping him on my account.

PHINEHAS FIELD.

Northfield, Jan. 7, 1791.

CASH,

Will be given for an excellent Family HORSE,—A bright bay will be preferred.——Enquire of the Printer.

March 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

[Continued from our last.]

FRANKLIN's fondness for reading, and thirst for improvement, did not forsake him when he left Boston. He soon formed an acquaintance with some young men who loved reading. They met frequently, and communicated to each other their little productions. Commenting and criticising upon these afforded them entertainment and instruction. Amongst his earliest acquaintances was James Ralph, whose name is known, from the notice which Pope has taken of him in his Dunciad.

Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howles,
And makes night hideous; answer him ye owls.

Ralph had a very ardent desire to become a poet, and wrote some things with tolerable skill.

Sir William Keith very much blamed what appeared to him the unnecessary caution of old Franklin, and he professed an intention of enabling Benjamin to enter into business for himself. He desired therefore to be furnished with an inventory of a printing office, the materials of which could be procured only from England. He resolved to send for these; but inquired of Franklin, whether it would not be of consequence, that he himself should visit England, to make the purchase. To this Franklin assented, and took a passage in the only vessel which then sailed between London and this port. He professed, that he would give him letters of recommendation, which would enable him to purchase every thing necessary. After various delays the Governor's dispatches arrived on board the ship at Newcastle, and Franklin supposed his letters were amongst them. They set sail, and in the Channel he picked out several letters, which he supposed, from the directions, were his letters of recommendation. How he was disappointed to find upon his arrival in London, that not a single letter had been written in his favour. He had been trusting to a man in whom no one who knew him placed any confidence, a man who was liberal of professions, but had not wherewith to fulfil them. Here was our young printer again in a strange place, unacquainted with every body, left to take care of himself when not nineteen years of age. By the advice of a good old Quaker, who had come with him from America, he entered as a Journeyman in a printing office.

His friend Ralph had accompanied him to London, and they were inseparable companions. Poor Ralph, could find no employment. He wished to try the stage, but the managers would not encourage him. He offered, his services as an author, to the booksellers, but they would not listen to his proposal. He would have stooped to the humble station of a transcriber, but he was here equally unsuccessful. Franklin had brought a little money with him, and he was too liberal not to share it with his friend. Ralph attached himself to a young woman a milliner who lodged in the house with them, although he had left a wife and child in America. With this fair one he lived, until ending the profits of her trade not sufficient to maintain them and a child, he determined to try a country school. Expecting, however, some time or other to make a figure in the world, he resolved to conceal his name, and assume that of his friend Franklin, and under this name taught a small school in some country village. His wife he recommended to the care of Franklin, who made some addresses to her with which she was not pleased, and represented his conduct to Ralph, who let Franklin know that, for this treatment he conceived himself freed from all obligations, and refused to pay a debt of 20 or 30 guineas which he had contracted. Poor Ralph went on in his pursuit of Poetry, vainly imagining that he should make a fortune on the barren soil of Parnassus. Pope at length curied his itch for poetry. He became a profe writer of politicks, and at last received a pension among the numerous ministerial scribblers of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. He died about the year 1757.

Franklin, while in London, wrote a small piece entitled a Defferration on liberty and necessity, pleasure and pain, dedicated to his friend Ralph. It was principally an attack on some parts of Woolaston's Religion of nature. This piece procured him an introduction to a club, at the head of which was Dr. Mandeville, well known for his Fable of the Bees. A few American curiosities, amongst others a purse of asbestos, procured him the acquaintance of Sir Hans Sloane, the famous collector, who laid the foundation of the British Museum. He felt a great curiosity to see Sir Isaac Newton, and some person promised to give him an opportunity of gratifying it. He was however disappointed.

Several circumstances afterwards occurred to make Franklin regret the publication of this performance, and to make him doubt the truth of justice of his deistical sentiments. He had made converts of Collins and Ralph and they both used him ill. They got considerably into his debt, and never felt any inclination to repay him. Keith was also a deist, and we have seen in how infamous a manner he conducted himself towards an artless boy, who reposed the utmost confidence in him. These things, and some others, convinced him of the falsity of his deistical tenets, and made him seriously renounce them in after life. He became satisfied of the superiour efficacy of the principles inculcate d by revelation, in making men just and upright in their conduct towards each other, and in promoting peace and good order in society.

After residing about 18 months in London, Franklin returned to Philadelphia with Mr. Denham, the old quaker who had accompanied him to England. With this man he engaged as a clerk, with some favourable prospects of succeeding in the mercantile line, which induced him, for a time, to bid adieu to printing. But upon the death of Mr. Denham, which happened soon after his return to America, he returned to Keimer, whose office he found better supplied than when he left it. With him he continued some months, conducting the office entirely, and instructing his inexperienced journeymen and apprentices. Some uneasiness at length ensued, which terminated in a quarrel, and they parted. Overtures, were however soon made to Franklin to return, with which, at the entreaty of a friend he complied. This friend was one Meredith, his first partner in the printing business, which he had began to learn at the age of 30. He made some offers to furnish stock, if Franklin would enter into partnership with him. This was agreed to, and, until their materials arrived from England, Franklin continued working for Keimer.

(To be continued.)

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER, No. VII.

Every one to his station.

MOST certainly; and the Prompter to his notion of course. If a man is a little *odd in his way* as we vulgarly phrase it, or what the French call *outre*, his friends say he is a *notional creature* or *full of notions*. And where is the man or woman living, that is not *full of notions?* Even Congress have their notions. One of the most distinguished *sputers* in that honourable body will insist upon it that the speaker of the house of representatives is next in rank to the *President*.—This man is certainly a *notional creature*; but *every one to his station*. Others have contented warmly that their residence ought to be fixed in the woods about Conegochague; but it is best to remove thither *by little and little*. Is not this a *notion?*

The legislature of Massachusetts, some year ago, took it into their heads to kill the profession of law by a queer act; but the attempt failed, people would still go to lawyers, and lawyers would live, while people would employ them. But the General Court was full of *notions*. Let lawyers multiply until a famine of business comes upon them, and then they will die like Egyptian frogs. A neighbour of mine, who is a *full grown man*, asserts that the surface of the ocean is higher than the land, and that by a constant miraculous restraint of the Almighty, the water is kept from overflowing the earth. His opinion is founded on those words of scripture, *the bounds are set*. This man is *full of notions*, Don't laugh at my neighbour, gentle reader; for I'll bet ten to one, that in some other particular, thou art just as *notional* thyself.

Love is the most *notional* passion; not excepting ambition and superstion. I once knew a woman, who had a very amiable daughter, dec lare it was *monstrous indelicate* for a young lady *to love a man*. She might love an eligant house, a carriage, and even money; but to love *a man's person* was shocking. But *every one to her notion*.

When I was a young man, I knew an attorney who was attached to what is called *family*; that is, whose family, by good luck, had stripped off their woollen shirts and checked aprons, just one generation before, and kept them off, until their companions who had associated with them in their woollen dress, were mostly dead. The attorney had not worn linen shirts so long by ten years as this *family*; and yet had the assurance to fall in love with one of the daughters. The man however did not meet with cold looks from the daughter—but the parents walked a tiptoe at the affront offered *their family*. The daughter was *notional* as well as the parents—they intended to have their *notion*, but the had her's—and very *good notion* it was, for a more happy couple does not exist.

But the queerest of all notions is, that parents will not permit a daughter, so not even a son, to love for themselves. I know a widow with a family of likely daughters, who insists upon it that her daughters do not know how to love for themselves—but thereforemeans to love for them. She is a queer woman and a notional creature; *but every one to his notion.*

Ashbel Wells, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he has just received a large and general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will be sold on very reasonable terms,

WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,

for ready pay, or short and approved credit.—ALSO,

STONE WARE

of all kinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, Indigo—Combs—shaving Soap, &c. &c.

WANTED.—Tallow—Salts of Lye—Pot and pearl Ashes—Wheat, Rye, Corn, and a few barrels of large Pork, for which the highest price will be given.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1791.

RYE.

Part CASH paid for RYE, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Feb. 14, 1791.

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.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Heirs of* John Turner, *Esq. deceased, non-resident proprietors of lands lying in New-Salem, in the County of Hampshire that their lands are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for the year* 1790, *as follows, viz.*

Parish Tax. three shillings.

Unless said tax is paid on or before the first Monday of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at one o'clock, in the afternoon at the dwelling house of SAMUEL KENDALL *jun. Innholder, in said New-Salem, at will be sufficient to settle the afore said tax together with intervening charges.*

JOHN TRASK, 2d. Collector.

New-Salem, January 19, 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land lying in the town of Wendell in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz.:*

	S. Tax.	T. & County.	Minister
	f. d. q.	*f. d. q.*	*f. d. q.*
John Alny,	0 7 3	2 9 1	2 6 0
T. Fairweather, Esq.	1 0 2	4 8 1	4 2 0
John Cafswell	0 8 3	3 3 2	2 11 0

UNLESS said taxes are paid by the 7th of March next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue at the house of Ensign JOHN PRENTICE, *Innholder in said Wendell, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.*

RICHARD MOORE, Col. & Col. for 1790.

Wendell, Jan. 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non resident proprietors of land lying in the Town of Wendel, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz:

	Acres.	Value.	State tax.	Town tax
		l. s. d.	q. l. s. d.	q.
T. Fairweather, Esq.	200.	100. 0 2	2 1. 1 1	8 0
Mr. Turner,	100.	60.	0 2	1 0
Thomas Dwight	62.	25 0 0	6 2 0	4 6 2

UNLESS said taxes are paid by the 7th of March next, so much of said lands will then be sold at public vendue at the House of Ensign JOHN PRENTICE, Innholder, in said Wendell, at 1 o'clock, P. M. will be sufficient to the discharge the same with interesting charges.

DAVID WHITTACKER, Col. and Coll. for 1781.

Wendell, February 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of lands, in the town of Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 6. and in the Town, County, and Ministerial Taxes, for the year* 1788. *viz.*

		f.	*d.*	*q.*
Last. 2d. division,	23	1	3	3
	49	1	3	3
3d. division,	33	1	3	3
	25	1	3	3
4th. division	2	2	1	1
	11	1	4	1
	20	2	8	1
	34	2	7	3
	35	2	1	1
	37	2	7	3
	38		11	
	25	2	7	3
	43	2	7	3
	19		6	2
	21		6	2
	23		6	2
	50		6	2
	52		6	2
5th. division,	32	1	8	1
	42	1	8	1
	54	1	8	1
	47	2	1	2
	55	1	8	1
	27	1	8	1
	30	2	1	2
	57		5	1
	50		5	1
	53		5	1
	37		5	1
	39		5	1
	15		5	1
	61		5	1
	29			

THAT unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday, the 25th of April next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. JOSEPH WAIT, *Innholder, in Ashfield, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.*

LEVI ELDREDGE. } *Collectors.*
JOSEPH PORTER. }

Ashfield, Feb. 14, 1791.

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 Asahel Rowe, late of Worthington, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the first Tuesday of March, April, May, and the last Tuesday of October next, from ten to four o'clock on each day—ten months being allowed by the said Judge for the creditors to bring in their claims—No accounts allowed unless legally attested.*

TIMOTHY MEACH,
ENOS SMITH,
ELISHA BREWSTER,

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, in order to enable him to make speedy settlement of the estate aforesaid.

MOSES ROWE, *jun. Administrator.*

Worthington, Feb. 1791.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

[Continued from our last.]

ABOUT the latter end of 1727 Franklin and his friends formed a society for mutual improvements in morality, politicks, and natural philosophy, which, from the accounts handed down to us, appears to have been an admirable institution, founded on a good plan, and well conducted. The number was limited to twelve, and hence were obviated all the inconveniences of large bodies, while at the same time, there was sufficient number to prevent an entire union of sentiment and opinion, which would preclude discussion and improvement. Meetings were held once a week. At these meeting various questions were discussed with calmness, and a disposition to discover truth, rather than to confute adversaries or to shine in oratory. Flowery discussions seldom advance the cause of truth, which, simple in itself, needs not the foreign aid of ornament. Once in three months each of the members read an essay. In the London edition of Dr. Franklin's miscellaneous works, we find the queries proposed for the confideration of this literary club, which was called the Junto. These queries are worthy the attention of the curious, and tend to shew the nature of the Society, and the influence which it must have had in promoting useful knowledge. This association continued for nearly forty years. Several of its members became men of eminence. It is said, that some of the most important questions relative to the affairs of Pennsylvania, were first agitated in this club. To it we perhaps owe, in a great degree, the statesman and philosopher, whose life we are now writing. From the conversation of his friends he greatly improved his mind. Nor was this all. They were strongly knit together in the ties of friendship. They conceived themselves bound to affist each other in all their undertakings. Their friendly exertions in his behalf proved highly beneficial to Franklin, in entering into business. This took place in the year 1728, in partnership with Meredith. Franklin's industry, the superior eleganee and correctness of his printing, and the assistance of his friends, soon procured him a considerable share of business.

There was at this time but one newspaper in Philadelphia, the American Mercury. This was executed in a careless manner, and was almost entirely devoid of entertainment or instruction. The intercourse with Great britain was inconsiderable. Intelligence could not be received either speedily or frequently. The communication with the other provinces was very small. Bradford, the printer of the paper, could not write, nor was he possessed of literary friends. An original essay or paragraph was an absolute rarity.

Great part of the paper was filled with very lengthy, and often times very uninteresting, extracts from books, that had long been published. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the paper proved profitable, as there was no other. Franklin soon saw the advantages which would result from a well conducted paper, which, together with foreign and domestic occurrences, might convey to its readers pleasing and useful information on various subjects. He resolved, therefore, to commence a paper. A person to whom he had told his intentions, disclosed them to Keimer, who, to prevent him, immediately published proposals for printing a paper, under the pompous title of the Pennsylvania Gazette, and Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences. To take the attention of the public from these proposals, Franklin began a periodical paper, called the Busy Body, which he published in Bradford's paper. A manuscript note in the file of the American Mercury, preserved in the city library, says, that Franklin wrote the first five numbers and part of the eighth. The rest were written by J. B. probably Joseph Brientnall, a serivener a sensible worthy man, and one of the first members of the Junto.

Keimer's Universal Instructor did not meet with much encouragement. He was more able to write than Bradford; but the oddity of the man's disposition appeared in his performances. He sometimes attempted poetry; and in this as well as his prose, he was often wiowsery, and not seldom indelicate. He began to publish in his paper Chamber's folio dictionary of arts and sciences; but contented with this, he began to take extracts from a kind of novel entitled Religious Courtship. His subscription list filled but slowly, and he became embarrassed in his circumstances. After publishing thirty nine numbers he gave up his paper to Franklin, who immediately went on with it, under the title of the Pennsylvania Gazette, which name it still bears. In Franklin's hands it soon became of more importance. A number of original essays and paragraphs, and judicious selection from European publications rendered it interesting. Franklin now found the advantage of being able to write. He delivered his sentiments freely, in the different political questions which were then agitated. His subscribers became numerous, and by the interest of his friends he was appointed printer to the assembly, which station he held until he relinquished the printing business.

Franklin's extraordinary application to business soon rendered his prospects of success very flattering, when an event occurred which had nearly crushed all his rising hopes. Meredith's father had paid for the printing materials in part, but was unable to advance the remainder of the money. The creditors became urgent, and, as payment could not be made, commenced a suit. Meredith at length proposed, that Franklin should take the whole business upon himself, repaying his father the money which he had advanced, and giving him some trifling consideration. By the assistance of some worthy friends Franklin was enabled to effect this, and he did it the more readily, as Meredith was rather a dissolute character, spending a considerable part of his time in taverns and gambling houses.

The scarcity of specie in America had induced several of the colonies to emit paper money. This obviated the want of a circulating medium; but through neglect of a sufficient provision for its redemption, it soon depreciated, and materially injured many wealthy persons. Pennsylvania was the last to come into the measure. In 1723, under Keith's administration, fifteen thousand pounds had been emitted, with every caution to prevent its depreciation. Considerable advantages were experienced from this, insomuch that about the year 1729 a considerable popular clamour was excited, in favour of a further emission. The opposer, apprehensive of depreciation, opposed the idea strenuously. A Small treatise was published, entitled, *An inquiry into the nature and necessity of a Paper Currency*, in which Franklin with much strength of argument, maintained the propriety of emitting an additional sum. The wishes of the people, aided by this pamplet, produced a majority in the assembly in favour of the measure, and it was resolved that thirty thousand pounds should be emitted. As a return for his services in this affair, he obtained the printing of the money.

Before Franklin went to England, he had seriously attached himself to Miss Read, and their affection was mutual. Whilst in London he seemed to have forgotten her. He neglected writing to her, and upon his return found that her friends had prevailed upon her to marry a worthless fellow, who soon deserted her and died. Franklin renewed his addresses; they were accepted, and in 1730 they were married. She proved to him a faithful, industrious, and affectionate wife.

Poor Keimer's misfortunes pressed hard upon him. He was at last obliged to sell his printing office and to decamp to Barbadoes. He sells us in one of his papers that his life had been more wonderful and variegated than that of any person, of whom he had ever heard or read; & he mentioned an intention of giving an account of the strange events of it, under the title of the *White Negro*. It is perhaps a pity that he did not fulfil his intention. His life would have been at least as interesting and instructive, as that of many visionaries, who have lived before and since his time.

Keimer being gone, Franklin had no one to contend with but Bradford, who was neither able nor disposed to oppose him actively. He had already become wealthy, and his abilities were very limited. Franklin, on the contrary, had great industry and great talents. We need not therefore wonder that he succeeds.

The promotion of literature had been little attended to in Pennsylvania. Most of the inhabitants were too much immersed in business to think of scientific pursuits; and those few, whose inclination led them to study, found it difficult to gratify them, from the want of sufficiently large libraries. In such circumstances, the establishment of a publick library was an important event. This was first set on foot by Franklin, about the year 1731. Fifty persons subscribed forty shillings each, and agreed to pay ten shillings annually. The number increased, and in 1742 the company was incorporated by the name of "The library company of Philadelphia." Several other companies were formed in the city in imitation of it. These were all at length united with the library company of Philadelphia, which thus received a considerable accession of books and property. It now contains about eight thousand volumes on all subjects, a philosophical apparatus, and a good beginning towards a collection of natural and artificial curiosities, besides landed property of considerable value. The company have lately built an elegant house in Fifth street, in the front of which they will erect a marble statue of their founder Benjamin Franklin.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, February 7.

A Letter was received from the Secretary of State, inclosing a report on the memorial of Andrew Brown, Printer, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. The report was in favour of granting the request of the memorialist.

Mr. Leonard presented the memorial of the merchants of Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, praying an alteration in the postroad, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the Heads of Departments.

On motion of Mr. Heister, the memorial of a number of the holders of loan office certificates was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Heister, Sherman, Gerry, Benson and Gale.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, which was read a first time.

The House then pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the bank bill, and after some debate thereon, adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 8.

A bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to promote the progress of useful arts, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next

The Speaker informed the House that the joint committee of enrolled bills had reported that they had examined the bill, entitled, an act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and found the same to be duly enrolled; where upon the Speaker signed the said bill.

Two petitions were presented to the House and read, praying compensation for services, which were referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the memorial of the marine society at Boston, praying for the establishment of hospitals, for sick, and disabled seamen, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Tucker from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to ascertain the time for the commencement of the next session of Congress, which was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had concurred in the bill, making appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1791.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the bill, incorporating the subscribers to the bank of United States. After some debate, the question being called for, Mr. Madison moved for the previous question, which was taken, and passed in the affirmative.—Yeas 39—nays 20.

WEDNESDAY, February 9.

The petition of Michael Jackson, a disabled officer of the late continental army, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Department of War.

Mr. Huntington, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for increasing the penalties contained in the act for the encouragement of useful learning, which was read a first time.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanied with sundry papers, relative to the admission of Vermont into the union, as a separate and independent state. The papers were referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Boudinot, and Carroll.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to continue in force for a limited time and act passed at the first session of Congress, entitled an act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, which was read the first time.

Mr. Bourne gave notice, that he would move for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill, repealing so much of the act, providing for the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage, which rates the fix dollar of Denmark at 100 cents.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a committee consisting of Messrs. Smith, (S. C.) Williamson, and Stone, was appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill, supplementary to an act, incorporating the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot gave notice, that he would move for the appointment a committee to prepare and bring in a bill supplementary to an act for establishing the Treasury Department.

The House proceeding to the consideration of certain business of a secret nature; the galleries were ordered to be cleared, and the doors shut.

I HAVE SEEN AND I HAVE NOT SEEN.

By the late Governor Livingston.

I HAVE seen several of our assemblies endeavouring at public economy by lowering the salaries of the officers of government, and other littlenesses of the like nature; and costing the public more in their own wages, by the time they spent in making the reduction (which ought not to have been made at all) than such reduction finally amounted to. But *I have not seen* one of them calling to a serious account the sheriffs who have defrauded us of hundreds, by pocketing fines; or commissioners for forfeited estates, who have plundered us of thousands, by trading with the money, converting it into real estate and afterwards paying us at great depreciation. Why are not these people immediately compelled to pay the money, according to the value at which they received it? This would really be an object worthy of a legislature. This would go a great way towards filling the fiscal coffer, and easing the poor citizen in his taxes.

I have seen tories, members of Congress; tories sitting as judges upon our tribunals; tories representatives in our legislative council; tories, members of our assemblies. But *I have not seen* them bribed with British money; nor was such actual vision necessary for my conviction that they were so.

I have seen our soldiers marching barefoot through snow, and over ice: *I have not seen* them duly recompensed for it; nor America so greatful for the inexpressible hardships they suffered, as I thought they would have been.

I have seen Congress recommending to the several States, such salutary measures as would have been of infinite service to the union to have adopted. *I have not seen* the states adopt the measures.

I have seen commerce declining; and, worse than declining, prosecuted to undoing; idleness prevailing; self-interest predominating; luxury increasing; and patriotism languishing. But *when shall I see* the true spirit of republicanism emerging from its late ignoble contracted vapor! and blazing out with the same splendor, the same world-astonishing corruscations, with which it so gloriously illustrated the first morning of its appearance?

I have seen justices of the peace, who were a mere burlesque upon all magistracy. Justices illiterate—justices partial—justices groggy—justices courting popularity, in order to be chosen assemblymen—and justices encouraging litigiousness. But *I have not seen* any joint meeting sufficiently cautious against appointing such men, justices of the peace.

I have seen four times as many taverns in the state as are necessary. Those superabundant taverns are continually haunted by idlers; and are confessedly so many nusiances. All well-regulated governments would abolish them: and yet *I have not seen* any of the courts that license them, willing to retrench the supernumerary ones.

I have seen the regency of Algiers, making a cruel and unprovoked war upon the United States. *I have not seen* the secret hand of Great-Britain in exciting those infidels to this war, to render her own bottoms the more necessary for carrying on our commerce, and for other purposes by the said act intended.

I have seen paper money emitted by a legislature, that solemnly promissed to redeem it; *I have seen* them afterwards depreciate it themselves; and therefore, I believe, that *I shall never see* the honest redemption of it.

I have seen assemblies enacting laws for the amendment of the practice in the courts of justice. But *I have never yet seen* that practice really amended by them.

I have seen since our revolution, tories promoted to offices of trust and profit; but *I have never seen the man*, who dared to avow either the justice or the propriety of such promotion.

I have seen hundreds paying their debts, with continental money at the depreciated rate of forty for one. But *how many have I seen*, who had too much integrity to avail themselves of that subterfuge which the law unintentionally afforded them; and who, instead of infringing the golden rule, though protected by human edicts to sin against it, nobly disdained to violate solema dictates of their own consciences, and against light, and knowledge, and gospel, to defraud their neighbour of his due?—How many? Not enough to constitute a legal jury.

I have seen Congress necessitated to borrow money from France and Holland; but *I have not seen* this State take proper measures to discharge its proportion of those engagements.

I have not seen any of our continental officers, who were, during the war, posted upon our lines for the express purpose of preventing the illegal commerce with the enemy in New-York, themselves carrying on that infamous traffic.

I will not tell all that I have seen. The veracity of a historian is often called in question, when he speaks of a disorder in government that appears incredible. He is obliged to relate facts which become extraordinary, though true, are received as exaggeration and romance. I hope, for the future, to see virtue and patriotism resume their primeval glory; and our independence, procured at the expence of so much blood and treasure, for ever and ever established in righteousness.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

MR. Davis (Portland) made the following motion, "That a committee be appointed to revise the laws which authorises the Selectmen of towns, to preside at town meetings, for the choice of Governor, Senators, and Representatives of towns, and in Congress; and report such addition, and alterations as may be found necessary."

Mr. Henshaw asked if the Selectmen were appointed to preside by the Constitution? Mr. Davis observed there was a law of the Commonwealth which impowered the Selectmen to preside at the town meetings,—and that many instances of improper conduct had come to his knowledge—He therefore hoped some measure would be taken, which for the future would avert the inconveniency.

Dr. Jarvis said many inconveniencies had arisen in consequence of the Selectmen being authorised to preside at the choice of the executive officers of the Commonwealth, and the Representatives to Congress, and in that House. It had been found so in the town of Freetown especially—and, as such an evil existed, he thought such a law as that proposed, would be serviceable;—and therefore seconded the motion.

Mr. Holmes said a few words, but spoke too low to be heard in the gallery.

Mr. Wedgery said he supposed the Idea contained in the gentleman's motion, was the regulation of the manner of voting.—He supposed that was the expectation entertained from the proposed investigation.

Mr. Davis (Portland) stated the authority by which the Selectmen had hitherto presided at town meetings. He said they often decided on elections, not legally, but arbitrarily, according as their interests or prepossessions swayed them. He said it was particularly wrong for them to preside at the election of Representatives to Congress—It was an evil of magnitude—and was becoming every day more extensive. He instanced the choice of a Representative in the District of Maine; where he said, in some of the towns, the Selectmen had received a great number of votes by proxy—and permitted those persons who never had attended any meeting for the purpose, to vote. He did not pretend to determine whether such practices were the effect of ignorance or design, but from whatever cause they arose, it was high time the mischief should be crushed; and such an improper manner of conducting town business, ought to be put to an end.

Dr. Jarvis hoped for reasons which had been already mentioned, the revision of the bill alluded to in motion of the gentleman from Portland, would take place. The instances of such practices as those just stated were numerous. The town of Danvers and two others, had already been mentioned. The amendation of the law was necessary; first, for the preservation of the rights of election, and secondly that such election should be by personal vote. If proxies were admitted, it was opening a door to forgeries and perjuries, by which the election of a member might be secured, when perhaps the majority of votes were in favour of another candidate. He hoped the committee would be appointed, the evil removed, by amending or altering the law.

After a few words from some other gentlemen, a committee was appointed and confisted of Messrs Davis, Jarvis, Mitchell, Sellon, and Washburn.

Dr. Jarvis said, as the close of the week was at hand, in the course of which a variety of private business had occurred, he hoped some measures would be taken to bring forward, in the approaching week, the weighty public business which would come before the house, in the course of the session. He said there were three or four very important objects; to attend to which committee's had been already raised. He hoped they would be enjoined to sit, and report as early as possible. He mentioned the committee on the subject of a new valuation, that for considering the expediency of a new tax, and that on warrants, due bills, &c.

The committee on the petition from the inhabitants of part of the town of Taunton, praying to be set off, and to be allowed to tax all persons who did not attend at any place of public worship, to the support of the Minister of a meeting house they intend to build, reported—that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition; in as much as the prayer of that part of the petition, which requests authority to assess those inhabitants who do not attend public worship, to the support of their Minister, was an infraction of the Constitution. The house accepted the report.

Law for limiting the time for liquidating the out standing demands against the Commonwealth.

Mr. Thayer moved, that the opperation of the above act be suspended until the end of the present session.

Mr. Mason, jun. said, that every session of the General Court, a resolve was passed to suspend the opperation of the act just mentioned.—If he could be assured that this would be the last time of applying for it, he should vote for the measure. He thought it would be better to repeal the law, than to have the trouble of suspending it every year. There ought undoubtedly to be some time determined on, when there should be an end to the demands against the Commonwealth—but the continually suspending the operation of the act, was impolitic—for it led the people do disregard it.

A member, whose name we did not know, asked if the act was suspended last session, why it should not this? It was equally fair now, as then. If those persons or towns, who had been prevented, or had neglected bringing in their accounts the preceeding year, had been allowed time, it was nothing more than justice to favour those who were defaulters this session. He therefore seconded the motion.

Mr. Sewall differed from the gentleman last speaking—and opposed the propriety of suspension. He said if any accounts were brought forward, after the commencement of the act, if any sufficient reason could be given for the delay, the house on application would dispense with the law, and permit the accounts to be exhibited. If no reason could be given for not making the demand in time, the neglect deserved punishment. He therefore should oppose the suspending the opperation of the act.

Mr. Thayer replied, that it was true application might be made to the General Court to dispense with the law, and that in some instances where such applications were made by powerful towns, and backed by influence, they would be granted:—But a poor town would stand but little chance of getting such a petition through the house;—and that induced him to be so strenuous for suspending the law.

Mr. Mason, jun. vindicated the Hon. House, from the aspersion of the gentleman; and denied that any such influence was ever used, or such partiality shewn. Since he had sat in that house, he had never observed any such improper proceedings—but had always remarked, that justice was done equally to all towns, whatever might be their situation, power or wealth.

After a short desultory conversation the matter subsided.

Message from the SENATE.

A message came from the Hon. Senate, informing they had appointed B. Austin and S. Fowler, Esqrs. with such as the House might join, a committee to examine the report of Messrs Green and Foster, who had been appointed to enquire into the state of the notes issued by Treasurer Ivers. Messrs Kollock, Mason, jun. and Davis (Portland) were joined.

It appeared from the report these accounts were considerably embarrassed.

C. Tufts and S. Metcalf Esq'rs. were appointed on the part of the Senate, to enquire into the means proper to be taken, respecting Treasurer Iver's accounts, and the accounts of any future Treasurer. Messrs Bowdoin, Thomas (W.) and Beale were joined by the house. W. Phillips, jun. Esq. on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Mason jun. and Mr. Henshaw, on the part of the house, were appointed a committee to enquire into the state of the bonds in the Treasurer's office, and what means were necessary to be taken to secure the property of the Commonwealth in the same.

A committee was raised to consider on the propriety of a new arrangement of the treasury, and consisted of Messrs Jarvis, Holmes, Wedgery, Jones (B.) and Davis (Plymouth.)

Dr. Jarvis waited on the Hon. Senate, with a message from the house, requesting they would join their members, who were on joint committees on important subjects, to sit during the adjournment.

The House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Private and local business engaged the attention of the house this day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

A statement of the treasury of this Commonwealth, was laid on the table.

An act was read three times and passed, to enable Alexander Hunt to affume the name of Alexander Chamberlain Hunt.

This act was objected to by Mr. Mason, jun. as being a mere whim of the petitioner—there was no property dependent on the alteration of Hunt's name, and the house was wasting time to attend to such idle caprice.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The report of the committee, being a resolve directing the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to subscribe three hundred thousand dollars, in continental certificates to the loan of the United States, was read.

Mr. Jones (B) said, he supposed there would be no objection to the report, as it would certainly be very advantageous to the Commonwealth—for if there were 300,000 dollars in the treasury, unemployed, he should think there was no better manner of disposing of that sum, than by the measure proposed.

Mr. Kollock wished to know if the certificates would not raise more money, if they were sold now, than if they were loaned to the United States. If so he should be opposed to the loan.

Mr. Davis (Plymouth) one of the committee replied, but spoke so low we could not collect his answer.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Petitions from the Corporation, and from the President and professors of Harvard College, were read, and on motion of Mr. Carnes committed to the committee on the subject of the University.

The report of the committee on the petition of Benjamin Jepheon, (who prayed for payment of one half the charter of a sloop, on the expedition against Crown Point, which hitherto remained unpaid,) was, that the prayer of the petition be granted, and the petitioner be payed in specie.

After a conversation between Messrs Brock, Jones, (B.) Wedgery, Gardiner, Davis (Plymouth) Thompson and others, the report was negatived.

On motion, the petition was recommitted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A bill was read the first and second time, for providing for the collection of taxes, when the collection to whom such taxes, had been committed were sick or insane, by appointing another person in the place of such disabled collector.

A short conversation ensued, between Messrs Jones, (B) Holmes, Fuller, (Newtown) Ely and Washburn. The bill was recommitted for some amendments, and to-morrow eleven o'clock assigned for the third reading.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, November 29

The *Copernican System of the Ex-ministerial World*, seems to be this:—

The *Houfe of Cavendiffh* is the *fun*, or the common centre of the orbits of the following *fix* bodies which make their revolution round it.

Mr. Sheridan as Mercury, because he certainly receives his light and heat from that great body. Mr. Burke as Venus, because he is higher in the system and becomes our Evening and Morning Star by turns—either as an Anchor or an Orator.—Lord Loughborough as the Earth, because he is a greater distance from the sun than the other planets—Lord North as Mars, because he is still higher in the political system, and takes a larger circuit, and in a manner revolves round the Sun.—Mr. Fox as Jupiter, because he forms the largest planet, and describes an extensive political Elypsis round the Sun, and has three Satellites moving round him; Mr. Auftruther, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Grey. Earl Fitzherbert we set down as Saturn, being the most remote or all the planets.

In politicks there are no fixed stars, here our paragraphical Copernicus must conclude.

A very serious writer, in the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, February 27, 1789. gives us the Melancholy picture of the degeneracy of the once reputed virtuous Philadelphia.—" Another evil, says he, which is the scandal of that City, is the vast number of houfes of bad fame, dispersed every where through it. Shall it be mentioned to the eternal disgrace of Philadelphia that there are in the city and suburbs, very probable not less than five or six thousand open avowed prostitutes! And in the streets where whole bevys of them reside, the neighbours are pleased to have it so, because the resort of sailors and others to them, brings money to the taverns and dramshops."

We have never heard the number of the inhabitants in that city, to be calculated higher than 50,000 more, one half of these cannot be women, and therefore according to this writer, every fourth or fifth woman in that city, is an open avowed prostitute. It is hoped this is an exaggeration, though the account has never been contradicted, and it was said to be written by a popular Clergyman. This surely, is not that paradisical State, the millenium Dr. Price dreamed would take place in his beloved America!

The door money at the late battle of Mendoza and Humphreys, (two noted boxers) amounted to the trifling sum of seven hundred pounds. The door money at a charity sermon at Doncaster, the subsequent Sabbath, amounted to the sum of four pounds five shillings! So much for the moral refinement of 1790.

The Freedom of the Press in France, seems to have attracted the attention of the Legislature there. The boundaries of liberty are delicate, & easy to be defined. Should these be invaded, political liberty is gone.

It has been suggested to the Printers of London, to present a Petition to Parliament, praying that a Committee of Lawyers may be appointed to draw up a clear, short, and comprehensive definition of a legal Libel, which being hung up in every Printing-Office, if it repressed the energy of literary execution, might at least avert those penalties that have so recently fallen so heavy on the honest an undefigning Printer, who would thus cease to be entrapped into profecution by the scribblance held forth to him of freedom.

Frenchmen, in general are not wanting in fancy or deficient in historical knowledge—yet they do not seem to trace in La Fayette the character of Fairfax; or in Mirabeau, that of Cromwell.

GENEVA.

It appears that the number of Inwohns in that Republick, does not exceed 1200 annually, and the number of advocates, attornies, and clerks, is not more than 30.

Now, supposing 35,000 fools in the Republic, the next of law in England, according to the same proportion ought not to exceed 600; whereas they are known to be more numerous than our army, and navy put together. Query, How numerous were the locusts of Egypt.

The whole expense of obtaining justice in Geneva, amounts to 200l. annually. The costs of a single cause in England often exceeds that sum. Yet Geneva, in proportion to its population, is surely as commercial a country as England. The difference, therefore, has only arise from the higher improvements of the simple and honest principles of public administration in the one country, than has yet taken place in the other.

EASTON, (Mar.) February 16.

It is with real concern we relate the many deaths which have recently taken place in the county of Anne-Arundel, on the western shore of this State.—Several heads of respectable families have been deprived of mortal existence, and left a train of friends and acquaintances to bewail their loss.—Among whom are Mr. John Sewell, Mr. Thomas Small, Mr. Stephen Boon, and Mr. Henry Oneal Welch—who died shortly after one another of the same malady, and many others of respectability!—It is said these gentlemen died of an inflamation in the breast.

On Thursday the 20th ult. a free mallatto woman was accidentally shot in Annapolis, by a lad who was amusing himself with a gun. The gun, we learn, had for some time been standing loaded in the store which this unfortunate woman was entering, when the youth, unaware that it was charged, drew the trigger, which lodged the contents in her body, and put a period to her existence on the spot.—This melancholy casualty, it is hoped will prove a serious lesson to those who wantonly sport with guns.

Feb. 8. Sunday fe'nnight a sloop, supposed to be on her way to Baltimore, was overset in a flaw of wind off Sandy-Point.—Captain Hadaway, in a schooner some distance from her, seeing her go over, bore down for the relief of the people—when he discovered a man upon the bottom of the sloop, whom he endeavoured by three repeated attempts to take up—but from the violence of the wind, and the benumed state of the man which rendered him incapable of helping himself, the schooner was forced off, and left the unhappy sufferer in a forlorn and deplorable situation.—The man informed Captain Hadaway, before he left him, that there were besides himself, three people on board the sloop when the overset who were unfortunately drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

It is said the Court of Great Britain have refused to deliver up the Western Posts, or making any compensation for the Negroes taken from this country, unless the United States engage to make good all Debts due to their merchants.

DANBURY, Feb. 11.

A correspondent has sent us the following account of the shipwreck of the brig SALLY, mentioned in our last.

ON the morning of the 17th of January, between 8 and 9 o'clock the brig Sally, belonging to Stamford, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Keeler, of Ridgefield, returned from a voyage to the W. Indies, was cast away on Eaton's Reefs Long-Island, and all on board, consisting of 11 persons, perished.

The shore presented a mournful and distressing sight of various parts of vessel and cargo shattered and broken to pieces, floating upon the water. The quarter deck, which was composed of two inch plank, was broken cross ways, and the vessel torn asunder in many parts. These fragments and ruined cargo were drifted on shore about 30 rods from the extremity of Eaton's point. The body of Capt. Keeler was found drifted on shore, with his arms clenched fast round the topmast thrower, where he probably was when the vessel struck, and fell with the mast. Three others bodies were found on shore, viz.—Daniel Gray of Stamford, Stephen Jackson and James Butler, of Norwalk, sailors. The Brig sailed out of Sagg-Harbour on Sunday morning: The serenity of the weather, the mildness of the day, and the little appearance of such a dreadful storm, had probably raised their expectations of reaching their designed port without danger. But from this time to the morning in which they perished, we can only conjecture their awful and distressful situation; excepting from some circumstances and papers. It appears that Capt. Keller, apprehending the distress that awaited them, packed his cloathes up and put them with his papers respecting the voyage, his watch, medal, and some other things, into his chest; locked it and fastened his key to the hinge of his trunk. In order to secure themselves in case the vessel should strike, they had fast med one end of a piece of rigging to the boat, the other to the thrords. The vessel was seen at seven o'clock in the morning of the 17th close in with the land at Eaton's neck, under sail and endeavouring to claw off the shore. Soon after this, they were probably dove in pieces.—Among the papers found, there was one written by the captain, and carefully packed up with the log-book, describing the horrors of the storm, and the distress they were in, being presented with nothing but the gloomy prospect of a watery grave. The bodies which were found were brought from the Island on Thursday, 24th, and on the 26th, Captain Keeler's was decently interred. The Rev. Mr. Mitchel, of Canaan, preached a sermon from Heb. 4. 16, to the largest concourse of people ever assembled in Ridgefield, on a similar occasion. The whole was attended with the greatest solemnity, and all dropped a tear of sympathy with the bereaved friends. Capt. Keeler was the only son of his mother & the widow—a dutiful & affectionate child, beloved by all his acquaintance: Having experienced misfortunes himself, he was ever ready to succour the wretched. As a seaman he was expert, having followed the business 12 years: He died (aged 29) lamented by his relations, friends and acquaintance.

The following lines were found in Captain Keeler's chest, with his papers, supposed to have been written during the storm in which he suffered.

" How wonderfully is the scene altered! the landscape, large and spacious, which a warm fancy drew, brought to the test of real experience, shrinks into a span—Just as the shore vanishes, and mountains dwindle to a spot, when the sailor, surrounded by skies and ocean, throws his last look on his dear native land.

" The tempest summons all the force of the air, and pours itself with rebellious fury from the angry North. The whole atmosphere is rended into tumultuous confusion, and the watery world is heaved to the clouds. The astonished mariner and his shrinking vessel now scale the rolling mountains, and hang dreadfully visible on the broken surge: Now shoot with headlong impetuosity into the yawning gulf, and neither hulk nor mast is seen. It staggers the pilot, and baffles the skilful mariner.

" Oh how sweet is a steady mind at that time!
That sweet relief, the healing hand of Heav'n,
Alone to suffering innocence has giv'n;
Come friend of virtue, balm of ev'ry care,
Dwell in my bosom, and forbid despair."

BOSTON, February 23.

Yesterday came on before the Supreme Judicial Court, the trial of the Printer of the Herald, on the Charge of publishing a Libel against John Gardiner, Esq. After a very fair and candid investigation of the charge, it was last evening committed to a respectable jury, who brought in their verdict NOT GUILTY. The Hon. Court were in their scarlet robes; and a vast concourse of citizens attended the trial—which was the first for a libel ever had in this country.

March 3.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February, 1790.

The Supreme Court of the United States, opened here last week. The Judges did not all attend. The only action entered was brought by a Foreigner, against the State of Maryland. The Writ was served upon the GOVERNOUR, the Supreme Executive of the State, and upon the Attorney General. Two months are given for the State to plead. Should this action be maintained, one great national question, will be settled;—that is, that the several States, have relinquished all their SOVEREIGNTIES, and have become mere corporations, upon the establishment of the General Government: For a Sovereign State, can never be sued, or coerced, by the authority of another govern-

ment. Should this point be supported, in favour of this case against Maryland, each State in the Union, may be sued by the public & their public securities, and by all their creditors. As the execution will be against them as mere corporations, they will be issued against all the inhabitants generally; the Governors, & all other citizens will be alike liable.

Such offices will not be coveted; even the Constitutional privileges, in the several States, against arresting Senators and Representatives, while the Courts are sitting, will be done away.

FUR TRADE.

A bill was read a first time, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, for preventing the decay of the Fur Trade, in this Commonwealth.—It is therein enacted, that no person shall, in the months of June, July, August and September, kill any of the following Animals, viz: Bears, Wolverines, Musquash, Black-Cats, Civet, Otter, Mink, Sable, Beaver, Fox and Martin—under a certain penalty.

One gentleman objected to the Fox being included;—But Gen. Thompson observed, that Foxes were very harmless creatures, and only killed hens and chickens.—Other Members were violently opposed to the Bear—but others advocated the cause of Bruin.

The Speaker, asked Gen. Thompson, what a Wolverine was?—And that gentleman, though he professed himself an old Gunner, could not resolve the question. Gen. Thompson thought, that no man should be prevented from killing a Raccoon: and that he dared not, if the present bill passed.—

Mr. Snow, said, he would, if he caught them in his corn.

Some Members objected to one, and some to another of these Vermin; and several of them were excluded the benefit of the act. The bill was at length recommitted for amendments.

The alarming encrease of Forgeries both in the Southern & in the New-England States, calls for a speedy and vigorous check.—The first instance we have heard of in this State occurred at Salem, where Mr. Merrill, was a few days since committed to the gaol in thatown, to be tried before the Circuit Court of the U. States, in May next, for passing a Continental Security, which had been altered from 14 to 400 dollars. The penalty for knowingly passing a counterfeited note of the United States, is DEATH.

On Friday night, last, the Dwelling House of the Reverend Mr. Kendall, of Weston, took fire, and together with the Furniture, &c. was destroyed—The Family narrowly escaping with their lives.

NORTHAMPTON, March 9.

The Legislature of North-Carolina, have passed an act to authorize Henry Emanuel Lutterloh to raise, by way of Lottery, a Sum sufficient to enable him to bring into that State, Foreigners, who are Artisans in various branches of business.

About 1000 Emigrants, from Scotland, have lately arrived in the State of North-Carolina—who are justly considered a valuable Acquisition to that State.

The Number of the Inhabitants, within the State of South-Carolina, as reported to the Legislature, is 216,335.

DIED]—At Hadley, on Wednesday last, and on the Friday following attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintance, was decently inter'd, Mrs. ABIGAIL PORTER, the amiable consort of ELISHA PORTER, Esq. aged 57 years; the Eldest daughter of the late Col. John Phillips, of Boston. Justice to the memory of the deceas'd, requires that at least, this should be said of her; that the early made choice of Christ as her portion, and by an exemplary life, recommended that of a Christian to others; the fruits of which she experienced the comfort of in her long illness and dying moments.

*** A few Tickets in the semi-annual State Lottery, which will positively commence Drawing on the 17th inst. may be had of Ebenezer Hunt, Esq. Northampton.—No tickets will be sold after that time.

Congress of the United States, at their third Session, began and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of Dec. one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the admition of the state of Vermont into this union.

THE state of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a member of the United States, BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said state, by the name and style of "The State of Vermont," shall be received and admitted into the union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

Approved—February the 18th 1791.

BROKE GAOL,

IN Northampton, on the night of the 5th inst. Daniel Bacon, of Bockland, committed for theft—aged 32, 5 feet 9 inches high.

Charles Reese, of Woodstock, in Connecticut, committed for Burglary—aged 38, 5 feet 7 inches high. Had on a London brown coat, without buttons, brown overhalls, and black breeches under them.

Whoever will apprehend said persons so that they may be recommitted to Gaol, shall have five dollars reward for each of them, and all necessary charges paid by

ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 7th 1791.

Cushions, curled and craped in the newest taste,—also, WIGS, of all kinds, made by the subscriber, on the shortest notice; a little east of the Court house, Northampton.—Where CASH is paid for long human hair.

March 9, 1791. EDWARD FRETHY.

LINES
On Major WYLLYS,
Of the Federal Troops, who fell in a late engagement with the Savages, at the river St. Joseph, in the Western Territory of the United States.

BY A FRIEND.

WHERE the dark'd hamlet darts expiring gleams,
Thro' smouldring clouds, and thy cincumfus'd streams
Wabash! flow rolling to the western bourne,
Thy slaughter'd sons in sullen murmur mourn.
There, if e'er chance the traveller shall lead,
His blood-drench'd shore with rev'rence let him tread,
And mark the spot where oft, as eve unseen,
The weeping Gemii plant the laurel green,
And fancy bids her choicest flow'rets rise,
To deck the lonely grave where Wyllys lies.
If polish'd manners, undisguis'd by art,
The tenderest passions, and the firmest heart;
Where lavish Heaven united every grace,
To the mild virtues of the Wyllys race.
If worth, long tried, distinguish'd and approv'd,
Could move the tyrant Death, or e'er had mov'd,
The valu'd life had known a longer date,
Nor savage yells announc'd thy hapless fate.

A bard, the meanest of the tuneful throng,
Whose idle lyre, has long remain'd unstrung,
Who lov'd their living, and regrets their dead,
Pays this last tribute to thy gentle shade.
Th' historic muse in more exalted verse,
May thus to future times thy fate rehearse.
From England's gentlest blood, an honor'd name,
In virtues, arts and arms, long known to fame,
He sprung:—Where Hartford crowns with spiry pride,
Her high romantick banks, and chrystal tide,
His infant sports and happier hours were led,
Till Yale's fair laurels, graced his youthful head.
What time the Briton, to our guiltless shore,
In proud array, his thund'ring legions bore,
When erst Columbia's starry flag unfurl'd,
Show'd a new eagle to the wondering world,
The gallant youth appear'd at freedom's shrine,
Drew his yet maiden'd steel, & join'd the embatt'led line;
There in long toils, and dangers tried, he won
Th' approving smiles of godlike Washington.
With rainbid'd arms the Britons fought the main,
And heaven-born Peace, refused her golden reign.
The patriot bands reliev'd from martial toil,
Return and court the long-neglected soil:
Severer cares his warrior arms engage,
To guard the Western realms, and quell barbarian rage,
And lo! on wild Miami's dusky plain,
O'er slaughter'd heaps he leads his victor train,
There as the foe in trembling halle retires,
In glory's arms the hapless chief expires.

Columbians rise! no more inactive lie,
Your slaughter'd friends for speedy vengeance cry:
Their mangled corses and yet steaming blood,
Their groans yet ecchoing in the western wood;
The matron's piercing shriek, the infant's cries,
And yon brown cloud flow rising to the skies,
Call to revenge—to arms, to arms repair!
Urge home the ruthless brood, and wage eternal war,
On those curst miscreants whom no faith can bind,
The scourge of GOD, the terror of mankind.
Then let the vengeful bolts of war be hurl'd,
And with black myriads crowd the infernal world.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. VIII.

He does not work it right.

WHAT a vulgar saying, the Prompter has selected for his text in this number! Yet these vulgar sayings are often full of good sense.

I knew a young man who left the army with an invincible attachment to gambling. He followed it closely until he had lost most of his wages—he then purchased a shop of goods, mostly on credit—he had his nightly frolicks—*he kept it up*—he was a blood of the first rate—his goods were soon gone and not paid for—his creditors called and he began to cry *paccavi*,—in fact, *he did not work it right*. But his friends helped him out of six scrapes, yea out of seven. At length necessity broke his spirit—it rained him—he married—become a man of business—recovered his lost credit, and now *he works it right*.

I often say to myself, as I ride about the country, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right*. When I see a man turn his cattle into the streets to run at large and waste their dung, during a winter's day, I say, this man *does not work it right*. Ten loads of good manure at least, is lost in a season by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed, but to ruin a farm.

So when I see cattle, late in the fall or early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field, poaching the soil and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself this man *does not work it right*.

So when I see a barn yard with a drain to it, I say the owner does not work it right; for how easy it is to make a yard hollow or lo west in the middle, to receive all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle. The wash of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth, or putrid straw, is the best manure in the world—yet how much do our farmers lose. In fact they do not work it right.

When I pass along the road and see a house with the clap-boards hanging an end by one nail and old hats and clothes stuffed into the broken windows, and the fences tumbling down or destroyed, I conclude the owner loves rum—in truth he does not work it right.

When I see a man frequently attending courts, I suspect he *does not work it right*.

When I see a countryman often go to the retailers with a bottle, or the laboring man carrying home a bottle of rum, after his work is done on Saturday night, I am certain the man *does not work it right*.

When a farmer divides a farm of 100 acres of land among five or six sons, and builds a small house for each and sets them to work for a living on a little patch of land, I question whether *he works it right*. And when these sons are afterwards unable to live on these mutilated farms, and are compelled by a host of children, to go work by the day to get bread, I believe they are convinced that they *have not worked it right*.

When a man tells me his wife will not consent to go from home into new settlements, where he may have land enough and live like a nabob; and therefore he is obliged to fit down on a corner of his father's farm, I laugh at him, and some time or other he will own, *he does not work it right*.

A man in trade who is not punctual in his payments, certainly *does not work it right*; nor does the man, who trusts his goods to *any body* and *every body*.

Whether in Congress or a kitchen, the person who *talks much* is *little regarded*. Some members of Congress then certainly *do not work it right*. A hint to the *wise* is sufficient; but twenty hints have not been sufficient to silence the clamorous tongue of some congressional spouters.

Family government gives complection to the manners of a town; but when we see, every where children profane; indelicate, rude, saucy, we may depend on it their *parents do not work it right*.

I once knew a young man of excellent hopes, who was deeply in love with a lady—the first time he had an opportunity to whisper in her ear, and before he had made any impression on her heart in his favour, he sighed out his sorrowful tale to her, in full explanation: The lady was frightened—she soon rid herself of the distressed lover; she said, *he did not work it right*.

MAGNANIMITY of an AUSTRIAN SOLDIER.

THE following extraordinary instances of remarkable bravery, happened during the continental war, in 1758. After the surrender of Breslau to the Prussian troops, the imperial garrison, consisting of above ten thousand, marched out with two pieces of cannon, drums, colours, and other honours due to soldiers who had made a gallant defence. As his Majesty of Prussia was riding through the town, he observed a man with his back to a wall, endeavouring to defend himself against thirty grenadiers, who threatened every instant to run him through the body if he did not submit. The King, amazed at his valour, and pitying his rashness, cried out Austrian, why don't you surrender? Are you made of iron or marble, to withstand the fury of thirty armed men? Please your Majesty, said the Austrian soldier, I was of the former garrison, and being asleep at the evacuation of the town, I could not persuade myself that your Majesty had any right to detain me as a prisoner of war, being included in the general capitulation. True, replied the King, you cannot alone be a prisoner, when the whole garrison have marched out. Your grenadiers would have made me so, said the Austrian, if I had not resolved to lose my life in defence of my liberty. Brave! but rash man, answered Frederick giving thy arms, and save thy life; then, call off these grenadiers, replied the Austrian. The King ordered away the party, and going close to him, alone, demanded his musket and bayonet, saying, a man who has so high a sense of honour, can never be guilty of a base act; the less thou seemest to value thy own life in this case, the more thou wilt regard mine. The Austrian fell on his knees, delivered his firelock into the King's own hands; his Majesty bade him rise, returned his arms, told him he was free, and offered him a pair of colours in his own service. I cannot accept your favour, said the Austrian, I have sworn allegiance to Mary Teresa, and will not fight against her, though to be made a General.—Illustrious soldier! replied the King, go thy way in peace, but not without a few pieces to drink my health with thy comrades. Not a penny, answered the Austrian; I return your Majesty my most sincere acknowledgments, and vow to drink your good health with my Royal Mistress's money. So saying, the Austrian saluted the King and marched off to join his companions with his firelock on his shoulder, and three-pence half penny in his pocket, leaving the King and all who heard him, astonished at his courage, probity, and true greatness of mind.

Ashbel Wells, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that he has just received a large and general assortment of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will be sold on very reasonable terms,
WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,
for ready pay, or short and approved credit.—ALSO,

STONE WARE

of all kinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Snuff, Indigo—Combs—Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

WANTED.—Tallow—Salts of Lye—Pot and pearl Ashes—Wheat, Rye, Corn, and a few barrels of large Pork, for which the highest price will be given.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1791.

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.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of lands, in the town of Ashfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 6. and in the Town, County, and Ministerial Taxes, for the year 1788, viz.*

		£.	d.	f.
Lott. 2d. division, No.	23	1	3	3
	49	1	3	3
3d. division,	33	1	3	3
	25	1	3	3
4th. division	2	2	1	2
	11	1	4	1
	20	2	8	1
	34	2	7	3
	35	2	1	1
	37	2	7	3
	38	1	11	1
	25	2	7	3
	43	2	7	3
	19	1	6	2
	21	1	6	2
	23	1	6	2
	50	1	6	2
	52	1	6	2
5th. division,	32	1	8	1
	42	1	8	1
	54	1	8	1
	47	2	1	2
	55	1	8	1
	27	1	8	1
	30	2	1	2
	57	1	5	1
	50	1	5	1
	53	1	5	1
	37	1	5	1
	39	1	5	1
	15	1	5	1
	61	1	5	1
	29	1	5	1

THAT unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday, the 25th of April next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. SETH WAIT, Innholder, in Ashfield, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with interesting charges.

LEVI ELDREDGE.
JOSEPH PORTER. } *Collector.*

Ashfield, Feb. 14, 1791.

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 Ashbel Rowe, late of Worthington, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the first Tuesday of March, April, May, and the last Tuesday of October next, from ten to four o'clock in each day—ten months being allowed by the said Judge for the creditors to bring in their claims—No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.*

TIMOTHY HEACH,
ENOS SMITH,
ELISHA BREWSTER.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as resort to equitable means must speedily secure most of the effects aforesaid.

MOSES ROWE, jun. Administrator.

Worthington, Feb. 1791.

RYE.

Part CASH paid for RYE, by
DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Feb. 14, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place,—also, Justices' blank

Record Books, &c.

STOLEN *from the stable of the subscriber in West-Springfield, on the night of 19th inst. a sorrel mare, with star in her forehead, a dark stripe on her back, rising from her shoulders to her dock, tents large, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Mare and thief, and secure them, so that the mare may be had again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive Eight Dollars reward, or four Dollars for either, and necessary charges.*

CHARLES LEONARD.

West-Springfield, Feb. 21, 1791.

WHEREAS LUCY, *my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay my debts of her contracting after this date.*

ENOCH GRISWOLD.

Windsor, [Vermont] January 28, 1791.

WHEREAS NAPHTALI, a Negro man has departed from my house, this is therefore to forbid all persons keeping him on my account.

PHINEHAS FIELD.

Northfield, Jan. 7, 1791.

CASH,

Will be given for an excellent Family HORSE,—A bright bay will be preferred.——Enquire of the Printer.

March 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 237.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

[Continued from our last.]

THIS institution was greatly encouraged by the friends of literature in America and in Great-Britain. The Penn family distinguished themselves by their donations. Amongst the early friends of this institution must be mentioned the late Peter Collinson, the friend and correspondent of Dr. Franklin. He not only made considerable presents himself, and obtained others from his friends, but voluntary undertook to manage the business of the company in London, recommending books, purchasing and shipping them. His extensive knowledge, and zeal for the promotion of science, enabled him to execute this important trust with the greatest advantage. He continued to perform these services for more than thirty years, and uniformly refused to accept of any compensation. During this time, he communicated to the directors every information, relative to improvements and discoveries in the arts, agriculture, and philosophy.

The beneficial influence of this institution was soon evident. The cheapness of terms rendered it accessible to every one. Its advantages were not confined to the opulent. The citizens in the middle and lower walks of life were equally partakers of them. Hence a degree of information was extended to almost all classes of people, which is very unusual in other places. The example was soon followed. Libraries were established in various places, and they are now become very numerous in the United States, and particularly in pennsylvania. It is to be hoped, that they will be still more widely extended, and that information will be every where encreased. This will be the best security for maintaining our liberties. A nation of well informed men, who have been taught to know and prize the rights which God has given them, cannot be enslaved. It is in the regions of ignorance that tyranny reigns. It flies before the light of science. Let the citizens of America, then, encourage institutions calculated to diffuse knowledge amongst the people, and amongst these public libraries are not the least important.

In 1732, Franklin began to publish poor Richard's Almanack. This was remarkable for the numerous and valuable concise maxims which it contained, all tending to exhort to industry and frugality. It was continued for many years. In the almanack for the last year, all the maxims were collected in an address to the reader, entitled, the Way to Wealth. This has been translated in different publications. It has also been printed on a large sheet, and may be seen framed in many houses in this city. This address contains, perhaps, the best practical system of economy, that ever has appeared. It is written in a manner, intelligible to every one, and which cannot fail of convincing every reader of the justice and propriety of the remarks and advice which it contains. The demand for this almanack was so great, that ten thousand have been sold in one year, which must be considered as a very large number, especially when we reflect, that this country was, at that time, but thinly peopled. It cannot be doubted, that the salutary maxims contained in these almanacks, must have made a favourable impression upon many of the readers of them.

It was not long before Franklin entered upon his political career. In the year 1736, he was appointed clerk to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected by succeeding assemblies for several years, until he was chosen a representative for the city of Philadelphia.

Bradford was possessed of some advantages over Franklin, by being Postmaster, thereby having an opportunity of circulating his paper more extensively and thus rendering it a better vehicle for advertisements, &c. Franklin, in his return enjoyed these advantages, by being appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737. Bradford, while in office, had acted ungenerously towards Franklin, preventing as much as possible the circulation of his paper. He had now an opportunity of retaliating, but his nobleness of soul prevented him from taking use of it.

The police of Philadelphia had early appointed watchmen, whose duty it was to guard the citizens against the midnight robbers, and to give an immediate alarm in case of fire. This duty is, perhaps, one of the most important, that can be committed to any set of men. The regulations, however, were not sufficiently strict. Franklin saw the dangers arising from this cause, and suggested an alteration, so as to oblige the guardians of the night so be more watchful over the lives and property of the citizens. The propriety of this was immediately perceived, and a reform was effected.

There is nothing more dangerous to growing cities than fire. Other causes operate so slowly, and almost imperceptibly; but these in a moment render abortive the labours of ages. On this account there should be, in all cities, ample provisions to prevent fires from spreading. Franklin early saw the necessity of these, and about the year 1738 formed the first fire company in this city. This example was soon followed by others, and there are now numerous fire companies in the city and liberties. To these may be attributed in a great degree the activity in extinguishing fires, for which the citizens of Philadelphia are distinguished, and the inconsiderable damage which this city has sustained from this cause. Some time after, Franklin suggested the plan of an association for insuring houses from losses by fire, which was adopted, and the association continues to this day. The advantages experienced from it have been great.

From the first establishment of Pennsylvania, a spirit of dispute appears to have prevailed among its inhabitants. During the life time of William Penn, the Constitution had been three times altered. After this period, the history of Pennsylvania is little else than a recital of the quarrels between the proprietaries, or their Governors, and the assembly. The Proprietaries contended for the rights of exempting their lands from taxes, to which the Assembly would by no means consent. This subject of dispute interfered in almost every question, and prevented the most salutary laws from being enacted. This at times subjected the people to great inconveniences. In the year 1744, during a war between France and Great-britain, some French and Indians had made inroads upon the frontier inhabitants of the province, who were unprovided for such an attack. It became necessary that the citizens should arm for their defence. Governour Thomas recommended to the Assembly, who were then sitting, to pass a militia law. To this they would agree, only upon condition that he should give his assent to certain laws, which appeared to them calculated to promote the interests of the people. As he thought these laws would be injurious to the Proprietaries, he refused his assent to them, and the Assembly broke up without passing a militia law. The situation of the province was at this time truly alarming; exposed to the continental inroads, of an enemy, and destitute of every means of defence. At this crisis Franklin stepped forth, and proposed to a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, a plan of a voluntary association for defence of the province. This was approved of, and signed by twelve hundred persons immediately. Copies of it were circulated throughout the province, and in a short time the number of signers amounted to ten thousand. Franklin was chosen colonel of the Philadelphia regiment; but he did not think proper to accept of the honour.

(Continued from our last.)

The PROMPTER——No. IX.

It will do for the present.

THIS common saying does as much mischief in society as *rum or pestilence*. If I hear a man, whether a farmer, a mechanic or any other person, often repeat that saying and appear to act from the opinion, that *it will do for the present*, I rely on it he is a sloven, a drone or something worse. I never knew such a man thrive.

A young man, setting out in life, is in haste to be married. He wants a house to live in, but is not fully able to build one. Yet his pride requires a large showy house. At last, between poverty and pride, he determins to build a large house, but not to finish it till he is *more able*. He sets up a large two story house, with four rooms in a story—he covers it and paints it red—This is a showy house—his pride exults to see passengers stare at his elegant house—But tho *pride* governs the *outside towards* reigns *within*—he can finish but one room, half finish one of two more—and lay a loose floor above to spread his corn upon—This elegant mansion soon then is a granary—a corn house—The man and a litter of children below—and rats and mice above—But *the man says it will do for the present*. True, but the man has but 20 or 30 acres of land, or an indifferent trade—his family grows faster than his income—he is not able to finish his house—The covering soon decays and admits water—the house falls to pieces—the man is forced *poor* into the wilderness, or he and his children loiter about, dependent on their neighbors for subsistence by day labor.

I knew one of these *do for the present farmers* who never effectually repairs his fences; but when a breach is made he fills it with a bush that a sheep may remove—if a rail is broke, and another is not at hand, he takes the next biller of wood, fastens one end in the post and ties up the other with elm or hickory bark—he says, *this will do for the present*. His cattle learn to be unruly—to remedy the evil, fetters, shackles, clogs, yokes and what he calls *joices* are invented—and his cattle and horses are doomed to hobble about their pasture, with a hundred weight of wood or iron machines about their feet and necks. The man himself in two years spends time enough in patching up his fences and making fetters to make a good effectual fence round his whole farm, which would want very little repairing in twenty years.

In family affairs, these *do for the present folks* double their necessary labor—They labor hard to put things *out of order*, and then it requires nearly the same work to put them into order again. A man uses an ax, a hoe, a spade and throws it down where he uses it, instead of putting it to its proper place under cover. Exposed to the weather, tools do not last more than half so long, as when kept housed; but this is not all—Any where at random—in a few days he wants it again—he has forgot where he left it—he goes to look it—he spends perhaps half an hour in search of it, or walks a distance to get it—This time is lost, for it breaks in upon some business—The loss of this small portion of time appears trifling; but slovens and fools incur such losses every day; and the loss of these little scraps of time determines a man's fortune. Let the Prompter make a little calculation—A farmer, whose family expends 1000. a year, if he can clear ten pounds a year, is a thriving man. In order to get his 1000 he supposes he labors ten hours a day: in this case if he loses an hour every day, in repairing the carelessness of the day before, (and every sloven and every slut looses more time than this, every day, for want of care and order) he loses a *tenth* part of his time—a *tenth* part of his income—this is *eleven pounds*. Such a man cannot thrive—he must grow poorer, for want of *care*, of *order*, of *method*.

So it is with a woman. A neat woman who does business thoroughly, keeps things in order with about half the labor that a slut employs, who keeps things forever *out of order*. If a pail or kettle is used, it is directly made clean, fit for other uses and put in its place.—When it is wanted, it is ready. But a slut uses an article and leaves it *any where*, dirty, unfit for use another time.—By and by it is wanted and cannot be found.—"Moll, where did you leave the kettle?"—"I don't know—I have had the kettle; Nab, had it last"—"No, Nab, did you have the kettle?"—"Yes, but it is dirty"—So the kettle is found, but it is half an hour's work to fit it for the purpose required; in the mean time, the necessary business must lie by.—Yet this woman says, when she does any thing, *it will do for the present*.

I have only to add, that I went to church, on a late cold Sunday, when a neighboring clergyman officiated. He had spoken to his *fellow-elder*, when the clock struck *one*. Every man was shivering with cold and shifting his feet—the parson took the hint, and broke off with "*this will do for the present.*"

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

A BILL, to increase the penalties contained in the act, to promote the encouragement of useful learning, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

A bill to continue in force, a limited time, the act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, Fitzsimons, and Ames was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill supplementary to the act establishing the Treasury Department.

A motion, made yesterday by Mr. Bourne for repealing so much of the collection act, as rates the Danish rix dollar, at 100 cents, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bourne, Sherman, and Thatcher.

A petition from the masters of vessels employed in the carrying trade, between Charleston and Europe, was read and ordered to lie on the table; as was likewise the petition and remonstrance of John Fitch.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, took into consideration a bill authorising the President of the United States to cause the debt due to foreign officers, the interest whereon is now payable in Paris, at six per cent. per annum, to be paid and discharged; and having gone through the same, rose and reported it without amendments—whereupon it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish officers, for the purpose of granting lands within the territories of the United States; and after some time spent, the committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill supplementary

ed incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, which was read the first time.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of the merchants trading to the Eastindies, was read. After which, on motion of Mr. Ames, who had some communication of a secret nature to make to the house, orders were given for clearing the gallaries.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

An engrossed bill authorising the President of the United states to cause the debt due to foreign officers to be paid and discharged, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to continue in force for a limited time an act passed the first session of Congress, entitled, an act regulating processes in the courts of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Several petitions praying compensation for military services, were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, notifying that he has this day approved and signed an act, entitled an act making appropriations for the support of government during the year 1791, and for other purposes.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making compensation to marshals, clerks and jurors in the courts of the United States, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, to take into consideration the bill for establishing offices for the purpose of granting lands within the territory of the United States; after some time spent, the committee rose, and the chairman reported, that the committee had gone through the bill, and made sundry amendments, which, were read, and ordered to lie on the table until to-morrow.

An engrossed bill for altering the time for the next meeting of Congress, was read a third time and passed; the blank for the time of meeting being filled up with the first Monday of November next.

A memorial of sundry public creditors was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) the memorial of the masters of vessels, in Charleston, was referred to a select committee.

After which the gallaries were cleared.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

The House being engaged in secret business the gallery was, for some time, kept shut. After the opening of the doors, sundry petitions being read and referred to the heads of Departments.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, the committee on the navigation act was discharged from further proceeding. On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the house took into consideration the report of the Secretary of State on the memorial of Andrew Brown, Printer, and passed thereon a resolution, which was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee appointed to consider the memorial of the holders of loan office certificates, for money lent to the United States, between September, 1777 and 1778, made a report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee of enrolment, reported an enrolled bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of John Collins, was read.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Boston, heretofore preferred by him, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had passed a bill, for the admission of the State of Vermont into the Union; and also a bill, regulating the number of Representatives, to be chosen by the states of Kentucky and Vermont.

The above mentioned bills were, after a first and second reading, referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The House then, pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, to the bill to establish offices, for the purpose of granting lands, within the territories of the United States; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary of the Department of War.

On motion, Messrs. Madison, Wadsworth and Leonard, were appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill, to explain so much of the act, imposing duties on imported articles, as imposes a duty on imported lead and calicoes.

The bill, trasmitted from the Senate, for the admission of the state of Vermont into the union, was taken into consideration in committee of the whole, reported without amendment, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick Benson and Stoges, was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills to give effect to the laws of the United States, within the State of Vermont.

Secretary Lear delivered the following letter from the President of the United States, accompanied with papers containing information, which he had received from the Court of London, relative to a commercial treaty with the United States. The letter was read, and the papers ordered to lie on the table until to-

UNITED STATES, Feb. 14, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

SOON after I was called to the administration of the government, I found it important to come to an understanding with the Court of London, on several points interesting to the United States, and particularly to know, whether they were disposed to enter into arrangements, by mutual consent, which might fix the commerce between the two nations on principles of reciprocal advantage. For this purpose, I authorised informal conferences with their ministers; and from these, I do not infer any disposition on their part, to enter into any arrangements merely commercial. I have thought it proper to give you this information, as it might at some time have influence on matters under your consideration.—

Mr. Secretary Otis delivered a message from the Senate, informing, that they had passed, with amendments, the bill repealing after, the last day of June, next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits imported from abroad, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same; and requested the concurrence of the house in the said amendments.

A second message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had concurred with them in the bill, to continue in force, for a limited time, an act passed at the first session of Congress, entitled, An act to regulate civil processes in the courts of the United States.

The House then proceeded to further consideration of the amendments, proposed by the committee of the whole, to the bill to establish offices, for the purpose of granting lands, within the territories of the United States; and having gone through the same, and made some further amendments adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to the Secretary of the Department of War.

Several reports from the Secretary of the Department of War, on sundry petitions heretofore referred to him, were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Seney, the report of the select committee on the memorial of Captain J. Barney, was taken up for a second reading; after which the committee, who made the report, were directed to prepare and bring in a bill to allow a compensation to the said Captain Barney.

The message, received yesterday from the President of the United States, on the subject of a commercial treaty with Great-britain, was referred to a select committee.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that they had concurred with the house in their resolution on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the memorial of Andrew Brown, of the city of Philadelphia, printer.

The amendments, proposed by the Senate to the bill, repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States; and for appropriating the same, were read, and referred to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill to establish offices, for purpose of granting lands within the territories of the United States; and having gone through the same ordered it to be engrossed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Sundry petitions being read and referred to the heads of departments.

A letter was read, from the Secretary of the Department of War, accompanied with reports on a number of petitions heretofore referred to him.

A memorial from sundry dealers in Eastindia goods, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill, to compensate Capt. Joshua Barney in consideration of expense by him incurred in effecting his escape from the capuvity in Europe and returning from thence; which, after a first and second reading, was referred to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

Mr. Madison, from the Committee, appointed to enquire into the administration of the late Superintendant of Finance, made report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill, to establish offices, for the purpose of granting lands within the United States, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for admission of the State of Vermont into the Union; a bill to continue in force for a limited time, the act regulating civil processes in the federal courts; and a resolution of the house on the petition of Andrew Brown, printer; and Mr. Speaker signed them.

The House then took into consideration the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Colonel George Gibson; and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed, reported a bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont, which was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

The petition of Joseph Nicholson, late interpreter to the Six Nations in the service of the United States, praying a settlement of his account, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The order of the day was then called for, viz. to pursue the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the excise bill, in committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore moved that the committee be discharged from any further consideration of the amendments;—his motion was seconded and agreed to.

The House then took up the consideration of the amendments, and having made progress, postponed the further consideration of them until tomorrow. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Secretary Lear delivered the following message from the President of the United States.

UNITED STATES, Feb. 18 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives.

I have received from the Secretary of State a report on the proceedings of the governour of the north-western territory at Raskaskia, Kaskakia and Prairie, under the resolution of Congress of August 29th, 1788, which containing matter proper for your consideration, I lay the same before you.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Secretary Lear, after delivering the above message, informed the house, that the President had this day approved and signed an act, which originated in the house of representatives, entitled an act to continue in force for a limited time, an act entitled an act to regulate processes in the Judicial Courts of the United States.

And that he had approved and signed a resolution permitting Andrew Brown, or any other Printer, to publish authenticated copies of the laws of the United States.

The message and report, were, on motion, committed to the senate.

A message was afterwards received from the Senate, informing the house, that the President had this day approved and signed an act for the admission of the state of Vermont, into the union.

The house then proceeded to the further consideration of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the "bill repealing, after the last of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also, upon spirits distilled within the United States: And for appropriating the same." And having made some progress therein, adjourned.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10

ORDERED, That Dr. Jarvis, Messrs. Gardiner, Jones, (Boston) Tyler, and Wedgery, be a committee to devise measures to remedy the inconveniences arising from laying before his Excellency the Governor, public business at the close of the session—and report.

A Resolve directing the Treasurer to subscribe to the Loan proposed by Congress the amount of the Certificates and Bills of Credit now in the Treasury receivable on account of said Loan, &c. Read and passed. Sent up.

The committee appointed to consider the expediency of raising the fees of the clerks of Judicial Courts, reported verbally, That the present Fees are sufficient. Report accepted.

FRIDAY, February 11.

The House proceeded according to assignment, to the further consideration of the resolve of the Senate of yesterday, for appointing a committee, to make a final settlement with the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, Esqrs. relative to their bond, and concurred with the Senate in appointing a committee, and four o'clock, P. M. was assigned for coming to the choice of three members to join to said committee on the part of the House, by ballot.

An act, providing a new, plain and easy mode of altering chief tail, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

The House proceeded to chose by ballot, three persons to join to the committee to make a final settlement with the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, relative to the contract entered into between them and this Commonwealth, respecting the Genesee lands—and the votes being taken, it appeared, that the Hon. D. Cobb, Esq; Mr. Davis, and Dr. Eustis, were chosen.

The committee on the part of the Senate, were the Hon. S. Phillips, and W. Spooner, Esqrs.

A petition from a number of persons praying that Government would examine the practicability and expediency of cutting a navigable canal through the isthmus which divides Barnstable bay from Buzzard's bay, and if found proper, that measures might be taken for that purpose. Read and committed.

SATURDAY, February 12.

A bill for inquiring into the ratcable estates of this Commonwealth, was reported by the committee on that business, which was read the first time. Tuesday next is assigned for the second reading of the said bill.

A petition from Daniel Pomeroy and others, soldiers in a late detachment of the Militia, praying for their pay, &c. Read and committed.

A petition from John Howel, praying that any person or persons in the body of the House might be assigned, set apart to the body of the House might be assigned him, for the purpose of collecting and preparing for publication, the debates and proceedings of the House. Read & ordered that the Clerk of the House assign to the petitioner and one other person, such seat as he may find most proper for the purpose aforesaid.

The House voted Mr. John Howel a seat in the body of the House, to accommodate him in collecting their proceedings and debates, for the purpose of publishing the same.

VIENNA, (Germany) January 5.

By a Russian Officer, arrived here yesterday, we learn, that the Russian batteries have destroyed one of the principal Bastions of the fortress of Ismail: and that, though the besieged (to the number of 12,000 men) were resolved to defend the place to the last extremity, Prince Potemkin had adjudged it necessary to delay making the assault.

PARIS, January 10.

The Decree of the Droit d'Aubaine, being differently interpreted, and the different treaties made in the reliances to that right, between this Kingdom, and several foreign Powers, preventing the decision of the Legislature upon the extent of it;—To remove these difficulties M. Barrere, yesterday proposed to the National Assembly, to declare, "That the Decree of the 6th of August last, extends to all the French possessions, those in the two Indies not excepted. All the Foreigners residing out of this Kingdom, are in consequence of this decree, authorised to succeed to their deceased relations in this Kingdom, without being obliged to reside therein." This plan is referred to the Diplomatic and Constitutional Committees, for their examination.

LONDON, January 22.

IT is reported on good authority, that dispatches have been received from Lord ELGIN, Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, relative the movement of the Northern Powers, which have given his Majesty's Ministers a serious alarm.

The Board of Admiralty are daily paying off the Ships now in Commission in the several ports of this Kingdom.

The latest advices which have been received, declare that the Turks and Russians, continue the war with unabated fury.

The Emperor of Germany is perfectly recovered from his late indisposition. His disorder was the Measles, but not attended with any dangerous symptoms.

RUSSIA.

The ambitious Empress of this immense country, is likely to have a sufficient number of enemies, to employ her forces the ensuing summer. An alliance, it is said, has been entered into, betw een the Porte, Poland, and his Prussian Majesty, which it is believed will not be merely—defensive.

The advantages offered to Poland, in consideration of this assistance, it is said, are those of commerce.

ALEXANDRIA (Virginia) Jan. 27.

On Saturday last came on, in the Court of this County, the trial of NEGRO MOSES, charged with the murder of HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, his Overseer. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had in many instances, treated with great severity the slaves under his authority, and the prisoner in particular: That he had confined him in chains for several days and nights: That on the evening when the deed was committed, he had cruelly flogged him, merely for having requested one of his fellow slaves to give him a seat in his cart to carry him to the Overseer's house (where he was confined every night) finding great difficulty in walking, by reason of his iron shancels: That he was confined by an iron staple driven into the wall: That the Overseer had threatened to treat him next morning in the manner he had done his brother Bob (who died soon after his flogging, and, supposed, in consequence of it.) Under the impression of these denunciations, and the terrors naturally excited by them, it appears, that whilst the Overseer was asleep in the same room where the prisoner was confined, the latter disengaged him from his hand-cuffs, drew the staple, and taking down the Overseer's gun, which happened to be loaded, went out as silently as possible, determined, if he could, to make his escape: That the Overseer, awaking, went in pursuit of him, and found him near the house, not having been able to make much progress, on account of his shancels: That Moses cautioned him repeatedly to stand off, saying he should not take him—he had a loaded gun, and would shoot him, sooner than let him take him: That Williams, disregarding these warnings, pressed on him with three dogs (said to be trained to Negro-catching) till Williams almost touched the muzzle of the gun; which the other discharged, and lodged the whole contents in his body: That Moses thereupon went up immediately, and surrendered himself to his master. Being asked by his master, why he had committed that desperate deed; he answered, "Sir, the Overseer would have killed me, had I not killed him." It appeared from the testimony of several witnesses, who had been a long time acquainted with the prisoner, that he had always supported the character of an honest, faithful slave, and that he had always been uncommonly submissive to those in authority over him: That, being able to read and write, he had been employed by his former master as an Overseer for 16 years; during which time he had been entrusted with the sale of corn and other articles, of which he had always rendered his master a just and true account.

It was urged by the Council for the prisoner—That a master's authority over the slave was limited: That a slave, notwithstanding his degraded station, still retained some natural rights, particularly that of self-preservation, which could not be taken from human laws, as he derived them from a source infinitely superior to all human authority: That when a master inflicts on his slave cruel and severe punishment, which endangers the life or members of his slave, he transgresses the limits of his authority, and trespasses on the retained rights of the slave; and in that case the slave has the same right to defend those rights, that a freeman has: That, from the character of Williams, his threats, and the cruel treatment he had received from him, he had sufficient reason to believe that his life was in imminent danger; & to prevent the danger he discharged his gun at him; in doing so, he was prompted by self-preservation, a principle which actuates the meanest reptile in the animal creation.

In taking the opinion of the Court, it was found that they were not unanimous: the prisoner was of course ACQUITTED.

To the honor of the Humanity of the Inhabitants of this town and neighborhood, it is mentioned, that in no instance was ever manifested such general anxiety on a judicial question. In no instance was the court-house of Fairfax county so crowded; and never was sentence pronounced, that gave more general satisfaction.

Whether that sentence be warranted by a strict construction of the law, in its utmost rigor, or not, it is sincerely hoped, that the capital of this slave will have the effect of impressing upon Overseers in general, the propriety of treating the unhappy persons committed to their authority with mildness and humanity. And it is earnestly to be wished, that the adjudication in the case of Negro Moses may establish an era, from which to date the universal kindness and tenderness to matters to their unfortunate brethren.—"knowing that they also have a master in heaven."

BALTIMORE, February 15.

Friday last, being the anniversary of the birth of the truly illustrious GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, the day was celebrated with every possible demonstration of respect & affection which a just sense of his transcendent virtues could excite in the breasts of his grateful countrymen—while foreigners of various nations, united in the general joy which the return of this auspicious day inspired.—All the shipping in the port displayed their colours in a manner highly ornamental to the harbour.—Captain De Haas of the brig Candidas of Rotterdam, was remarkably conspicuous in decorating his vessel with ingenuity and taste, & by the reiterated discharges of cannon, throughout the day, at once evincing a national & personal regard for the most renowned soldier and statesman of the western world.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Last Tuesday our beloved President entered his 59th year. The day was marked by universal demonstrations of the joy of a great and grateful people, who with his aid shook off the shackles of oppression, and are still by his assistance rapidly acquiring weight in the political scale of the universe.

The day was announced by a federal discharge of artillery,—the military paraded; and in the evening the President honoured with his Presence one of the most brilliant Assemblies the city can boast of since its foundation. Upwards of 1100 ladies, elegantly, if not superbly dressed, graced the ball room, and twice that number of gentleman made their appearance in the course of the evening. The whole company between ten and eleven sat down to a splendid supper, at which mirth, beauty and gratitude filled the glass to many a patriotic toast.

March 3. On Tuesday last, pursuant to a vote of the American Philosophical Society—an eulogium to the memory of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was delivered in the German Lutherian Church, in Fourth-street, by the Rev. Dr. William Smith, one of their Vice-Presidents and Provost of the university of Pensylvania. A crowded and truly respectable audience attended on this occasion, consisting of the Members of the Society—The President and Vice-President of the United states, with their Ladies; the Senators & Representatives of the Union—and the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

On the 15th ult. the following unfortunate accident happened at Bull's Bay, (S. C.)—A sailing boat the property of Mr. James Myzong with four white men and two negroes was unfortunately cast away on the breakers—The suffering of the unhappy people is beyond conception—they remained in the water from Tuesday till Friday, when a boat picked them up and took them to Charleston; a Mr. Alexander Sprowe and two negroes were drowned a short time before the arrival of the boat—And shocking to relate! a sloop passed them on Thursday morning, and notwithstanding their repeated cries and complaint would render no assistance—There was about 200 in property lost.

Extract of a letter from London dated Dec. 22, 1790.

"Yesterday produced the melancholy account of the Maria, Captain Easton from Charleston, (only 26 days out) being totally lost and gone to pieces off Biddeford, in Devonshire. The carpenter, mate, and three others of the crew were drowned. Not much of the cargo or of the ship's materials will be saved. The letters were all saved. For four or five days past Lloyd's books have exhibited many losses each succeeding day. There are two vessels from North-Carolina, besides your Georgetown, viz. the Golden Rule, Atkison, off St. David's on the coast of Wales, bound here, and the Newbern, Scott, for Glasgow, off Hoylake, near Liverpool, and many more like disasters are still expected."

Extract of a letter from the Ohio country, February 19.

"Six men being over the river hunting, and on their return homewards were overtaken (Saturday, 29th January) about break of day the Indians fired on them as they lay sleeping in their camp, and also rushed in with their tomahawks—and what is still surprizing, only one man was killed, the other five got off clear, only two of them were wounded, and almost naked; they had to come about 30 mile through the frost, to Wheeling, where they lived. On Friday the 11th inst. about one mile from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, five persons were killed, and two taken prisoners: there were three taken, but one got off."

Extract of a letter from the town of Washington, in Pensylvania, dated February 20, 1791.

"We have sent a man express to Congress, requesting their aid and protection. You may be assured our situation never was so dangerous since I came into this country, with respect to the Indians: they are killing almost every day, more or less, of the inhabitants on our frontiers, and have declared they would have possession of our town in April. Last Friday week they killed one man and four children, and took two young women prisoners, about 25 miles from this town. When they act in this manner, at this season, what must we expect in the spring and summer."

BOSTON, March 9.

The produce of the Fisheries, exported from the United States, from about August 20, 1789, to Sept. 30, 1790, amounts according to the report of the Secretary of State) to 1,194,287 dollars.

The Hon. John Worthington, Nathaniel Gorham, and Samuel Lyman, Esqires, are chosen and appointed Commissioners to run and ascertain the boundary line between this Commonwealth and the State of Connecticut, who are to meet & confer with such Commissioners as shall be appointed by that State for the above important purpose.

The Hon. Walter Spooner, Elisha May, and David Cobb, Esquires, are appointed Commissioners for the like purpose, so far as respects the boundary line between this Commonwealth and the State of Rhode-Island.

Alexander Robertson, Esq. of the city of New-York, Merchant, has made a DONATION to the Scot's Presbyterian Church of New-York, (under the charge of the Rev. Dr. John Mason) of two lots of ground in King-street, for the pious purpose of Charity; on which is to be erected a free school, for the poor children of that Congregation; all at his own private expense, estimated in the whole to be in value 2000l.

NORTHAMPTON, March 16.

Monday evening last, the Hon. CALEB STRONG, Esq. arrived in town from Philadelphia.

We hear that the Hon. *Nathaniel Chipman*, Esq. is appointed District Judge—*Stephen Jacobs*, Esq. attorney—*Lewis R. Morris*, Esq. Marshal—*Noah Smith*, Esq. Surveyor, and *Stephen Keys*, Esq. collector of impost, for the District of Vermont.

The Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. is appointed Supervisor for the District of Massachusetts.

A few days since, at a Methodist Tabernacle, at Mr. John Ellis's, near New-Windsor, in Orange County, State of New-York, a singular occurrence happened, namely. The candles five in number, which before burnt with splendor, suddenly went out while the congregation were on their knees paying their homage to the King of kings. This circumstance his occasioned various conjectures, some conclude this spiritual light will be extinguished; others, that the Hydra of persecution is about to pervade this happy land, &c.

It is said that the Court of Great-Britain have refused to deliver up the Western Posts, or make any compensation for negroes taken from this country, unless the United States engage to make good all the debts due to the merchants.

In 1787 the following was the language of London newspapers: "America now feels its folly. The visionary fabricks of liberty are all faded, and in the room of the fond delusion, they grasp a substantial wretchedness which stings them to the very soul. Where is now that trade, in management of which their ships covered the ocean? Where that internal happiness, which made the envy of the European world? all lost all gone without leaving a vestige of their former beauty! Discord and dependency have attained the seats of plenty and cheerfulness: and they have now but one liberty left them, which is liberty of complaining."

In 1790 the language is changed: "America under its new government, is rising in dignity and wealth, with a degree of rapidity unparalled in history—her stripes are displayed in every quarter of the globe, and respected in regions where the British flag has been treated with infamous outrage. Her funds are rapidly rising, and monied men in this country and in Holland, wish to possess them."

The President of the United States has appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate, DAVID HUMPHREYS, Minister Resident from the United States, to his most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

DIED—In this town, on Wednesday last, Mrs. *Abigail Bart*, aged 54 years.

Yesterday, Mrs. *Catherine Lyman*, aged 90 years.

Information is hereby given to gentlemen inhabitants of the State of New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, that a new method of making and Manufacturing POT and PEARL ASHES, has very lately been discovered, whereby about three times the quantity may be obtained out of New Ashes, that is obtained in the common way: and from Old leached Ashes 1lb. per Bushel at least, may be obtained of pure Pearl Ash; which said new discovery may be obtained on reasonable terms, at Mr. *John W. Ruffell's*, store in Claremont, in the County of Chester, and State of New-Hampshire.

JOSIAH HUNTINGTON, of Wethersfield in Connecticut.

March 18, 1791.

JOINERS.

WANTED, *three or four journeyman JOINERS, for six months, to whom good pay will be made. Enquire of the Printers.*

March 1791.

CASH,

Will be given for an excellent Family HORSE.—A bright bay will be preferred.——Enquire of the Printer.

March 1791.

THE JUG OF RUM.

WITHIN these earthern walls confin'd
The ruin lurks of human kind,
More mischiefs here united, dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell
Than ever plagu'd the Egyptian flocks,
Or even curs'd Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fist for fighting nothing loth,
The nose with diamonds growing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fasten'd be this door—
Confin'd within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape
Ev'n now are planning an escape.
Here, only by a cork controul'd
And slender walls of earthern mould,

In all their pomp of death reside
Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied,
The *tree* that bears the deadly fruit,
Of maiming, murder, and dispute,
Assault, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails—

All these within this jug appear,
And—Jack, the hangman, in the rear!
Thrice happy he, who early taught
By Nature—ne'er this poison fought;
He, with the pooling stream content
The beverage quaff's that Nature meant;
In reason's scale his actions weigh'd—
His spirits want no foreign aid—
Long life, is his, its vigour pais'd,
Existence welcome to the last—
A spring that never yet grew stale;
Such virtue lies in *Adam's ale*.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.
[A picture from the life.]

DEEP in a vale, a stranger now to arms,
Too poor to shine in courts, too proud to beg,
He, who once warr'd on SARATOGA's plains,
Sits musing o'er his scars, and wooden leg.

Remembering still the toils of former days—
To other hands he sees his earnings paid;
They shine the due reward—HE feeds on praise,
Lost in the abyss of want, misfortune's shade.

Far, from domes where splended tapers glare,
'Tis his from dear bought Peace no wealth to win,
Remov'd alike from courtly cringing Squires,
The great man's fever, and the proud, man's grin.

Sold are those arms that once on Britions blaz'd,
When sinful with conquest to the charge they came,
That power repell'd and Freedom's fabric rais'd,
She leaves her soldier Famine and a Name!

AN EPIGRAM.

THE other day, says NED to JOE,
(Near Bedlam's confines groping)
When e'er I hear the cries of woe,
My hand is always open.

I own, says JOE, that to the poor,
(You prove it ev'ry minute)
Your hand is open, to be sure,
But then—There's nothing *in it*

AN EPITAPH.

UNDERNEATH this turf doth lie,
Part, to back, my wife and I,
Generous stranger, spare the tear,
For, could she speak, I cannot hear.
Happier far than when in life,
Free from noise, and free from strife.
When the last trump the air shall fill,
If she gets up, I'll ev'n lie still.

From the Book of ODDITIES.

The ODD FAMILY.

IN the reign of king William the third, there lived at Ipswich in Suffolk, a family, which from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the Odd Family.—Every event, remarkably good or bad, happened to that family in an odd year, or on an odd day of the month—in every one of them had something odd in his, or her person, manner and behaviour. The very letters of their christian names always happened to be of an odd number.—The husband's name was Peter, and the wife's Rahab; they had seven children, all boys, viz. Solomon, Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas, David, Ezekiel. The husband had but one leg, and his wife one arm. Solomon was born blind of his left eye, and Roger lost his right eye by accident, James had his left ear pulled off by a boy in a quarrel, and Matthew was born with only three fingers on the right hand, Jonas had a stump foot, and David was hump backed; all these, except David, was remarkably short, and Ezekiel was six feet two inches high at the age of nineteen. The stump foot Jonas, and the hump backed David got wives of fortune, but no girl would listen to the address of the rest. The husband's hair was as black as jet, and the wife's as remarkably white, yet every one of their children were red haired. The husband had the peculiar misfortune of falling into a deep saw pit, where he was starved to death in the year 1691, and the wife refusing all kind of sustenance, died in five days after him. In the year 1703 Ezekiel enlisted as a gregadier, and although he was afterwards wounded in twenty three places, he recovered. Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas and David, died at different places, on the same day, in the year 1713—and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames in the year 1723.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A few days since, Samuel Sly, was tried for a libel upon the character of Mr. Timothy Saracen, a reputable shoemaker in the Strand.

Councellor Contherem opened the cause, and stated that on the 15th of June, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the plaintiff, Mr. Saracen, met the defendant, Mr. Sly, who, in a public company, called him "*a cursed queer looking fellow*," Which words, the learned Counsel observed, were certainly false, scandalous; he could prove that his client had been much injured, as it could be supposed that any lady would be desirous of submitting her foot to the measurement of a shoemaker, who was "*a cursed queer looking fellow*." He hoped the jury would find the defendant guilty.

The Council for the defendant offered to justify the expression—he said the plaintiff was certainly "*a cursed queer fellow*,"—for he had a mouth as wide as a church, a pair of eyes which resembled two holes burnt in a blanket—his nose too, he said, would have joined his chin long ago, if it had not been afraid of falling into his mouth—that he was besides so pitted with the small pox, as to frighten women and children.

The learned Judge advised the Jury to pay no attention to any justification however ingenious. The question was not whether what the defendant said was true, but whether the words were actually spoken by him?

The jury in five minutes brought in a verdict Guilty of "*queer looking fellow*," but did not find "*cursed*."

The following is an effectual Cure, even in the most desperate cases for Cattle that have overfed themselves among Wet Clover.

TAKE an egg, empty the shell, filled it with tar, and throw it unbroken down the throat of the creature:—Though ready to burst, within less than five minutes the swelling will be abated, and the danger entirely over.

SOLOMON'S PROVERB.

Wise sayings often fall to the ground sometimes.

O SOLOMON! Solomon! little did you think what mischief this same proverb of your's was like to bring upon your reputation. Half the husbands, at least, are at variance with you for it.

The first three or four weeks after marriage, husbands will read it perhaps with a good relish, shut up your book, smile upon spouse, say that the wise man was right, and that she is a *good thing*.—Six months escaped, and a few cross grained sentences exchanged, the husband will pervse the same passage doubtingly. Solomon might be a good man, he will say, but asking his pardon, he must be mistaken in this particular:—Wives, if they are like mine, may not prove to be the *good things* he tells of. But bear him when a year hath expired, and he will read this proverb (if he reads it at all) with all the ill nature peculiar to his situation. He will swear that Solomon was a fool; and that he knew nothing about it.

The following humorous affair took place, not long since, in London; New-Hampshire.

A CROW had been caught by a person in said town, and learnt to speak a number of words: but straying from home one evening into that part of the town where the shaking quakers mostly live, it lit upon the corner of a barn, near which was a girl milking. Upon his seeing her, he immediately cried, *I'm cumming, I'm cumming*." The girl supposing she had certainly seen the devil, upset noggin, milk and all, and scampered into the house with all possible speed and told what she had seen. Upon this, they immediately sent for one of the elders, and all joined in prayer. After which, the elder undertook to lay him, and accordingly dared to peep out of the door, attended by the whole family. The crow—supposing the devil was coming for him, immediately hallooed, "*I'm going I'm going*." upon which they set up a general shout, supposing the devil had no power over them. The crow hearing this, reiterated, "*I'll call all I come back*." They hearing this, and fearing they were rather too quick in their exultation, have given out warning for fasting & prayer three weeks that the devil may be kept close in his *own quarters*.

ANECDOTE.

AT the late procession of the Lord Mayor, the Cherokee Chiefs now in London, were among the number of the spectators. They viewed every thing with the utmost *sang froid*, until the Lord Mayor's coach appeared. It immediately occurred to them, that the person in it was a warior on his return from war, and that the ceremony was in honour of some great victory he had gained. Applying, through their interpreter, to a gentleman standing near them, for particular information, they were told, that their conjecture was right; that the person in the coach was the chief warior of the nation, just returned from a campaign against the Spaniards, whom he had totally subdued, killed numbers of them himself, and the wig he then wore, was composed of scaps taken with his own hands. The Chiefs, calculating from the enormous size of his Lordship's wig, the number of Spaniards that must have fallen by his arm, were struck with admiration at his prodigious valor, and obeying the first impulse they felt, drew their tomahawks, brandished them over their heads, and advancing, salute the warior in the war whoop. The astonished Lord Mayor, not comprehending the meaning of this manœuvre, would have retreated by the opposite door, but in his hurry, he turned the latch the wrong way; the Cherokees continued to whoop, and advancing rapidly, were now within arms length of the coach. Impelled by necessity, his Lordship determined to make his escape by the window, and would have effected it that way but for his supposed trophy. The toupee and a few of the upper curls appeared on the out side of coach, glittering with the splinters of the window glass, which were sticking in them; the main body of the wig, however remained in the breach, notwithstanding his Lordship's effort.—The delay occasioned by this incident, gave the interpreter, who hastened to the side of the coach where his Lordship was, in order to explain the matter to him, time to arrive. His Lordship no sooner saw him, than taking him for a Cherokee who meant to cut off his retreat, he suddenly withdrew himself into the coach, his wig suspended by the fragments of the window. The mistake being explained, and his Lordship at length, tho' not without great difficulty, convinced that the supposed attack was meant as a compliment, he shook hands with the Cherokee Chiefs, and adjusting the *savage scalp*, proceeded toward Westminster-Hall, where he arrived without further accident.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of lands, in the town of Affield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 6. and in the Town, County, and Ministerial Taxes, for the year 1788, viz.*

		£.	d.	q.
Lots. 2d. division, No.	33	1	3	3
	49	1	3	3
3d. division,	33	1	3	3
	25	1	3	3
4th. division	2	2	1	2
	11	1	4	1
	20	2	8	1
	24	2	7	3
	35	2	1	1
	37	2	7	3
	38	1	11	1
	52	2	7	3
	43	2	7	3
	19	2	2	2
	21	2	6	2
	23	2	6	2
	50	2	6	2
5th. division,	52	2	6	2
	32	1	8	1
	42	1	8	1
	54	1	8	1
	47	2	1	2
	55	1	8	1
	27	1	8	1
	30	2	1	2
	57	2	1	1
	50	2	1	1
	53	2	1	1
	37	2	1	1
	39	2	1	1
	15	2	1	1
	61	2	1	1
	29	2	1	1

THAT unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday, the 25th of April next, so much of said lands will be taken sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. SETH WALL, Innholder, in Affield, at eight o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with interesting charges.

LEVI ELDREDGE. } *Collectors.*
JOSEPH PORTER. }

Affield, Feb. 14, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place,—also, Justices' blank

Record Books, &c.

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.

Cushions, curled and craped in the newest taste,

—also, WIGS, of all kinds, made by the subscriber, at the shortest notice; a little call on the Court House, Northampton.—Where CASH is paid for long human hair.

March 9. 1791. EDWARD FRETHY.

BROKE GAOL,

IN Northampton, on the night of the 9th inst. Daniel Bacon, of Buckland, committed for theft—aged 32, 5 feet 9 inches high.

Charles Bacon, of Woodstock, in Connecticut, committed for Burglary—aged 38, 5 feet 7 inches high. Had on a Loudon brown coat, without bottons, brown overstalls, and black breeches under them.

Whoever will apprehend said persons so that they may be recommitted to Gaol, shall have five dollars reward for each of them and all necessary charges paid by

ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 7th 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 239.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, March 30, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

[Continued from our last.]

IT was not until the summer of 1752, that he was enabled to complete his grand and unparalleled discovery by experiment. The plan which he had originally proposed was, to erect on some high tower, or other elevated place, a centry box, from which should rise a pointed iron rod, insolated by being fixed in a cake of rosin. Electrified clouds passing over this, would, he conceived, impart to it a portion of their electricity, which would be rendered evident to the senses by sparks being emitted, when a key, a knuckle, or other conductor, was presented to it. Philadelphia at this time afforded no opportunity of trying an experiment of this kind. Whilst Franklin was waiting for the erection of a steeple, it occurred to him, that he might have more ready access to the region of clouds, by means of a common kite. He prepared one by fastning two cross sticks to a silk handkerchief, which would not suffer so much from the rain as paper. To his upright stick was affixed an iron point. The string was as usual of hemp, except the lower end, which was silk. Where the hempen string terminated, a key was fastened. With this apparatus, on the appearance of a thunder gust approaching, he went out into the commons, accompanied by his son, to whom alone he communicated his intentions, well knowing the ridicule which, too generally for the interest of science, awaits unsuccessful experiments in philosophy. He placed himself under a shed to avoid the rain. His kite was raised. A thunder cloud passed over it. No sign of electricity appeared. He almost despaired of success, when suddenly he observed the loose fibres of his string to move towards an erect position. He now presented his knuckle to the key, and received a strong spark. How exquisite must his sensations have been at this moment. On this experiment depended the fate of his theory. If he succeeded, his name would rank high amongst those who have improved science. If he failed, he must inevitably be subjected to the derision of mankind, or what is worse, their pity, as a well meaning man, but a weak silly projector. The anxiety with which he looked for the result of his experiment, may easily be conceived. Doubts and despair had begun to prevail, when the fact was ascertained in so clear a manner, that even the most incredulous could no longer withhold their assent. Repeated sparks were drawn from the key, a phial was charged, a shock given, and all the experiments made, which are usually performed with electricity.

About a month before this period, some ingenious Frenchmen had completed the discovery, in the manner originally proposed by Dr. Franklin. The letter which he sent to Mr. Collinson, it is said, were refused a place amongst the papers of the Royal Society of London. However this may be, Collinson published them in a seperate volume, under the title of *New experiments and observations on electricity, made at Philadelphia, in America*. They were read with avidity, and soon translated into different languages. A very incorrect French translation fell into the hands of the celebrated Buffon, who, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the work laboured was much pleased with it, and repeated the experiments with success. He prevailed upon his friend, M. D'Alibard, to give to his country men a more correct translation of the work of the American electrician. This contributed much towards spreading a knowledge of Franklin's principles in France.

The King, Louis XV. hearing of these experiments, expressed a wish to be spectator of them. A course of experiments was given at the seat of the Due D'Ayen, at St. Germain, by M. Delor. The applause which the King bestowed upon Franklin, excited in Buffon, D'Alibard, and De Lor, an earnest desire of ascertaining the truth of this theory of thunder gusts. Buffon erected his apparatus on the tower of Monthar, M. D'Alibard in Marly la ville, and De Lor in his house in the Estrapade at Paris, some of the highest ground in that capital. D'Alibard's machine first shewed signs of electricity. On the 10th of May 1752, a thunder cloud passed over it, in the absence of M. D'Alibard, and a number of sparks were drawn from it by Coiffier, a joiner, with whom D'Alibard had left directions how to proceed, and by M. Raulet, the Prior of Marly la ville. An account of his experiment was given to the Royal Academy of Sciences in a memoir by M. D'Alibard, dated May, 13th 1752. On the 18th of May, M. De Lor proved equally successful with the apparatus erected at his own house. These discoveries soon excited the philosophers of other parts of Europe to repeat the experiment. Amongst these, none signalized themselves more than Father Beccaria, of Turin, to whose observations science is much indebted. Even the cold regions of Russia were penetrated by the ardour for discovery. Professor Richman bade fair to add much to the stock of knowledge on this subject, when an unfortunate flash from his rood put a period to his existence. The friends of science will long remember with regret the amiable martyr to electricity.

By these experiments Franklin's theory was established in the most firm manner. When the truth of it could no longer be doubted, the vanity of men endeavour to detract from its merit. That an American, an inhabitant of the obscure city of Philadelphia, the name of which was hardly known, should be able to make discoveries, and frame theories, which had escaped the notice of the enlightened philosophers of Europe, was too mortifying to be admitted. He must certainly have taken the idea from some one else. An American, a being of inferiour order, make discoveries! Impossible. It was said, that the Abbe Nollet in 1748, had suggested the idea of the similarity of lightning and electricity, in his *Lecons de Physique*. It is true, that the Abbe mentions the idea, but he throws it out as a bare conjecture, and proposes no mode of ascertaining the truth of it. He himself acknowledges, that Franklin first entertained the bold thought of bringing lightning from the heavens, by means of pointed rods fixed in the air. The similarity of electricity and lightning is so strong that we need not be surprised at notice being taken of it, as soon as electrical phenomena became familiar. We find it mentioned by Dr. Wall and Mr. Grey, while the science was in its infancy. But the honor of forming a regular theory of thunder gusts, of suggesting a mode of determining the truth of it by experiments, and putting these experiments in practice, and thus establishing his theory upon a firm and solid basis is incontestibly due to Franklin. D'Alibard, who made the first experiments in France, says, that he only followed the track which Franklin had pointed out.

It has been of late asserted, that the honor of completing the experiment with the electrical kite does not belong to Franklin. Some late English paragraphs have attributed it to some Frenchman, whose name they do not mention, and the Abbe Bertholon* gives it to M. De Romas, assessor to the presidal of Nerac; the English paragraphs probably refer to the same person. But a very slight attention will convince us of the injustice of this procedure: Dr. Franklin's experiment was made in June, 1752; and his letter giving an account of it, is dated October 19, 1752: M. De Romas made his first attempt on the 24th of May, 1753. That was not successful until the 7th of June, a year after Franklin had completed the discovery, and when it was known to all the philosophers in Europe.

Besides these great principles, Franklin's letters on electricity contain a number of facts and hints, which have contributed greatly towards reducing this branch of knowledge to a science. His friend, Mr. Kinnersley, communicated to him a discovery of the different kinds of electricity excited by rubbing glass and sulphur. This, we have said, was first observed by M. Du Faye; but it was for many years neglected. The philosophers were disposed to account for the phenomena, rather from a difference in the quantity of electricity collected, and even Du Faye himself seems at last to have adopted this doctrine. Franklin at first entertained the same idea; but upon repeating the experiments, he perceived that Mr. Kinnersley was right, and that the *vitreous* and *resinous* electricity, of Du Faye, were nothing more than the positive and negative states which he had before observed; that the glass globe charged positively, or increased the quantity of electricity on the prime conductor, whilst the globe of sulphur diminished its natural quantity, or charged negatively. These experiments and observations opened a new field for investigation, upon which electricians entered with avidity, and their labours have added much to the stock of our knowledge.

In September 1752, Franklin entered upon a course of experiments, to determine the state of electricity in the clouds. From a number of experiments he formed this conclusion, "that the clouds of a thunder gust are most commonly in a negative state of electricity, but sometimes in a positive state;" and from this it follows, as a necessary consequence, "that, for the most part, in thunder strokes, it is the earth that strikes into the clouds, and not the clouds that strikes into the earth." The letter containing these observations is dated in September 1753, and yet the discovery of ascertaining thunder has been said to be of a modern date, and has been attributed to the Abbe Bertholon, who published his memoir on the subject in 1776. Franklin's letters have been translated into most of the European languages, and into Latin. In proportion as they have become known, his principles have been adopted. Some opposition was made to his theories, particularly by the Abbe Nollet, who was, however, but feebly supported, whilst the first philosophers of Europe Reposed forth in defence of Franklin's principles, amongst whom D'Alibard and Beccaria were the most distinguished. The opposition has gradually ceased, and the Franklin system is now universally adopted, where science flourishes.

The important practical use which Franklin made of his discoveries, the securing of houses from injury by lightning, has been already mentioned. Pointed conductors are now very common in America. But prejudice has hitherto prevented their general introduction into Europe, notwithstanding the most undoubted proofs of their utility have been given. But, mankind can with difficulty be brought to lay aside established practices, or to adopt new ones. And, perhaps, we have more reason to be surprised, that a practice, however rational, which was proposed but about forty years ago, should in that time have been adopted in so many places, than that it has not universally prevailed. It is only by degrees that the great body of mankind can be led into new practices, however salutary their tendency. It is now nearly eighty years since inoculation was introduced into Europe and America; and it is so far from being general at present, that it will, perhaps, require one or two centuries to render it so.

(To be continued.)

**We have not seen the Abbe Bertholon's work. It's speak from the reviews of the treatise D'Electricite des Meteores, in the Literary Magazine for August 1788.*

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. X.

It will be for the present. Part 2d.

CUSTOM, with an iron rod, rules four fifths of mankind. My *father* planted corn on a certain piece of land—it answered well—*I* do the same, though it does not answer well. My neighbour such a one tells me that I had better try a change of crops, deep ploughing, or sowing turnips or clover; it may be the land will recruit—But my neighbor is noticed rod food of *new things*—I do not like projects—My father did so before me, and *it does for the present*.

So says the Virginian Planter: he has raised to acco on a field, until the soil is exhausted—he knows not how to fertilize the land again—his only resource is to clear a new spot and take benefit of nature's manure. *This does for the present*. But when his land is all impoverished, What will he do? Go to Kentucky; as the New-England men to Genesee. But when the western world is all peopled, What will our *do for the present folks* do for good land? The answer is easy—necessity will compel them to use *common sense*; and common sense will soon make old poor land rich again. When farmers learn to *work it right*, they will keep it good, for the Prompter ventures to assert, that a proper tillage will forever keep land good. How does nature *work it?* Why nature covers land with herbage—that herbage withers and rots upon the land—and gradually forms a rich black mould—But farmers, when they have relied land until it will bear *no crops*, let it lie without feeding it. No herbage grows on the land, until weeds and little grass creep in by chance; after three or four years, these begin to enrich the soil by decaying on the land; and after losing the use of the land some years, the farmer ploughs it for a crop and has a job at killing weeds. Surely the than *does not work it right*—but he says *it will do for the present*.

But no *body* is so apt to put off things with, *it will do for the present* as *corporate bodies*. If the navigation of a river wants improvements, the *publick body*, that is, *any body, every body* and *no body* immediately exclaims, "how did our FATHERS get along—the river did well enough for *them—it must do for the present*." If a bad law exist, by which the *publick money* is to be collected in the *worst manner* that can be imagined; or if a constitution is defective, in permitting the same men to be *makers* and *judges* of a law—or the same men to rejudge a cause in a *higher* court which they have before judged in a *lower* court, or which makes a legislature of 200 men, a Supreme Court, to review the decisions of all inferiour courts and reverse their judgment; or if a constitution has *no executive at all*—and a *judiciary power* dependent on the annual votes of 200 men, which is little better than *none*, I say, if a man proposes any reformation in these particulars, the publick body says, away with your *projects*—*let us go on in our good old ways—it will do for the present*.

So in little publick bodies—a town or a city—the poor must be provided for—bridges must be built—roads must be repaired—How? By a tax or by labour. If a bridge must be built, if it is best to build a good one; of stone, or some materials that will last? No, it

will not carry, lays the town; a wooden bridge will do for the present. The water may carry it away—it will decay and some body may break his neck by its fall—but no matter—*we must do for the present.*

I will close with the following short, but pertinent letter, which I have lately received from an unknown hand.

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

IN your last number, I do you mean me?

A. B.

To A. B. –

SIR,

I do, and all that are like you between A and Z, and you have not on earth a better friend than the

PROMPTER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, February 25.

(Continued from our last.)

ANOTHER report from the same officer was read, respecting the loan of three millions of florins, made in Holland, stating the terms on which that loan has been effected: The reports proposed an explanation of a clause in the act, making provision for the reduction of the publick debt: And was referred to a select committee, to report a bill or bills pursuant thereto.

A report was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Messrs. C. and J. Sands and Co. Read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Williamson and Benson.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the President of the United States, has given his assent to the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, also to the act regulating the number of Representatives for the States of Kentucky and Vermont.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee of conference on the subject of disagreement between the house and senate, respecting the distribution of the Revenue Bill, brought in a special report, which had been agreed to by one of the committee of the house, and by all the members of the committee on the part of the senate. This report was superceded by a vote to confer the original subject of disagreement.

Mr. Jackson moved that the house should adhere to their disagreement: This being seconded, a question of order rose. The Speaker gave it as his opinion, that the question to be in order should be, Whether the house would recede from their disagreement? An appeal was made from the chair to the house—and the question being taken, the house decided in favour of the Speaker's opinion.

The motion was then made to recede, in order to agree to the amendment proposed by the special report—which was, to limit the whole sum to be received by the officers to 45,000 dollars.

A debate ensued—The question was finally determined by Ayes 30—Noes 29.

The bill repealing so much of the collection law as rates the Rix Dollar of Denmark at 100 cents was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—brought in a bill supplemental to the act providing for the reduction of the publick debt—which was read the first and second time, and referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the committee of the whole house was discharged from any further consideration of the post-office bill. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 26.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

A second message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed a bill to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States. The bill was perfected, and read a first time.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed to consider the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, reported a resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed reported a bill in addition to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government with their assistants and clerks, which after a first and second reading was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

A petition from Elias Haskell Derby, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the American Philosophical Society, requesting the attendance of Congress at the German Church, in Fourth street, where an eulogium, on the late Dr. Franklin, will be pronounced on Tuesday next, at half past nine in the morning.

The House then, pursuant to the consideration of sundry reports of committees, and heads of departments, on petitions referred to them; and having agreed to some, and disagreed to others of the said reports, a select committee was appointed to prepare a bill pursuant to the tenor of those that were agree to.

An engrossed bill to appeal so much of the impost act, as rates the Danish rix dollar at 100 cents, was read a third time and passed.

The gallery was then ordered to be cleared.

MONDAY, February 28.

The bill to amend an act entitled, an act fixing the temporary and permanent residence of government, was read a second time, and ordered for a third reading.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that that body had concurred in the vote of the house, by which the report of the committee of conference on the disagreement of the new revenue bill was adopted: And also had passed the act which originated in the hour of fixing the time for the next session of Congress.

On motion, Messrs. S. (S. C.) Sherman & Scott, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the temporary establishment of the post office.

Mr. Sherman moved that the following resolution be referred to the above named committee, viz. That no carriages or horses employed in carrying the mail of the United States, nor the drivers of, or passengers in such carriages be subjected to any law, tax, penalty or hinderance imposed by any particular state.

The report of the committee on the petition of Comfort Stands was read a second time, and then laid on the table.

Several favourable reports of the heads of departments on private petitions were agreed to, and the committee already appointed directed to include them in the bills they were to bring in.

A message from the Senate was received, informing that they had passed a bill supplementary to an act establishing the treasury department, with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Boudinot offered the following resolutions, which was laid on the table:—That the clerk who shall be in office on the third of March next, and on the subsequent last day of the session of a future house, be deemed in office until a successor be appointed.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, to take into consideration the bill fixing the compensation of to conjuriors, witnesses and officers of the courts of the United States. The committee rose and reported the bill without amendments.

An additional section offered and agreed to, altering the time of holding the district courts in the eastern circuit.

Another clause was inserted, making Richmond the only place where the circuit court for the district of Virginia, is to be held; with a further amendment the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

On motion agreed, that the committee of the whole be discharged from further proceeding on the petition of John Tucker. The petition was then read, referred to a select committee.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for allowing to the officers of loans a compensation for extraordinary services. Having gone through the bill it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee of enrolled bills reported the revenue bill as duly enrolled.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the temporary regulation of the postoffice, which was received and read the first time.

The committee appointed to bring in bills on sundry reports referred to them on Saturday last, reported bills making compensation to the several petitioners agreeably to said reports, which were severally read a first time. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Sundry petitions were presented, and referred to the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Department of War.

Mr. White, from the committee to whom was referred the bill granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at St. Vincent's, in the Illinois country, reported the same with sundry amendments.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed the following enrolled bills:—A bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States; a bill giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont; a bill to explain and amend an act making further provision for the debts of the United States; and an act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, resolved, that the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be deemed to continue in office, until another be appointed.

An engrossed bill, providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses, and for other purposes, was read, and the blanks therein being filled up, was passed.

An engrossed bill, to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, was read, and passed.

An engrossed bill, for making compensations to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expenses, was read, and passed.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act establishing the Treasury Department, and concurred in the same.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, took into consideration a bill supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt; and having reported the same without amendment, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to continue in force, for a limited time, an act passed at the first session of Congress, for the temporary establishment of the postoffice, was after a second reading taken up in committee of the whole house. The committee, having reported the same with amendments, and those being adopted by the house, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill, for making compensation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died, while in the service of the United States; during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other persons therein mentioned; and having reported the same without amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

An engrossed bill supplementary to an act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benson laid on the table a proposition of Amendments to the constitution of the United States; to be proposed by Congress to the legislatures of the several states, relative to judges and courts of law. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that they had resolved to postpone, to the next session of Congress, the consideration of the land office bill; also, that they had passed, with certain amendments, the bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The house having taken the said amendments into consideration, concurred therein.

An engrossed bill for making compensation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died in the service of the United States, during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other persons therein mentioned, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, presented, and Mr. Speaker signed an act supplemental to an act establishing the Treasury Department, and for a further compensation to certain officers; and an act to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Mr. Burke from the committee appointed, reported a bill, for the relief of David Cooke, which was read a first time.

The house, in committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, took into consideration a bill supplemental to the act establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks; and having reported the same without amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Being brought in engrossed, it was read a third time and passed.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and having gone through the same, rose, and reported it without amendment. The bill being then taken up in the house, was amended by the addition of a clause respecting the duties on wines. It was then, on motion, recommitted to a committee of the whole house. The committee having further amended the bill, and the amendments being adopted by the house, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that the President of the United States had this day approved and signed

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont:

An act to explain the act making further provision for the payment of the debt of the United States:—

An act supplementary to the act, incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States;—and

An act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on the bill concerning consuls and vice-consuls; and having gone through the same, reported it with sundry amendments. The house having agreed to the report of the committee, and further amended the bill, it was read a third time and passed.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Treasury on petitions referred to him, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments of the committee, to the bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory N. W. of the Ohio; and having adopted the same, the bill was passed.

A message being received from the Senate, which required secrecy, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

The amendments proposed to the bill concerning consuls and vice-consuls, having been communicated to the Senate, and by them disagreed to, the house (after the opening of the doors) took the same again into consideration; and the question for receding being put and lost, it was (on motion of Mr. Sedgwick) resolved, that the house do insist on their amendment.

An engrossed bill, to grant George Gibson, the son of one thousand dollars, for services rendered to the United States, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill, making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, for exemplifies; but she has spent fourteen days going from port to port, and returned without a drop. Even coffee, which has been the most plentiful article here, begins to rise: the demand from France having taken off great quantities.

"The disturbances here are pretty well settled: several of the Mallatoes being in confinement, several have been executed, and the rest dispersed."

Monday last arrived here from Cadiz, the ship Harmony, Nathaniel Gardiner, master; which port he left the 2d of February. By the above ship we learn, that the whole kingdom of Spain (except the court party and the clergy) are ripe for the same revolution as has lately taken place with their neighbours, the French. The people speak their sentiments more freely than ever was known in that kingdom before. It was reported in Cadiz, before this ship left that place, that hostilities had commenced in the province of Biscay; and that the people had cut off the heads of several governors who were too much attached to the arbitrary power of the King. In December last, his Majesty passed a decree, that all shopkeepers should pay a tax of ten per cent. upon their merchandize, throughout the kingdom: upon which the dealers immediately shut up their shops, and at last his Majesty thought proper to repeal the decree. In January last, the minister of state received a letter from an unknown hand, setting forth the grievances of the subjects, and threatening withal what he had to depend upon soon, if better laws were not made for the good of the whole: the letter was compared with other letters in Madrid; at length a hand was found which left no doubt of the author, who was a merchant in Cadiz; a guard of the King's officers and men were dispatched to Cadiz with orders to take him and every man about his house to immediate confinement. They accordingly came to Cadiz the last of January, and produced the letter to the merchant, who immediately confessed that he was the author, and at the same time informed the guards, he would be one of the first who was willing to suffer for his country, in hopes it would open the eyes of his countrymen. The consequence was, that they seized him and his clerks, and put them in a place where they may wait the assistance of their countrymen to relieve them.

The postoffice is watched at Cadiz as if the salvation of their nation was wholly depending upon every mail that comes in from the northward. There is not a letter that contains more than a common sheet of writing paper, but what is immediately broke open and the contents exposed to every King's officer who has a mind to peruse it. Letters sent by the post to merchants with bills of exchange, have their seals broke open. It is trasportation to the mines for any master of vessel, or any other person to be caught with a letter in his pocket going through the gates—while the punishment for murder is only to make the criminal ride on a mule with his face towards the beast's tail, while the mob pelt mud at him.

GEORGETOWN, March 12.

Some time last month arrived in this town Mr. Andrew Billicot, a gentleman of superior attronimical abilities. He was employed by the President of the United States of America, to lay off a tract of land, ten miles square, on the Potowmac for the use of Congress—is now engaged in this business, and hopes soon to accomplish the object of his mission. He is attended by Benjamin Bannaker, an Ethiopian, whose abilities, as a surveyor, and an astronomer, clearly prove that Mr. Jefferson's concluding that race of men were void of mental endowments, was without foundation.

Wednesday evening arrived in this town, Major Longfant, a French gentleman, employed by the President of the United States to survey the lands contiguous to Georgetown, where the federal city is to be built. His skill in matters of this nature is justly extolled by all disposed to give merit its proper tribute of praise. He is earnest in the business, and hopes to be able to lay a plat, of that parcel of land, before the President, upon his arrival in this town.

CARLISLE, Feb. 23.

We are informed from good authority, that a party of 70 Indians lately presented themselves before Fort ———, (a small stockage not far from General Harmar's head-quarters) garrisoned by 300 regulars and about 20 inhabitants of the vicinity, under command of Lieutenant Kingsborough. The Indians had previously taken a Mr. Hunt prisoner, with two or three others, whom they hoisted on their shoulders before the fort, directing them to inform the commanding officer, that their party consisted of 300, and demanded a surrender of the garrison. The Lieut. answered, that if they were 300 devils he would not surrender, and immediately fired on the Indians, 12 of whom were killed: the remainder, after having quartered Mr. Hunt in the view of the fort, made a rapid retreat: none of the garrison were either killed or wounded.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, March 9.

Sunday last was apprehended, and committed to the gaol of this county, Dr. Freeman, said to be partisan of those certificate forgers, who for some time have played off their villany, on unsuspecting individuals, with two mock lords.

NEW YORK, March 7.

Every person that but transiently perules the newspapers of this and other countries, cannot but observe with regret, the considerable number of lives lost every year, either from inexperience or carelessness in handling or playing with guns, upon a supposition that they are not loaded. Perhaps the superstitious idea of a certain farmer of my acquaintance, in a neighbouring state, might be forgiven for the sake of the beneficial effects of an opinion peculiar to himself, and which he constantly inculcates upon his children, that "the devil takes frequent opportunities to load empty guns." Whenever any of his sons (tho' men grown) takes down a fowling piece from the hooks, he immediately cautions them to "be very careful in handling it." "Father" (says one of them) "I myself discharged, or drew off the load, no longer ago than yesterday, and not a soul has touched the gun since." "No matter!" replies the old man "put down the ram-rod, and see whether the devil has not loaded her in the night."

Warn'd by experience, always think the worst,
Nor in the hour of sport to mercy trust:
Not bush'd by frolic, or deceiv'd by fun,
With selfish spite to every mother's son,
One half the time, old Satan louds the gun.

PROVIDENCE, March 12.

On Wednesday last Ichabod Barrow and Stephen Pettis, both said, to be from the state of New-York, were apprehended here, and committed to goal. One of them had offered for sale a Loan-Office certificate of the state of South-Carolina, which had been altered. Some blanks for forging Final settlements were found among their baggage, also a bill of exchange, and several pieces of thin paper curiously folded; on the latter, their practice it seems was to write a pretended bill of sale, &c. which having procured to be witnessed, the paper was unfolded, and the sham instrument cut off; the name then remained at the bottom of a blank, for the purpose of manufacturing promissory notes, &c. One or more of these specimens of ingenuity bore the name of a respectable gentleman in this state.

BOSTON, March 24.

Extract of a letter from Penobscot.

A most shocking Murder happened in this place about three weeks since.

One Junion a Frenchman was found dead in his Bed, with his head shot in pieces. This Murder was committed in the night by his Nephew one Perreneau, as is supposed, who is now in close confinement.

NORTHAMPTON, March 30.

DIED]—On Friday last in this Town, Capt. AARON WRIGHT, in the 76th year of his age, and the Monday following his remains were decently interred, attended by a great concourse of relations and friends. In him the virtues of the christian character shone with distinguished lustre, and by their happy influence fitted him to support the various relations and duties of life, with a gracefulness and suavity of manners, that most highly endeared him to all his acquaintance.

* * The new method of Manufacturing Pot & Pearl-Ashes, as advertised in our two last Papers, will not be ready for communication, before the expiration of two or three weeks from this time.

March 30th 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

CLASS THE EIGHTH.

SCHEME

OF the 8th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Monday the 21st of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011	Prizes			15850
3989	Blanks,	Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun,
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 16, 1791.

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash,—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

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 *Benjamin Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Josiah White,
Samuel Hill,
Amos Avery.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 9th day of March inst. an apprentice BOY, named *Azariah Sacra*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, light brown hair, and large white eyes—had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat, an old waistcoat and overalls of an ash colour, an old linen shirt, and a large felt hat. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber at Chester, shall have TWO PENCE reward and no charges paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

Chester, March 15, 1791.

PEACE.

From the Gazette of the United States.

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and information in Europe, to his friend in this city, dated Amsterdam, January 18, 1791.

"The Swedish Ambassador has communicated to the Imperial Cabinet a piece which his court caused to be transmitted to the Cabinet of Berlin, stating, that the motives which induced the King of Sweden to make so precipitate a peace were founded in reason and justice, and enforced by real advantages secured to him by the secret articles.

"The fixing the limits of the two Powers is for Sweden a king of conquest, as Russia has ceded to her a part of Finland, whilst it has merely for form consented on its part to give up two villages. One circumstance which proves how important it was for the Russians to disembarrass themselves of such enemies as the Swedes, in the humiliating article of driving from the kingdom all subjects of Sweden accused of treason in their country, and who had entered into the service of Russia. Nothing more clearly demonstrates, that Gustavus is far from concluding an alliance with Russia, than a letter, written with the King of Sweden's own hand, to the King of Prussia, of which the following is the substance:

"I have been constrained by circumstances to make my peace with Russia, but I have no intention to form any intimate connection with that Power. In proportion as I have been grateful for the support which your Majesty has afforded me during the war, so much am I convinced, that it is my duty to return the three millions that you have advanced to me on the terms of our private agreement.

"Stockholm, 21st Sept. 1790."

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.

In a grand Divan held last night at the Grand Seignior's mosque, it was debated and agreed, that in the present situation of the public affairs, peace is absolutely necessary in the deranged state of the Ottoman empire. Couriers have been accordingly ordered to be ready to set off for Vienna, Madrid and London, those courts being most particularly engaged to bring about a pacification with the Empress of Russia, whose late successes since the has been relieved on the side of Finland, is now pouring her whole force into the whole of our European territories, and in a high tone threatens much.

PITTSBURGH, February 19.

From a Gentleman who has been some distance down the Ohio, we have received the following account of the depredations committed by the Indians, which may be depended on as authentic.

On the 17th January last, at the mouth of Short Creek, on the west of the Ohio, one man killed, and ten horses stolen.

The 24th do. ten horses stolen from opposite the mouth of Wheeling.

The 29th do. a party who had been hunting about thirty miles from the Ohio, on their return home were attacked at fix night, and a certain James Boggs was killed, the rest made their escape, leaving their rifles, and seven horses loaded with peltry.

Another party who were out hunting, have not been heard of this six or seven weeks, and are supposed to be all killed.

The 11th instant, the family of Francis Reilly, living opposite the mouth of Buffalo, about three quarters of a mile from the river, were all killed and taken, except himself; and it is said two men were killed near the same place.

A person who has been prisoner with the Indians for some years, is come in from the Wyandot towns, and says, that the Indians are generally disposed for a war, and that a number of parties had set out before he left them, and it was said they intended for the settlements on the Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cape Francois to his friend in this city.

February 18.

"There are a great number of vessels in this harbour. We can neither sell their inward cargoes, nor procure any returns. I never knew so dull a time here as the present. Nothing will sell nor scarcely any thing can be bought. Superfine Philadelphia flour is offered in vain for six dollars the barrel. There is a great quantity of flour arrived from France, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Norfolk, Alexandria, Charlestown, and almost every port in America. It is generally supposed some thousands of barrels will spoil for want of purchasers at any price; the quantity being so much above the consumption! and rice is plenty—18 livres per 100lb. New-York superfine flour is offered at five dollars per barrel. Sugar and molasses are extremely scarce; the former is difficult to be got under eight dollars per 100lb. and the latter is at the enormous price of 5 livres per veit, exclusive of cask, &c. and the quality infamously bad. Several vessels have lately stored their cargoes, and gone in ballast, not being able to get any advances on their cargoes, nor to get produce; and under all these circumstances, vessels loaded with flour continue to arrive daily. Just now arrived a drogher, which I sent with casks to the out ports in search of

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash,—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

A FABLE.

A MAN who own'd a barber's shop
At York, and shav'd full many a fop,
A monkey kept for his amusement;
He made no other kind of use on't—
This monkey took great observation,
Was wonderful at imitation,
And all he saw the barber do,
He mimick'd straight, and did it too.

It chanc'd in shop the *dog* and *cat*,
While *Friseur* din'd demurely fat,
Jacko found nought to play the knave in,
So thought he'd try his hand at shaving.
Around the shop in haste he rushes,
And gets the razors, soap and brushes;
Now puts he fix'd (no muscle miss fires)
And lather'd well her beard and whiskers,
Then gave a gash as he began—
The cat cry'd *waugh!* and off she ran.

Next *Towser's* beard he tries his skill in,
Though *Towser* seem'd somewhat unwilling,
As badely here again succeeding—
The dog runs howling round and bleeding.

Not yet was tir'd our roguish elf,
He'd seen the barber shave himself;
So by the glass upon the table,
He rubs with soap his visage sable,
Then with left hand holds smooth his jaw,
The razor in his dexter paw;
Around he flourishes and flashes,
Till all his face is scam'd with gashes.
His cheeks dispatch'd—his visage thin
He cock'd to shave beneath his chin;
Drew razor swift as he could pull it,
And cut, from ear to ear, his gullet.

MORAL.

Who cannot write yet handle pens,
Are apt to hurt themselves and friends.
Though others use them well, yet fools
Should never meddle with edge tools.

EXTRACT FROM AN EDINBURGH PAPER.

ADVICE to a SISTER,

In a Letter from a BROTHER.

IN this letter, Maria, I shall just throw together a few loose hints, relative to your more ordinary concerns in life, and doubt not but they will suggest to you others of a similar nature, and bring about the desired effect, without the regular formality of a system, or the precise order of an elaborate discourse.

To caution you against the use of immodest words may seem extraordinary; but if we attend closely to the conduct of some women we shall find them extremely liable to err in this particular, especially in a knot of the gay and would-be-witty young damsels of the present age. Examine but the faces of a whole female audience, when a lascious sentence or smutty word is emphatically delivered, and the impropriety of this caution will cease to appear. These obscence specimens of gross wit, which throw ladies into such a titter, and leave such a smile of approbation on their countenances, cannot fail of being sought after in the closets, & of course creep into their conversation. Several ladies of my acquaintance, and whom I believe to be strictly virtuous, cannot help expressing a secret satisfaction at a double entendre and following the example with a levity which, at least is highly imprudent. For my own part, I can by no means pardon, in a woman, a word capable of a loose construction. If it is only the effects of giddiness, and perfectly innocent mirth, it may not be so favourably construed by every one, and may subject her to many affronts, perhaps insults, which may be equally disagreeable and mortifying to hear; at the same time that she is necessitated to put up with them, as being the occasion. Loose expressions to the soberer part of the world, are very disgusting in a man; but when a woman gives them utterance, they are intolerably shocking. In both they are certain indication of something amiss within.

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
"For want of decency is for want of sense."

I was in company the other evening, with a set of young people, where the sprightly Levia happened also to be. Levia as usual had a great deal of that loose sort, which, as I have often hinted to her, bears, with me, the name of indecency. She has naturally a great fond of agreeable vivacity which she displayed that evening with pecular grace, had it not been for those disagreeable levirities in speaking of. However with the greater part they passed for sterling wit, and Levia was uncommonly applauded by the gentlemen, and not a little carried by the less entertaining fair ones. But this light carriage and freedom of expression had like to have cost her dearin the sequel. A young officer, to whom she was an entire stranger, drew just inferences from her conduct, not at all favourable to her honor, and took an opportunity to offer his service to attend her to her own house, which was only a square distant. She accepted his offer with a frankness peculiar to herself, and which was to him a confirmation of his suspicions. I could not help observing it and slipped out after them to prevent any disagreeable consequences that might happen to a good-natured, giddy girl, whom I esteem. They were not twenty yards from the door, when I heard her using very harsh language to him, and immediately after she screamed out, broke from him, and was running back, when I catched hold of her, and discovered myself to her and her partner. She immediately fainted in my arms, which did not a little shock the young gentleman who was now standing by in a very penitent manner. I did not fail to reprove him for his behavior, which he indeed sufficiently apologized for before he left me; and, I believe, from the impression it had made on Levia, she will be very sparing of her double entendres in future, and already wishes she had felt the force of my admonitions on that subject before.

HONOR.

THE love of esteem is a natural passion, and, like other natural passions, becomes virtuous or vicious according to the direction which it takes, and the degree to which it rises. It is not worthy to preside; but placed in a subordinate station, it may contribute to dignify the virtuous man. We despise those who, void of every other principle, twist and turn things into various forms, that they may gain applause, or rise to preferment; but, on the other hand, we no less despise him, who, dead to the sentiments of honor, appears indifferent what is thought or said of him; and whether he passes th the world for an honest man or knave.

There is a pleasure in knowing that we have the esteem of those around us, especially if we are conscious that we have endeavoured to deserve it. A fair reputation will be useful to us in every condition, especially in adversity; and it will contribute to render us useful to every relation. We are not to do good merely for the sake of a reputation; but we should desire a reputation that we may do more good.

The youth should come forward on the stage of life with a sense, that he has a part to act under the eye of mankind and of superiour beings, and with a resolution so to act his part, that he may stand approved to God, to himself, and to the world.

Whatever is infamous and disgraceful, whatever would sink him into just contempt, and obstruct his generous purpose of doing good, he should view with virtuous abhorrence, and spurn with noble disdain.

The path of virtue leads to honor. That the virtuous part of mankind will esteem those of a virtuous character, will not be doubted. But the young and unexperienced fear, what treatment such a character may find among the gay, licentious and profane. Admitting it should be rudely handled by them, yet which is chefly to be dreaded; the just censure of the wise; or the wanton ridicule of fools? There is not, however the danger which they imagine. The native dignity and amiableness of virtue will command respect even from those, who have never chosen her for their guide. When a youth finds his serious and noble resolutions abating through an apprehension of contempt or ridicule, I would advise him to consult his own feelings. Did you ever despise a virtuous action, or applaud a vicious one, when you saw it in apother? Imagine to yourself a character, which you have sometimes seen. Here is a young gentleman, who, impressed with a sense of futurity, shuns the vices and follies of the world, and steadly pursues the path of wisdom. His natural gaiety is tempted with a religious gaiety; his language, tho' usually cheerful, is always discreet; and his manners, though easy and social, are ever pure. He is not averse to company; but he has resolution to withstand a strong temptation, and fortitude to reject a wicked intticement. He can associate with his friends, and refuse base compliances. He will have no fellowship with the works of impiety; he rather reproves them. He maintains a virtuous character, but makes no ostentation of it; his governing aim is to act well; he prefers the silent approbation of the heart to the loudest praises of the world; he uses no unworthy arts to obtain the applause of men, viewed in comparison with the favor of his God; good report and ill report appear to him trifling and vain.—Do you despise such a character as this? If you should hear of the early death of such a person, would you think it an unhappy circumstance, that his death had been preceded by this manner of life?

A good man may be reproached and a bad man applauded—But it is never the piety of the former, that is the ground of the reproach; nor the viciousness of the latter the object of the applause—It is only some imputed virtue in the other.

A bad man may have friends, who, from interest or affection, will wish to raise his reputation, and will speak highly of him on every occasion. But will they hold up to public view the vicious part of his character? Will they proclaim to the world his avarice, ambition, malice, sensibility, knavery and profaneness, that they may recommend him to general esteem? No, they will labour to conceal his real vices, and will ascribe to him some excellent qualities, which have never been observed by others.

The virtuous man may have enemies, who envy his reputation, and wish to destroy it. But how will they attempt his disgrace? Not by telling the world, how pious, just, upright, generous and benevolent he is; but by magnifying some infirmity, or by imputing to him faults of which he never was guilty. They who are most forward to vilify a virtuous character, always discover a sense of the dignity of virtue, by detracting from the real merits, and aggravating the imperfection of the character which they vilify.

Conduct as wisely as you can, still you may find enemies, who will wish to defame you.

But be assured of this, your worst enemies will never fix on your virtues, as the ostensible ground of reproach. They will endeavour to shade your virtues by displaying your mistakes, your infirmities or your faults. Your best security against reproach, is to walk with such integrity, that the busy tongue of slander shall find no evil thing to say of you; or, if it speak evil falsely, the obloquy may be confuted and silenced by your known and established reputation.

American Mercury.

BROKE GAOL,

IN Northampton, on the night of the 5th inst. Daniel Bacon, of Buckland, committed for theft—aged 32, 5 feet 9 inches high.

Charles Baron, of Woodstock, in Conneticut, committed for Burglary—aged 38, 5 feet 7 inches high. Had on a London brown coat, without buttons, brown overhalls, and black breeches under them.

Whoever will apprehend said persons so that they may be recommitted to Gaol, shall have five dollars reward for each of them, and all necessary charges paid by

ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.

Northampton, March 7th 1791.

WANTED,

A quantity of good

Linen Yarn,

made from good flax, that will weigh sixteen ounces to the run, for which good pay will be made, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

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.

CASH,

Will be given for an excellent Family HORSE,—A bright bay will be preferred.——Enquire of the Printer.

CASH

Given for

FLAX,

by ZEBINA STEBBINS.

Springfield, March 18, 1791.

WANTED, *a stout active* BOY, *as an apprentice to the Joiners business. Enquire of*

SIMEON POMEROY.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,

A LIKELY Horse about four years old, that trots & canters, for which good pay in hand will be made—a dark gray will be preferred. Enquire of

ARAD BROWN.

Eastampton, March 25, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED, *three or four journeymen* JOINERS, *for six months, to whom good pay will be made by*

E. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, March 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 240.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for the relief of poor Prisoners confined in Gaol for Taxes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the authority of the same, That when any person standing committed to prison, by virtue of any warrant for the collection of any tax, rate or assessment, shall complain that he or she hath not estate sufficient to support him or herself in prison, the gaoler or keeper of the prison, shall on such complaint, apply to one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for the county in which such prison is, who shall thereupon make out a notification in writing, under his hand and seal, thereby signifying to the Assessors of the town, district, plantation or parish where such tax, rate or assessment was made, and also the Constable or Collector who executed such warrant, such prisoner's desire of taking the privilge and benefit, and of the time and place appointed for the intended caption of the oath or affirmation allowed by this act; which notification shall be served on such Assessors, and Constable or Collector, by leaving an attested copy thereof at the office of such Assessors, or at the usual place of abode of any one of them—and also at the usual abode of such Constable or Collector, at least thirty days before the time appointed for the taking the said oath or affirmation, that they may be present, if they see cause.

And be it further enacted, That any two Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, of the same county, being disinterested, shall be, and hereby are authorised and required, at the time and place appointed in such notification, and upon the examination of the return thereof, and a full hearing of the parties, who shall and may appear thereupon, and no sufficient cause to the contrary, in the opinion of either of the said Justices, being shewn, and after due caution and examination of such prisoner, to proceed to administer an oath—or if he be of the sect called Quakers, an affirmation, in the form following, *to wit:*

I ——— *do solemnly swear before Almighty GOD, (or I do affirm, as the case may be) that I had not at the time of my imprisonment by* ——— *(naming the said Collector or Constable) nor have I at this time, any lands, goods, money or demands either by me or in trust for me, to the sum at which I am assessed in the list or warrant of taxes committed to him to collect, and for which I am holden in prison, or for the payment of any part of that sum, my necessary apparel and some other articles not liable to be distrained for taxes, and what has been expended for my necessary support while in prison, only excepted; nor have I at any time before or since my said imprisonment, disposed of or entrusted to any person or persons, any estate either real or personal, whereby to avoid such payment.*—So help me GOD, *(or this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury, in case of affirming as aforesaid,)*—

Which oath or affirmation being administered by the said Justices so, and taken by such prisoner, and a certificate thereof made under the hands and seals of the Justices administering the same, to such gaoler or prison-keeper, he shall thereupon set such prisoner at liberty, if he or she is in prison for no other cause; and the body of such prisoner shall not be held in prison any longer upon such warrant or commitment. Which certificate to be made by the Justices as aforesaid, shall be in the form following, *to wit:*

S ——ss. *To the Keeper of the Gaol at C*———

WE the Subscribers, two Justices of the Peace and of the Quorum, for the county of S. hereby certify, that A. B. *a poor prisoner confined by warrant for taxes in the gaol at C. aforesaid, hath caused the Assessors of the town, district, or parish* (as the case may be) *by virtue of whose warrant the said* ——— *was so confined, and also* ——— (naming the said Constable or Collector who executed such warrant) *to be notified according to law, of the said* A. B.'s *desire of taking the benefit of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of poor prisoners confined in gaol for taxes," and no sufficient cause to the contrary being shewn—We have, after due caution and examination of the said* A. B. *administered to him the oath or affirmation prescribed in the act aforesaid. Witness our hands and seals, this* ——— *day of* ——— *Anno Domini,* 17

And the said Justices, or either of them, *(if only one be present)* may adjourn to a future day, if he or they shall judge it to be necessary.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, having had at the time of his or her commitment as aforesaid, or afterwards, and before or at the time of taking such oath or affirmation, any lands, goods, money or demands, other than therein is excepted, and whereby he or she might have discharged the said rates or taxes, or any part thereof, or having disposed of, or entrusted his or her estate, contrary to the tenor of the said oath, and shall be thereof duly convicted before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, he or she so therein offending, shall suffer the pains and penalties of wilful perjury, which are or shall be in other cases provided: And in case such prisoner at the time of the intended caption, shall not take the said oath or affirmation, or not be admitted thereto by the said Justices, he or she shall be remanded back to prison, and shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act unless upon a repetition of the proceedings aforesaid, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered.

And be it further enacted, That all and every warrant for taxes as aforesaid, against such prisoner, shall, notwithstanding such discharge as aforesaid, be and remain good and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, against any estate whatsoever, which may then or at any time afterwards, belong to him or her (his or her wearing apparel and other articles not liable to be distrained for taxes, only excepted) and may be carried into execution for the satisfaction of such taxes, out of such estate, in such sort and manner as might have been done in case the said prisoner had never been committed as aforesaid: Or the Constable or Collector, who shall make such commitment, or the inhabitants of the town or place where such tax was assessed, shall and may have remedy therefor, by a suit or action, as for the proper debt of such Constable, Collector or inhabitants, any judgment to be recovered thereupon, to be satisfied only from the goods or estate of such poor person, who shall and may be relieved by this act.

And be it further enacted, That when any person standing committed as aforesaid, for any tax due to this Commonwealth, or to the county, shall be liberated from such commitment, by virtue of this act, in every such case, the town, plantation, or district from whose Assessors the warrant by virtue of which such prisoner was committed, was issued, shall be holden to pay the whole tax required of such town, plantation or district, by law, such liberation notwithstanding.

Provided,—and be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be imprisoned for the non-payment of the proportion of any tax which shall be assessed after the first day of April next, shall be discharged from confinement, by virtue of this act, the Collector or Constable making such imprisonment, shall not be discharged of the proportion which was due from such person, but shall be holden to pay the same; unless such imprisonment shall be made within one year next after the commitment of such tax to such Collector or Constable, or unless the inhabitants of such town or place, in legal town meeting, shall see fit to abate the same to the Collector or Constable.

In the House of Representatives, March 10, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 10, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved——

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—*Attest,*

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.

[Continued from our last.]

IN the year 1745, Franklin published an account of his new invented Pennsylvania fireplaces, in which he minutely and accurately states the advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of fireplaces, and endeavours to shew that the one which he describes is to be preferred to any other. This contrivance has given rise to the open stoves, now in general use, which however different from it in construction, particularly in not having an air box at the back, through which a constant supply of air, warmed in its passage, is thrown into the room. The advantages of this are, that as a stream of warm air is continually flowing into the room, less fuel, is necessary, to preserve a proper temperature, and the room may be so tightened as that no air may enter through cracks, the consequences of which are colds, tooth aches, &c.

Although philosophy was a principal object of Franklin's pursuit, for here ral years, he confined himself not to this. In the year 1747 he became a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, as a burgess for the city of Philadelphia. Warm disputes at this time subsisted between the assembly and the proprietaries, each contending for what they conceived to be their just rights. Franklin, a friend to the rights of man from his infancy, soon distinguished himself, as a steady opposer of the unjust schemes of the proprietaries. He was soon looked up to as the head of the opposition and to him have been attributed many of the spirited replies of the assembly, to the messages of the governours. His influence in the body was very great. The arose not from any superiour powers of eloquence; he spoke but seldom, and he never was known to make any thing like an elaborate harangue. His speeches often consisted of a single sentence, or of a well told story, the moral of which was always obviously to the point. He never attempted the flowery fields of oratory. His manner was plain and mild. His style in speaking, was like that of his writings, simple, unadorned, and remarkably concise. With this plain manner, and his penetrating and solid judgment, he was able to ca-

found the most eloquent and subtle of his adversaries, to confirm the opinions of his friends, and to make converts of the unprejudiced who had opposed him. With a single observation, he has rendered of no avail an elegant and lengthy discourse, and determined the fate of a question of importance.

But, he was not contented with thus supporting the rights of the people. He wished to render them permanently secure, which can only be done by making their value properly known, and this must depend upon increasing and extending information to every class of men. We have already seen that he was the founder of the publick library, which contributed greatly towards improving the minds of the citizens. But this was not sufficient. The schools then subsisting were in general of little utility. The teachers were men ill qualified for the important duty which they had undertaken; and after all, nothing more could be obtained than the rudiments of a common English education. Franklin drew up a plan of an Academy, to be erected in the city of Philadelphia, suited to "the state of an infant country," but in this, as in all his plans, he confined not his views to the present time only. He looked forward to the period, when an institution on an enlarged plan would become necessary. With this view he considered his Academy as "a foundation for posterity to erect a seminary of learning, more extensive and suitable to future circumstances." In pursuance of this plan, the constitutions were drawn up and signed, on the 13th of November, 1749. In these, twenty four of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, were named as trustees. In the choice of these, and in the formation of the plan, Franklin is said to have consulted chiefly with Thomas Hopkinson, Esq. Rev. Richard Peters, then Secretary of the province, Tench Francis, Esq. Attorney-General, and Dr. Phineas Bond.

"In case of the disability of the Rector, or any master, (to be fixed on the foundation by receiving a certain salary,) through sickness, or any other natural infirmity, whereby he may be reduced to poverty, the trustees shall have power to contribute to his support, in proportion to his distress and merit and the flock in their hands."

The last clause of the fundamental rules, is expressed in languages so tender and benevolent, so truly parental, that it will do everlasting honour to the hearts and heads of the founders.

"It is hoped and expected, that the trustees will make it their pleasure, and in some degree their business, to visit the Academy often; to encourage and countenance the youth, countenance and assist the masters, and, by all means in their power, advance the usefulness and reputation of the design; that they will look on the students as in some measure, their own children, treat them with familiarity and affection; and when they have behaved well, gone through their studies, and are to enter the world, they shall zealously unite, and make all the interest that can be made, to promote and establish them, whether in business, offices, marriages, or any other thing for their advantage, preferable to all other persons whatsoever, even of equal merit."

The Constitutions being signed and made publick, with the names of the gentlemen, proposing themselves as Trustees and Founders, the design was so well approved of by the publick spirited citizens of Philadelphia, that the sum of eight hundred pounds per annum, for five years, was in the course of a few weeks, subscribed for carrying it into execution; and, in the year of the beginning of January following (viz. 1750) three of the schools were opened, namely the Latin and Greek school, the Mathematical, and the English schools. In pursuance of an article in the original plan, a school for educating forty boys and thirty girls, (in the Charter since called the Charitable School) was opened, and amidst all the difficulties with which the Trustees have struggled, in respect to their funds, hath still been continued full, for the space of forty years; so that allowing three years education for each boy and girl admitted into it, which is the general rule, at least two hundred children have received in it the chief part of their education, who might otherwise, in a great measure, have been left without the means of instruction. And many of those, who have been thus educated, are now to be found among the most useful and reputable citizens of this State.

The institution, thus successfully begun, continued daily to flourish, to the great satisfaction of Dr. Franklin; who, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his other engagements and pursuits, at that busy stage of his life, was a constant attendant at the monthly visitations and examinations of the schools, and made it his particular study, by means of his extensive correspondence abroad, to advance the reputation of the seminary, and to draw students and scholars to it, from different parts of America and the Westindies. Through the interposition of his benevolent and learned friend Peter Collinson, of London, upon the application of the Trustees, a Charter of Incorporation dated July 13th, 1753, was obtained from the honourable proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs. accompanied with a liberal benefaction of five hundred pounds sterling; and Dr. Franklin now began in good earnest, to please himself with the hopes of a speedy accomplishment of his original design, viz. the establishment of a perfect institution, upon the plan of the European Colleges and Universities: for which his Academy was intended as a nursery or foundation. To elucidate this fact to the memory and character of Dr. Franklin, as a Philosopher, and as the friend and patron of learning and science; for, notwithstanding what is expressly declared by him in the preamble to the constitutions, viz. that the Academy was begun for, "teaching the Latin and Greek languages, with all useful branches of Arts and Sciences, suitable to the state of an infant country, and laying a foundation for posterity to erect a seminary of learning more extensive, and suitable to their future circumstances;" yet it has been suggested of late, upon Dr. Franklin's authority, that the Latin and Greek, or the dead languages, are an incumbrance upon a scheme of liberal education, and that the engrafting or founding a College, or more extensive seminary, upon his Academy, was without his approbation or agency, and gave him discontent. In the review of this does not already appear, from what has been quoted above the following letters will put the matter beyond dispute. They were written by him to a gentlemen, who had at that time published the idea of a College, suited to the circumstances of a young country (meaning New-York,) a copy of which having been sent to Dr. Franklin for his opinion, gave rise to that correspondence which terminated about a year afterwards in erecting the College upon the foundation of the Academy, and establishing the gentleman as the head of both, where he still continues, after a period of 36 years, to preside with distinguished reputation.

(To be continued.)

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. XI

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

How should I work it? A. Z.

ACCORDING to what is to be done. If you would do a *great deal* and do it *well*, write in large letters and paste up over the fire place of your keeping room, the following maxim of the great *De Wit*, Pensionary of Holland, *do one thing only at a time.*

Are you a farmer? keep each kind of work, as much as possible, by itself. Don't run to half a dozen fields in a day and work a little in each—unless necessity obliges you to do it. That work which may be done at any time, should be done in winter, or when you have leisure. Get wood in winter and cover it—if I see a man, *in midst of harvest*, forced to go after a load of wood, I am sure he *has not worked it right.* Keep a complete set of instruments or tools. When I see a man running to one neighbour after a pin, and to another after a shovel, I set him down, not only as poor, but as *doomed* to be poor. His neighbour's pin or his shovel *will do for the present*, but the occasions for them occur often, and if How much time and labour are lost in going after them? If you would work to advantage, keep a complete set of utensils for your business—keep them *by*, that they may last long, and in *their place*, that you may easily find them.

Do not run in debt to buy land—Land will not generally support a family, and pay taxes and *interest* on its value. If you have but a small piece of land, cultivate it well, make it produce as much as possible, & if you can get more than will maintain you from this little farm, lay out the surplus in buying more. If you cannot get more than a subsistence, it is time to think of lessening expenses, or selling out and buying new land. Depend on it, farmers who pay interest, *do not work it right.*

Never do work to the halves. If you build a house or a barn, lay a plan that is within your power, and when *finish* what you begin. For want of the *last* half, the *first* is often totally lost.

Never buy rum on credit, nor until you have laid up money enough to pay your year's taxes. Then a little rum will taste good. The man who drinks rum before it is paid for, *does not work it right.* His appetite runs away with his purse and his judgement too.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

(Continued from our last.)

TUESDAY, March 3.

MR. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed a bill, making appropriations for certain purposes therein mentioned;—and a bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, assistant door-keeper, being read a second time, ordered, that certain expense, by him incurred in the performance of his duty, not exceeding 100 dollars, be incurred in the clerk's account of the contingent expences of the present session.

The Committee, appointed to consider the petition of John Tucker, having reported, that it would be proper to defer the further consideration of the said petition, until the next session of Congress, the house adopted the said report.

A resolution was agreed to, requesting that the President will cause to be laid before Congress at their next session, an estimate of the quantity and situation of those lands, not claimed by Indians, nor occupied by citizens of the United States, in Northcarolina, and northwest of the Ohio.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that they adhered to their disagreement to the amendments proposed by the house to the bill concerning consuls and vice consuls.

Mr. Otis also presented a resolution, passed by the Senate, that a mint shall be established, and that the President be authorized to engage such artists, and procure such apparatus, as may be necessary for carrying the aforesaid resolution into effect.

The house having taken into consideration the said message and resolution, resolved to insist on their amendments to the bill, and concurred with the Senate in the resolution.

Mr. Secretary Otis delivered another message, informing the house, that the Senate had passed, with amendments, the bill, making compensation to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expences.

The house took the said amendments into consideration, and refused to concur.

Another message from the Senate, informing that they adhered to their amendments.

The question being put on receding, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house, that the Senate had passed the bill making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and prolonging the term of the payment of the duties on wines:—And also that they had passed with amendments, a bill, in addition to the act establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

The house concurred with the Senate, in the above amendments.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that the President had this day approved and signed

An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits, imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

An act supplemental to the act establishing the Treasury Department: And

An act relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed, with amendments, the bill continuing in force, for a limited time, the act for the temporary establishment of the postoffice; and agreed (with an amendment) to the amendments proposed by the house to the bill granting lands to the inhabitants of Vincennes in the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The house concurred with the Senate in the amendments to the former of these two bills.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had passed, with amendments, a bill providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses.

The house having considered the said amendments, agreed to some and disagreed to others.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing, that the Senate had resolved to postpone until the next session of Congress, the further consideration of the bill allowing compensation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, &c. and the bill to compensate George Gibson; that they had concurred with the house in the amendments to the resolution of the public debt.

The house concurred with the Senate in their amendments.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) was agreed to, authorizing the marshals of such districts, as are unprovided with gaols for the detention of prisoners, under the authority of the United States; to provide convenient houses to serve as temporary gaols for that purpose, until permanent provision shall be made by law.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the consideration of the amendment to the constitution, heretofore proposed by Mr. Benson, was deferred until the next session of Congress, and ordered to be printed in the interim.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the house, that the Senate receded from such of their amendments to the bill, providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses, as the house had disagreed to.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to carry into effect the consular convention: And Mr. Smith (S.C.) from the said committee, reported a bill to that effect, which, after sundry and second reading, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, reported, and Mr. Speaker signed a bill making compensation to the commissioners of loans, &c.

A bill in addition to the act for establishing the salaries of executive officers, &c. and the resolutions abovementioned, relative to the establishment of a mint, and the unappropriated lands. Adjourned until six o'clock.

The house, pursuant to adjournment, met at six o'clock.

An engrossed bill, for carrying into full effect the convention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Secretary Otis laid before the house a bill passed by the Senate, entitled, "An act to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and publick piers."

The house immediately took the said bill into consideration, and after three several readings, passed it.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented the following bills, which were signed by Mr. Speaker:—

A bill to continue in force an act passed at the first session of Congress, for the temporary establishment of the postoffice.

A bill supplementary to the act making further provision for the reduction of the publick debt.

A bill providing compensations for the officers of judicial courts, and for jurors and witnesses:—And

A bill granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes in the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The house took up for a second reading, a bill for the relief of David Cooke, and the same was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Being soon after brought in engrossed, it was read a third time and passed.

Secretary Otis informed the house, that the Senate had concurred in the resolutive for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

Mr. Floyd from the joint committee of enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed, a bill, making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and exceeding the terms of payment of the duties on wines.

A bill to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to make further provisions for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and publick piers:—And

A resolution to provide for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

A message from the President of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that the President had approved and signed

An act providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts, and for jurors and witnesses:

An act making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and prolonging the term of the payment of the duties on wines:

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act establishing the post-office:

An act supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the publick debt; and

A resolution providing for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house that the President had approved and signed,

An act, to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to make further provision for the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and publick piers: and

An act granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes in the Illinois country, in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

Mr. Secretary Otis further informed the house, that the Senate had resolved that the bill for carrying into effect the convention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States—and the bill for the relief of David Cooke, should not pass to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, resolved, that the Speaker do communicate the thanks of the house to the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and to the commissioners of the county, for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for their present sitting.

Mr. Vining moved the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives of the United States be presented to FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of the difficult and important trust reposed in him, as Speaker of the said house. To this Mr. Speaker made the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

This unexpected mark of your approbation of my conduct has made so deep an impression on my mind, that I cannot find words to express the high sense of gratitude I entertain on this occasion.

I have not vanity sufficient to suppose, that my feeble, though well meant endeavours, merit so great a reward: But it was your kind indulgence and support alone, which enabled me to go through the duties of the station, which you were pleased to assign to me. But I shall ever consider this distinguished and honourable testimony, as the most fortunate circumstance of my life.

Gentlemen, I most sincerely thank you!—may every possible happiness attend you & every individual of this body: And may your zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of our beloved country, which I have so long & so often been a witness to, be crowned with unbounded success. Adjourned *sine die.*

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A few weeks since some persons were passing the evening at the Hercules, behind the Change, when a bank clerk dared a Jew that was present to eat a pork chop, offering him a guinea as a temptation; the Levite, however, had the fear of God too much before his eyes to be so easily tempted; the clerk finding him proof thus far, went on, one by one, till he had laid 20 guineas on the table; here poor human nature gave way; the Jew calmly swept the money into his pocket, called for his pork chop, and eat it. The laugh going rather against the clerk, and on reflection, finding his money but badly laid out, he insisted on its being returned, talked of only joking, &c. but Moses was no ecmel; he had earned the money, and would keep it. An itinerary, a friend of the clerk's, here interfering, they threatened to charge a constable with him, and send him to the compter, if he did not refund; all would not do; he remained obstinate, and after much ill treatment, in which the attorney struck him, they procured a constable and sent him to the compter. It being Saturday, he was obliged to lie there till Monday.

On a hearing before the Lord Mayor, he was immediately discharged. He commenced his action against the clerk for false imprisonment, and against the attorney for an assault; it came to trial before Lord Loughborough; from the first he obtained 50l. damages, from the last, 40s.

Extract of a letter from Exeter.

"The Thynne packet, Capt. Wolfe, (arrived at Falmouth, from Quebec) on the evening of the 16th of November bunched to, owing to one of the spokes of the wheel giving away as she was scudding before a heavy sea, under a reefed foresail. The sea struck her on both quarters, and of ten persons that were on the deck, seven were in a moment launched into eternity; of the three who remained, two were afterwards washed overboard; but providentially, by the help of the sea, were washed back, and saved. Mr. Baily, the master of the packet, was one of those drowned. He had just looked at his watch, to see if it was time to relieve the watch (it being near eight o'clock) and was struck with the sea and washed overboard in an instant. He has left a wife and seven children. The number of children left fatherless by this melancholy event in Falmouth, are forty five. Captain Wolfe had quitted the deck only a few minutes before this accident happened."

DUBLIN, January 13.

A few days ago, a young woman coming to town, was stopped near the second lock of the grand canal, by a footpad, in the middle of the day, armed with a pistol. With horrid imprecations he demanded what money she had about her, which being but a guinea, and begging not to be ill used, the speedily gave him. The villain espied silver buckles in her shoes, which he likewise demanded. The poor young woman, in the greatest fright, readily condescended and proceeded to take them out of her shoes to give to the robber. As soon as she had taken out one, the villian stopped down to exchange it for his own, and put it in his shoe, leaving the pistol he had in his hand at the same time on the ground near his foot. The young woman instantly seized the opportunity, and whilst he pretended to be taking out the other shoe-buckle, snatched the pistol, then on the cock, and shot the robber through the head. Several persons presently came up; and on searching the pockets of this unfortunate delinquent, forty guineas were found, which probably were filled from the portfolios of other passengers. The body was brought to town to be owned.

NORFOLK, (Virginia,) Feb. 26.

On monday evening last, a duel was fought in this town, between Mr. NAT. HALL, late of the Island of Antigua, and Mr. EDWARD PEYTON, of Philadelphia. They both fired at the same instant, and Mr. HALL received the ball of his antagonist in the right side. He languished till the next day about noon, when he expired.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

Extract from the Charleston (S. C.) City Gazette, dated March 1, 1791.

"Yesterday came on in the court of general sessions, before Mr. Justice Grimke, the trial of Thomas Washington, for counterfeiting and uttering counterfeit principal indents of this state. The court-house was unusually crowded, and the trial lasted from half past ten o'clock, till near 9 in the evening, when the Jury brought in a virdict, guilty. Mr. Holmes, counsel for the prisoner, then made a motion in arrest of judgment, on three points of law, which are to be argued on Saturday next, when all the judges in town are summoned to attend."

By letters from Cape-Francois of the 27th of February, we are informed, that Ogé and Crevin, the two mulattoes, the most active in the disturbances at St. Domingo, were broke alive on the wheel, and that near 200 of their accomplices were shortly to be executed.

BOSTON, March 21.

English papers by the last Packet, mention a succession of violent gales on the different coasts of England the latter end of December last, which have been accompanied with immense destruction to life and property. The loss of the Charlemont Packet, is mentioned with particular regret; which with 120 passengers on board, bilged on some rocks, and only 16 out of the whole number escaped. Among the passengers were twelve ladies (all drowneded) some of whom, in expectation of assistance, and under the horrors of impending death, clung round the steward of the ship, who being thus prevented from making the least effort for his own preservation, perished with them in their embraces.

A Col. George Irish, one of the leading promoters of iniquitous, know ye paper money measures, which for a long time disgraced the State of Rhode-Island, and who it is said has amassed a property of near 60,000l. has lately been committed to the common gaol of Newport, on a charge of counterfeiting the Public Securities, &c. A Justice George Peckham, and many others of the foregoing society, whose nefarious conduct has extended from one end of the Continent to the other, are also committed.

The citizens of Charleston, (S. C.) in turn, keep guard at the Gaol of that city, day and night, to prevent the escape of any persons committed, supposed to be concerned in forging Pub: Securities.

Every account from the Indian country agrees relative to the determination of the savages going to war. It is said, that the warriors have sent word to the different Indian hunting camps, ordering the hunters to return to their tribes immediately.

Extract from a London Paper, of Jan. 7, 1791.

"By the last letters from Amsterdam, there is a confirmation of the account of the great FOG on the last day of the old year. It was so thick at Amsterdam, that the people could not see their way through the streets, and ran against each other, even tho' they had lights in their hands. The accidents it has occasioned are very numerous; but the most lamentable is the number of people who have perished from falling into the canals, where they were drowned before assistance could be given them, tho' their cries were distinctly heard. The number of persons who have perished in their way is known to amount to three hundred and thirty.

NORTHAMPTON, April 5.

The following are the votes given in on Monday last, in this town, for Governour, Lieut. Governour, and Senators, viz:

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK	21
Hon. JOHN LOWELL,	63

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS,	27
Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS,	66

SENATORS.

Hon. JOHN HASTINGS,	67
SAMUEL LYMAN,	19
SAMUEL FOWLER,	22
WILLIAM LYMAN,	17
JUSTIN ELY, Esq.	67
SAMUEL HERSHAW, Esq.	67
SOLOMON STODDARD, Esq.	47
SIMEON STRONG, Esq.	65

There were a few scattering votes.

Monday last was killed in this town, a Pig, raised by Mr. Quartus Pomeroy, that was eight months and six days old, which weighed 14 scores and 13 pounds.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the PROMPTER,

SIR,

I Read what you write. Thank you for it. Whether you write merely to amuse yourself, or to gratify the printer, or propose beyond either of these to please some and profit more of your readers, I know not—But I am sure it may do good. What you tell us is so plain that we must understand it—so evident that we must know it to be true—so useful that it is wise to lay it up, and so easily reduced to practice that neglect may be justly punished with considerable loss. If you will let me subjoin a few thoughts to some of your numbers, both you and the public will be welcome to the short time I took to write them. Living in a part of the country where wood is not yet scarce, and with care perhaps never need to be, I often see large woodpiles, and I must think that those who do not build woodhouses, do not *work it right.* The wood by being exposed to all seasons, and in all weathers, is wasting and rotting: It does not burn half so freely, afford near so much heat, nor yield ashes equal in quantity or quality to that which is under cover. After wood is thoroughly dried, the sooner it is covered from the frequent showers and rains of the fall, and the snows of the winter, so much the better. All wood may suffer more or less from this neglect; but some kinds are nearly ruined. Pine and spruce, which, when split in the proper season and exposed to a summer sun, soon becomes dry as tinder, by lying a broad through a year, are scarcely fit for fewel. Nothing to be compared to that which is green. By covering wood it is always dry and found—burns with freedom, affords much heat, diffuses joy, facilitates business, and makes the best of ashes. A building which would conveniently hold fifteen or twenty cords, will take up but little of the time of a farmer who has most of the materials at command. It would soon pay him, if it cost more than it now needs to do.

Those also who suffer their chips to lye abroad and rot, which are so easily gathered by boys that have little to do, and where there is much wood cut, are equal to several loads—in my opinion do not *work it right.* They are always useful, handy and quite necessary where there is green wood. A fine substitute for other dry fewel which cost always be had.

With your leave, Sir, I think those people who make the public roads the common receptacle for all their farming implements, as carts, ploughs, sleds, drags, and harrows, and even sleighs for pleasure; *do not work it right.* If they would build a sheep shed for them, they would not so often need repairing, they would do much more service and exhibit much more neatness and prudence in the owners. When I see such articles, which are so much used, and whose cost is not small, stand abroad for months together decaying without any occasion, when a few hours which might be spared would save them from this inconvenience, *say* I to myself, surely they *do not work it right.* Besides unreasonably incommoding travellers, and injuring the highway. The same applies when people yearly repairs by filling the roads, with piles of wood and heaps of pots and rails—as if they could not spare a few rods of their own land for this use. Many a street has suffered exceedingly in point of convenience and beauty from this cause. It is not indeed allowed by Law. tho' I do not wish to see any molested for such omissions, yet I wish they would of themselves do the thing which is becoming. And I may have seen those same pots and rails, and perhaps boards too, lye abroad from month to month, & it may be for years, if not sooner needed, which must prove detrimental half worn out before used. And as if this was not enough many carry out all the filth of their gardens in the Spring, into the street which proves further prejudicial. The street seems to be a pack horse, doomed to bear every thing. Now this same filth differently laid and mixed with other things and managed with a little care, might be converted into good manure, now it is useless and offensive, then it would be useful. How many loads of manure are thus needlessly lost I will not pretend to say. But this I say, that attention to small things makes a road neat and beautiful, labor productive, land rich, and harvest large, and discovers economy.

But I believe I have written more than you commonly do. If you approve of what I have sent you, you may hear from me again: if not, I will read with pleasure what you send the Printer. Your's,

A reader of the Prompter. A.

TO BE SOLD.

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, situate in the town of Norwich and Chester, lately owned by Capt Enoch Shephard. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN, jun.

Westfield, March 30, 1791.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the JOINERS business. Enquire of JESSE LYONS.

Colrain, April 1791.

AN ELEGY
WRITEN AT SEA.

HEAVEN give the word—Delia, once more
farewell!
Ah me! how fleeting all our joys are found!
The pangs I feel, thy tender heart can tell,
For pangs like mine, that tender heart muft wound.

Snatch'd from thy arms, to diftant lands I roam,
And face the horrors of the raging fea:
Far from my long-lov'd friends, and native home,
And far, my Delia!—ah, too far from thee!

No more thy pleafing converfe cheers my foul,
And fmooths my paffage thro' life's rugged way:
Thy fmiles no more my wonted cares controul,
And give new glories to the golden day.

No more with thee I hail the approach of dawn;
And hand in hand the varied landfcape rove,
Where fottering gales, inveft the dew bright lawn,
Unlock the garden fweets, or fan the grove.

With notes accordant to thy ftilful tongue,
No more I feek my doric reed to tune;
No more the tender melody prolong,
And chide the envious hours that fleet too foon.

When finks in ocean's bed, the fource of light,
And darkneſs drear his raven pinions fpread;
Cheerleſs alone I paſs the lingering night,
Inthoughts congenial to its deepeſt fhades.

Unleſs perchance my weary watchful eyes
Sleep's balmy charm, no longer can refuſe:
Then ſwift to thee, my ſoul unfettered flies,
And each paſt ſcene of tenderneſs renews.

With all that winning grace I ſee thee move,
That firſt endear'd thy yielding heart to mine;
When ſoftened by the flame of generous love,
I led thee bluſhing to the hallowed ſhrine.

I ſee thee too, thou partner of my heart,
With all a mother's tender feelings bleſs'd:
The frequent kiſs the tender tear impart,
And preſs the ſmiling infant to the breaſt.

Eager I haſte, a parent's joy to ſhare,
My boſom bounds with rapture felt before;
But ſoon the ſoothing viſion ſinks in air!
Winds howl around, and reſtleſs billows roar!

E'en now, whilſt prompted by the pleaſing paſt,
In artleſs numbers flows this penſive lay:
The tottering veſſel quivers with the blaſt,
And angry clouds obſcure the face of day.

Yet why repine?—my anxious breaſt be ſtill,
No humane bliſs is free from our alloys;
But what at preſent bears the face of ill,
May end in ſmiling peace and laſting joys.

Soon may that power above, whoſe dread command,
Can ſtill the tumults of the raging main;
Through paths of danger, with unerring hand,
Guide me to thee, and happineſs again!

In him my Delia, then thy truſt repoſe;
'Tis he alone the joyleſs boſom cheers;
He ſooths, when abſent, all our heart felt woes,
At home our ſoft domeſtic ſcenes endears.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the year of our LORD: One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for regulating the manufacture of NAILS 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 *July* next, all nails expoſed for ſale, as merchantable, or for 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 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 ſhall weigh thirteen pounds; and each nail ſhall meaſure not leſs in length than two inches and one half.

Every thouſand of *twenty penny* nails ſhall 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 Seleſtmen of each town, where nails of any of the deſcriptions aforeſaid, ſhall be made for ſale, are hereby authorized 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, to open, thoroughly examine and carefully inſpect every caſk of nails made in ſuch town or place, for the purpoſes aforementioned; and if he ſhall find 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 the ſaid nails were manufactured, and the inſpector's name ſhall be at large on one head of the caſk containing the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall put into any caſk after the ſame has been branded and inſpected as aforeſaid, any nails which ſhall not have been examined and approved of by the inſpection of the town where ſaid nails were manufactured, or ſhall knowingly expoſe the ſame for ſale contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, he ſhall for every caſk expoſed for ſale, forfeit and pay the ſum of *twenty pounds*, 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; one half of ſuch forfeiture to the proſecutor, and the other half to the poor of the town where ſuch nails may be found.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every caſk of nails that ſhall be offered for ſale as merchantable or for exportation, or ſhall be exported on and after the ſaid firſt day of *July* next, which ſhall not be branded and ſtamped in manner herein before directed, ſhall be forfeited, to be recovered and appropriated as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every thouſand of nails made for the purpoſes aforementioned, ſhall be computed not leſs than five ſcore to the hundred, and ſhall be made of iron of a ſuitable quality.

And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer of nails ſhall preſume to ſell as merchantable, any nails of either of the deſcriptions aforementioned, not being of the quality and aſſize required by this act, he ſhall for every thouſand of nails ſo ſold, forfeit and pay the ſum of *five ſhillings*, and in the ſame proportion for a leſs 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 affecting the manufacture or ſale of nails which ſhall be cut from cold iron:—And all laws heretofore made regulating the making of nails, ſhall from and after the firſt day of *July* next, be repealed.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 10, 1791.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 10, 1791.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Atteſt,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Maſſachuſetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE EIGHTH.

SCHEME

OF the 8th CLASS of the Maſſachuſetts Monthly State Lottery—poſitively to commence drawing on Monday the 21ſt of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1580		4		6320
2021	Prizes			15850
3979	Blanks,	Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, March 16, 1791.

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to ſell at a ſmall advance for Caſh,—He alſo is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

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 *Benjamin Green*, late of Charlemont, deceaſed, Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the houſe of Joſeph Nath, in ſaid Charlemont, on the firſt Tuesdays of May and July, and the laſt Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—ſeven months being allowed by the ſaid judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unleſs legally atteſted to.

Joſeph White,
Samuel Hill,
Aeas Avery.

ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Joſeph Nath, Adminiſtrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th day of March inſt. an apprentice BOY, named *Aaron Snow*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, light brown hair, and large white eyes—had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat, an old waiſtcoat and overalls of an aſh color, an old linen ſhirt, and a large felt hat. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and return him to the ſubſcriber at Cheſter, ſhall have TWO PENCE reward and no charges paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

Cheſter, March 25, 1791.

WANTED, *a ſtout active* BOY, *as an apprentice to the Tanners buſineſs. Enquire of*
SIMEON POMEROY.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the buſineſs of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatneſs, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Account Books,

Of any ſize, may be had at the above place,—alſo, Juſtices' blank

Record Books, &c.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A LIKELY Horſe about four years old, that trots & canters, for which good pay in hand will be made—a dark gray will be preferred. Enquire of

ARAD BROWN.

Eaſtampton, March 23, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED, *three or four journeymen* JOINERS, *for ſix months, to whom good pay will be made by*
E. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, March, 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 241.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

Hiſtory of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

[Continued from our laſt.]

FROM theſe letters alſo, the ſtate of the Academy, at that time, will be ſeen.

Philadelphia, April 19th, 1753.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your favour of the 11th inſt. with your new piece on Education, which I ſhall carefully peruſe, and give you my ſentiments of it, as you deſire, by next poſt.

I believe the young gentlemen, your pupils, may be entertained and inſtructed here, in Mathematicks and Philoſophy to ſatisfaction. Mr. Alliſon † (who was educated at Glaſgow) has been long accuſtomed to teach the latter, and Mr. Grew ‡ the former, and I think their pupils make great progreſs. Mr. Alliſon has the care of the Latin and Greek ſchool, but as he has now three good aſſiſtants, § he can very well afford ſome hours every day for the inſtruction of thoſe who are engaged in higher ſtudies. The Mathematical School is pretty well furniſhed with inſtruments. The Engliſh Library is a good one, and we have belonging to it a middling apparatus for Experimental Philoſophy, and purpoſe ſpeedily to complete it. The Latin Library, one of the beſt collections in America, will ſhortly be opened; ſo that neither books nor inſtruments will be wanting; and as we are determined always to give good ſalaries, we have reaſon to believe we may have always an opportunity of chooſing good maſters; upon which, indeed, the ſucceſs of the whole depends. We are obliged to you for your kind offers in this reſpect, and when you are ſettled in England, we may occaſionally make uſe of your friendſhip and judgement.—

If it ſuits your conveniency to viſit Philadelphia, before you return to Europe, I ſhall be extremely glad to ſee and converſe with you here, as well as to correſpond with you after your ſettlement in England. For an acquaintance and communication with men of learning, virtue, and public ſpirit, is one of my greateſt enjoyments.

I do not know whether you ever happened to ſee the firſt propoſals I made for erecting this Academy. I ſend them incloſed. They had, (however, imperfect) the deſired ſucceſs, being followed by a ſubſcription of four thouſand pounds, towards carrying them into execution. And as we are fond of receiving advice, and are daily improving by experience, I am in hopes we ſhall, in a few years, ſee a perfect inſtitution.

I am very reſpectfully, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. *W. Smith*, Longiſland.

Philadelphia, May 3d. 1753.

SIR,

MR. PETERS has juſt now been with me, and we have compared notes on your new piece. We find nothing in the ſcheme of education, however excellent, but what is, in our opinion, very practicable. The great difficulty will be, to find the Aratus, ‖ and other ſuitable perſons, to carry it into execution; but ſuch may be had if proper encouragement be given. We have both received great pleaſure in the peruſal of it. For my part, I know not when I have read a piece that has more affected me—ſo noble and juſt are the ſentiments, ſo warm and animated the language; yet as cenſure from your friends may be of more uſe, as well as more agreeable to you, than praiſe, I ought to mention, that I wiſh you had omitted, not only the quotation from the Review, ¶ which you are now juſtly diſſatisfied with, but thoſe expreſſions of reſentment againſt your adverſaries, in pages 65 and 79. In ſuch caſes, the nobleſt victory is obtained by neglect, and by ſhining on.

Mr. *Allen* has been out of town theſe ten days; but, before he went he directed me to procure him ſix copies of your piece. Mr. Peters has taken ten. He

* A general idea of the College of Miranda.

† The Rev. and learned Mr. Francis Alliſon, afterwards D. D. and Vice provoſt of the College.

‡ Mr. Theophilus Grew, afterwards Profeſſor of Mathematicks in the College.

§ Theſe aſſiſtants were at that time, Mr. Charles Thompſon, late Secretary of Congreſs, Mr. Paul Jackſon, and Mr. Jacob Duche.

‖ The name given to the Principal or Head of the Ideal College, the ſyſtem of education in which hath nevertheleſs been nearly realized, or followed as a model, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, and ſome other American ſeminaries, for many years paſt.

¶ The quotation alluded to, (from the London Monthly Review for 1749,) was judged to reflect too ſeverely on the diſcipline and government of the Engliſh Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was expunged from the following editions of this work.

purpoſed to have written to you; but omits it, as he expected ſo ſoon to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you here. He deſires me to preſent his affectionate compliments to you, and to aſſure you that you will be very very welcome to him. I ſhall only ſay that you may depend on my doing all in my power to make your viſit to Philadelphia agreeable to you.

I am &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. *Smith.*

Philad. Nov. 27th, 1753.

Dear Sir,

HAVING written you fully, via Briſtol, I have now little to add. Matters relating to the Academy remain in *ſtatu quo*. The truſtees would be glad to ſee a Rector eſtabliſhed there, but they dread entering into new engagements, until they are got out of debt; and I have not yet got them wholly over to my opinion, that a good profeſſor or teacher of the higher branches of learning, would draw ſo many ſcholars as to pay great part, if not the whole, of his ſalary. Thus, unleſs the proprietors (of the province) ſhall think fit to put the finiſhing hand to our inſtitution, it muſt, I fear, wait ſome few years longer, before it can arrive at that ſtate of perfection, which to me it ſeems now capable of; and all the pleaſure I promiſed myſelf in ſeeing you ſettled among us, vaniſhes into ſmoke.

But good Mr. Collinſon writes me word, that no endeavours of his ſhall be wanting; and he hopes, with the Archbiſhop's aſſiſtance, to be able to prevail with our proprietors. * I pray God grant them ſucceſs.

My ſon preſents his affectionate regards with, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

P. S. I have not been favoured with a line from you, ſince your arrival in England.

Philad. April 28th, 1754.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE had but one letter from you ſince your arrival in England; which was a ſhort one, *viâ* Boſton, dated October 28th, acquainting me that you had written largely by Capt. Davis. Davis was loſt, and with him your letters, to my great diſappointment—Maſnard and Gibbon have ſince arrived here, and I hear nothing from you—My comfort is, in imagination that you only omit writing becauſe you are coming and purpoſe to tell me every thing *viva voce*. So not knowing whether this letter will reach you, and hoping either to ſee or hear from you by the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden's ſhip, which is daily expected, I only add, that I am, with great eſteem and affection,

Yours, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Mr. Smith.

About a month after the date of this laſt letter, the gentleman to whom it was addreſſed arrived in Philadelphia, and was immediately placed at the head of the ſeminary; whereby Dr. Franklin and the other truſtees were enabled to proſecute their plan, for perfecting the inſtitution, and opening the College upon the large and liberal foundation on which it now ſtands; for which purpoſe they obtained their additional charter, dated May 49th, 1755.

Thus far we thought it proper to exhibit in one view Dr. Franklin's ſervices in the foundation and eſtabliſhment of this ſeminary. He ſoon afterward embarked for England, in the public ſervice of his country, and having been generally employed abroad, in the like ſervice, for the greateſt part of the remainder of his life (as will appear in our ſubſequent account of the ſame) he had but few opportunities of taking any further active part in the affairs of the ſeminary, until his final return in the year 1785, when he found its charters violated, and his ancient colleagues, the original founders deprived of their truſt, by an act of the Legiſlature; and although his own name had been inſerted among the new truſtees, yet he declined to take his ſeat among them, or any concern in the management of their affairs until the inſtitution was reſtored by law to its original owners. He then aſſembled his old colleagues at his own houſe, and, being choſen their preſident, all their future meetings were at his requeſt, held there, until within a few months of his death, when with reluctance, and at their deſire, leſt he might be too much injured by his attention to their buſineſs, he ſuffered them to meet at the College.

(To be continued.)

* Upon the application of Archbiſhop Herring and P. Collinſon, Eſq. at Dr. Franklin's requeſt, (aided by the letters of Mr. Allen and Mr. Peters) the Hon. Thomas Penn, Eſq. ſubſcribed an annual ſum, and afterwards gave at leaſt 500l. to the founding or engrafting the College upon the Academy.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
Thurſday, March 3, 1791.

On motion,

RESOLVED, That the conſideration of the amendments to the conſtitution propoſed to be made, reſpecting the judiciary, be deferred until the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and that one hundred copies thereof be printed for the uſe of the members of both houſes.

Extract from the Journal.
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Amendments to the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES to be propoſed by CONGRESS to the Legiſlature of the ſeveral States.

THAT the Congreſs ſhall, either by declaring the ſuperior or ſupreme common law-court of the ſtate to be the court, or by creating a new court for the purpoſe, eſtabliſh a general judicial court in each ſtate, the judges whereof ſhall hold their commiſſions during good behaviour, and without any other limitation whatſoever, and ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by the State, and ſhall receive their compenſation from the United States only; and the compenſations ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

The number of judges of the general judicial court in a ſtate, unleſs the ſame ſhould be altered by the conſent of the Congreſs and the legiſlature of the ſtate, ſhall be in proportion of one judge for every perſons in the ſtate, according to the enumeration for apportioning the repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates; but there ſhall always be at leaſt three judges in each ſtate.

The general judicial court ſhall, in all caſes to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, have original juriſdiction, either excluſive or concurrently with other courts in the reſpective ſtates, and otherwiſe regulated as the Congreſs ſhall preſcribe; and in caſes where the judicial power is referred to the ſeveral ſtates as the legiſlature of each ſtate ſhall preſcribe; but ſhall have and exerciſe, immediate appellate juriſdiction, in all caſes, from every other court within the ſtate, under ſuch limitations, exceptions, and regulations, however, as ſhall be made with the conſent of the Congreſs, and the legiſlature of the ſtate: there may, notwithſtanding, be in each ſtate a court of appeals or errors in the laſt reſort, under the authority of the ſtate, from the general judicial court, in caſes and on queſtions only, where the ſupreme court of the United States hath not appellate juriſdiction from the general judicial court.

The Congreſs may provide, that the judges of the general judicial court ſhall hold circuit courts within the ſtate; and the legiſlature of the ſtate may, in addition of the times and places to be aſſigned by the Congreſs, for holding the general judicial court or the circuit courts, aſſign other times and places.

The Congreſs may determine the number of judges which ſhall be a quorum to hold a general judicial court, or a circuit court, in each reſpective ſtate.

The Congreſs may, in the caſes to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, and the legiſlature of the ſtate may in the other caſes, regulate the fees and proceedings in the ſeveral courts and the juriſdiction of the circuit courts within the ſtate.

The miniſterial officers of the judicial court ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned in ſuch manner as the legiſlature of the ſtate ſhall preſcribe.

All writs, iſſuing out of the general judicial court, ſhall be in the name of the judges thereof.

The judges of the general judicial court may be impeached by the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, and alſo by the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature.

The impeachment ſhall not be tried by the ſenate of the United States, or by any judicature under the authority of the ſtate, but the Congreſs ſhall, by law, eſtabliſh a court to be held in each ſtate, for the trial of ſuch impeachments, to conſiſt only of ſenators of the United States, judges of the ſupreme court of the United States and judges of judicial courts. The trial ſhall be in the ſtate where the perſons impeached ſhall reſide, and every law, diſagreeing the judges of a court for the trial of impeachments, ſhall be paſſed previous to impeachment, and the deſignation ſhall be, not by naming the perſons, but by deſcribing the offices, the perſons in which offices for the time being, and elected or appointed previous to the impeachment, ſhall be the judges: and no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the judges preſent.

Judgments by the courts ſo to be eſtabliſhed for the trial of impeachments, ſhall not extend further than is provided by the conſtitution of the United States, in caſes of impeachments, and the party, nevertheleſs, to be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judge-

ment and punishment according to law.

In every state where the Congress shall declare the superior or supreme common-law court, to be the general judicial court, the judges shall, by force of their appointments as judges of the superior or supreme common law-court, become judges of the superior or supreme common law court: And all the powers and duties of the judges of the superior or supreme common-law court, either by the constitution or the laws of the state, shall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the establishment of the general judicial courts the Congress shall deem proper to discontinue any of the district courts of the United States, the judges of the courts so discontinued shall, thereupon, by force of their appointments as district judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, and shall continue to receive their compensations as heretofore established.

The judges of the supreme or superior common law-courts, and the district judges may, on the first establishment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithstanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, but as vacancies happen they shall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well ministeral as judicial, in the administration of justice under the authority of a state, shall also be held to execute their respective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and, in addition to the duties assigned to them by the laws of the state, the Congress may assign to them such further duties as they shall deem proper for that purpose.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT;
The PROMPTER—No. XII.
To the Prompter.

SIR,

How should I work it?

ARE you a parent? Then you have a hard task to be both the *friend* and the *Master* of your children; and if you are not *both*, *you do not work it right*. Sometimes you are the fond indulgent parent—nothing is too good for the darling—he may pout and strike, or kick over the tea kettle, cups and glasses; and you would just moderately say—*why* Billy, how you behave; that is not pretty; I shant love you for that." At other times, you rebuke a pet, and the child by accident in mere play, or in attempting to drink, lets fall a tumbler, or a tea cup; you fly at him and fall on him like a mastiff, and cuff his ears and shake him like a jelley. In the first case, you are the *weak silly dupe* of your child; in the last, you are the *tyrant*, the *mad man*; thus *you do not work it right*. Hear what the Prompter says—Never strike your child in a *passion*—never punish him for *accidental mischief*—never *fail* to punish him for *obstinate disobedience* or *wilful mischief* —and, a word to you in particular, when you have *real cause* to correct him, never cease, till his temper gives way and he becomes *really submissive*. A blow or two only raises his anger and increases wilful obstinacy; if you quit him then, you do hurt rather than good—you make your child worse. But if you continue to apply the rod, till his mind bends and softens down into humble supplication, believe me, that child will rarely or never want a second correction—the Prompter has tried it in repeated instances.

But, say some folks, the rod should be sparingly used. True; but as most people use it, one correction only makes way for another, and frequent whippings harden the child; till they have no effect. Now mind the Prompter—*two exemplars*, if observed, will prevent this. 1st. *Never punish a child, when he does not deserve it—*2d *when he does deserve it, make the first punishment* EFFECTUAL. If you strike a child for *accidental* mischief, or for what he does ignorantly or in *good humour*, the child is not conscious he has done wrong—he is *grieved* at first—if such punishment is frequent, it excites indignation—he is angry with his parent and thinks him cruel—then correction does more hurt than good.

I sincerely believe that NINE tithes out of TEN, the bad conduct of children is owing to parents; yes parents father most of it upon Adam and the Devil.

Parents then do not work it right.—They work it thus—A child wants an apple—and a child is governed by *appetite*, not by *reason*—the parent says *he shall not have it*; but he says it with a simple unmeaning tone of voice, that makes no impression on the child—The child cries for the apple; the parent is angry, and tells him, he shant have the apple; the child bawls; and perhaps strikes his little brother, or throws down a chair in anger—At last the parent is tired with the noise and to appease the child, gives him the apple. *Does this parent work it right?* So far from it, that he loses the little authority he had over the child—the order of things is changed—the child is the *master*; and when the child has been master a few months you may as well break his *neck*, as his *will*. A thousand times, on a young master's back, will not do so much as a *decisive command*, before he becomes *master* of his parent.

Now listen to my advice—the idea is NEW. A child does not regard so much what a parent says as what he says. A child looks at his parents eye, when he speaks—and then he reads intuitively *what* his parent means and *how much* he means. If a parent speaks with *air of indifference without emphasis*; or looks another way when he speaks, the child pays little or no regard to what he says. (I speak of a young child over whom parent has not yet established an authority.) But if parent, when he commands a child to do or not to do, looks at him with the *eye of command*, and speaks with tone and air of decision and authority, the child is struck with this *manner* of commanding, and will seldom venture to disobey. A steady uniform authority of this kind, which never varies from its purpose, which never gives way to the caprices or appetites of children, which carries every command *into effect*, will prevent the necessity of a rod. I am bold to say that a parent who has this steady authority will never have occasion to correct a child of *common sensibility*; and *never but once*, a child of *uncommon obstinacy*. *This is the way every parent and master should work it.*

But the common practice is, for a parent to throw away his own authority and become the slave of his children; and when the young *masters* grow headstrong, commit all manner of mischief, then the parent complains of o'd Adam, original sin and the Devil—and swears he'll drive the devil out, or he'll *know the reason why*. Then for the *fist* and the *rod*.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE that one under the signature of the first letter in the alphabet has written to you: I doubt not but you will allow others to treat you with the same freedom, while approving of what you say, as he more than once tells us that he does. Now you will know that I make my observations without fear. My tongue I curb but my mind will take a deal of liberty. He informs us that it is well for every body to take care of their wood, and another says that wood should be got in the winter. No doubt but both are right. But I think it is also well for people to take care of their fire; those who do not, *don't work it right*. It is some trouble to supply a fire, even if the wood be at hand. But when a fire is most needed, it must be done unless we would suffer in several ways. Let it burn down & nearly go out before thought of; the air in a room alters, those furthest from it are first affected, uneasy feelings are produced, colds succeed, business suffers, and double the time is required to build it again. A little seasonable care would easily prevent these evils, care which use would make agreeable. One half of the colds of some persons may be owing to this neglect. It is a pity to suffer thro' our own fault, employ a nurse and pay a Doctor's bill, not always small, when there is so little occasion for it. I have also often thought that a little care in laying on logs and small wood, in a year proves a considerable saving; I am persuaded that some families burn loads more than others merely from this cause. They certainly *do not work it right*. Supposing that we have enough for the present, there is no profit in wasting of it. I have likewise remarked, that it is a very common practice in some houses to make a good fire, and then leave one outer door and another constantly open—filling the room with cold air, freezing the people, and all wondering at it, when the fire burns so prisky. Now if they would shut the door they would *work it right*. It is certainly better to quit than retain an inconvenient practice; to contract a good rather that a bad habit; the omission is no doubt more from carelessness than a design to incommode themselves or others, though both are. Persons who call to do a little business will sometimes stand with their hand upon the handle of the door, not meaning to stay one second, by the half hour, which is both unpolite and uncomfortable. Some unused to it, and offended at it, would call it a clownish piece of conduct. As to wood I wish to add, that if in new places they would reserve about 1 in every hundred acres for fuel, and where the soil is not natural to wood, it is of absolute necessity; if they would inclose their wood lots, keep out cattle, clear away the brush, cut only that which has come to maturity and cultivate the young growth, they would *work it right*—they might always have wood for their own consumption & for market.

I think, Sir, or Sirs, for I know not how many of you write; that when farmers suffer bushes to grow in their pastures to the great damage of the grass, so that they do not feed half the number of cattle, and from year to year the evil lives and encreases, they *do not work it right*. Bushes are not killed without some labour. But what is a pasture worth over-run with them. Will such lands pay the owner, will his creatures be fat fleshed and well favoured, his oxen strong to plough, or his cows fill the pale with milk? What can be expected but that they will be poor, leanfleshed, & ill favoured; if those banes to your pastures are not cured at once, try again until you succeed. If one month and one quarter of the Moon do not do, try another, cut them every month in the year, and know for a certainty what reason is best, communicate your success and contribute your mite to improve this part of our husbandry and you will merit and I doubt not receive the thanks of the Yeomanry. It is likely, if the state of the manure admitted of it, those lands would be much improved by dung. Soon they would yield double if not thribble the grass which they do at present. If also different soils were mixed, as some pasture ground is low, wet and cold, and others very dry and sandy; an account might quickly be found in it. We have much to learn, & to do, before we shall work it quite right. When I see rows of bushes stand near fences in mowing ground, where they do not cut much grass, and where the best of grass might grow, and when they always want in the Spring, to buy Hay, I must think that they *do not understand it*. Nor those who, while their orchards are on the decline, do not set fee it, to bring forward others that they may, without loss of time, and perceivable labor, always have a plenty of the best of fruit, & a plenty of cyder. But why say some, attend so much to small things? The question is well put. It ought, it shall be answered. Little things have a near and certain connection with great ones. With such, men are yearly and hourly conversant. This few people observe: it is best that they do know it. Small neglects amount at the end of a year, and at the end of life, like several sums in Arithmetick, to something considerable. Profits in almost all business, and trades, are made out of these little things. A thousand mills. A cent of minutes, and the world of infinitely small particles. If any doubt, experience is a first rate instructor. She is willing to instruct all, asks nothing, tells the truth and wishes every body well. Perhaps, hereafter, some of the club may elevate the subject a little. But without saying another word,

I am, Mr. Prompter, one of your readers.

B.

LONDON, Jan. 20

The following very singular article is extracted from a letter, dated Vienna, December 25, 1790.

"According to letters from Constantinople, the people of that capital, (we know not by what means,) have been informed of the French Revolution. They are no longer satisfied with their present government; they assembled in crouds, talk loud, and make comparisons, which are necessarily to the disadvantage of absolute despotism. The government has caused severe ordinances to be published against all who, by speaking or acting, disturb the public peace. An attempt was made to arrest a Musselman, bold enough to have said to the people assembled around him, "We shall always be more and more unhappy, if we leave the Sultan any power but the power of doing good, and if we present our heads to his caprices, and those of his Ministers."—The spies of government, with whom the city swarms, having informed against him, the orator was seized by the guard; on which, addressing himself to his auditors, he cried with a loud voice, "*Ah, surely Frenchmen would not have suffered a citizen to be thus unjustly carried off from the midst of them!*" The exclamation produced its effects. The people compelled the guard to release the prisoner, conducted him in triumph to his house, and fixed over his door, the following inscription:

"*This house is under the protection of the PEOPLE.*"

—This scene was acted on the 9th of November, and when the above account came away, the inscription still remained over the door of the patriotic Musselman; without government's having thought proper to institute an enquiry respecting the author. Extraordinary meetings of the Divan, were daily held, and the resolutions to be taken in such critical circumstances were anxiously expected."

THE OTOMAN PORTE.

The crescent, once triumphant over the cross, and which in former ages threatened Christendom with ruin, has lately experienced a declension at sudden and humiliating, as its elevation was rapid and illustrious.

The Crimea, declared Independent by the treaty of Kainargik; then with Kuban put under the protection of Russia by the convention of 1784; Georgia and Cabaratas yielding to the conqueror; Egypt occupied by rebel Beys; Moldavia and Wallachia over-run and ruined by the destroying and victorious Austrians; the Ottoman fleet obliged to fly to the capital for shelter; the successor of Mahomet deserted by his Christian ally, and a formidable army of ferocious Russians within a few days march of the city of Constantinople: —this is the humiliating picture of the empire of the Ottomans at this day!—

SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE TUMULTS AT AIX.

Mouslier Pascal and Mr. Moreller, were put in the prison of Aix upon a suspicion of entertaining designs inimical to the National Liberty. Strong guards were placed about the prison, and every thing possibly done to put the persons of the prisoners in safety. The night passed without alarm, but about eight the following morning, the city rose tumultuously, and vehemently demanded the heads of the prisoners. The three orders of administration immediately assembled, and though they did every thing in their power to allay the tumult, their efforts and authority, proved of no avail, and their persons were expelled to the most imminent danger. Martial law could not be proclaimed, and the commander of the troops found himself without support. The populace then attacked the prison, seized the two unfortunate victims, carried them out of the gates, and instantly put them to death.—The three orders of government followed them, but had the mortification to find that the prisoners were executed before they arrived without the gates. The populace then proceeded to the Country house of the Seir-de Guiramon, another obnoxious character, where he was seized, and suffered the same fate as the two others, and with the same precipitancy.

Things now seemed to resume a sort of calm, which continued till 3 o'clock, when the populace again collected and proceeded to the house of two private citizens, whom they suspected to have been concerned in some plots against the public liberty, with an intention to execute them as they had done the others; the civil authority, however, now prevailed so, far as to persuade the popular leaders to swear (at the requisition of the civil officers) that they would offer no violence to the persons of the suspected citizens. They were then carried to prison by a detachment of the National guards and from that time every thing has remained in quiet.

On Saturday the session was held by adjournment, at the Old Bailey, when several convicts, in consequence of a letter under his Majesty's sign manual, were pardoned, upon their severally consenting to be transported to the eastern coast of New South Wales, or some other islands adjacent, for the term of their natural lives.

Ann Jackson, informed the court she "had a female child of 12 years old, and desired she might be permitted to take the child with her." The Recorder replied, "if the proper application was made in time to the Secretary of State, perhaps her wish might be gratified." Mary Talbot, when the pardon was offered, replied "I had rather die. I have three small children, and if why for their sakes that I returned from transportation. I will forget die then leave them." The Recorder said, "Prisoner, you are not aware of your dreadful situation, if you persist in refusing his Majesty's pardon, most likely you will be ordered for immediate execution; I advise you to accept it, and if you have any further hopes, you may again apply for mercy."—She still persisted, and was taken from the bar to the wing convulsion. She will be brought up again at the opening of next sessions, and if she refuses to accept the pardon, will be immediately executed.

The behaviour of some of the convicts upon the above occasion, was extremely riotous, insolent, and noisy; one woman among those who were ordered to be transported for life, requested the court to inform her if the term of her sentence was to be reckoned from the present time, and whether she might not have another year added to them.

The eldest son of the king of Great Britain, has in his possession at this time exactly five hundred horses of various descriptions, the keeping of which, at the average price of twenty one shillings sterling per week, per horse, amounts to the annual expenditure of £37,760.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) Feb. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mecklenburgh county, to his friend in Petersburgh.

"A most extraordinary instance of enthusiasm occurred in this county lately; the novelty of the transactions, the depravity and baseness of the mind of him who is the subject of it, as also the detestation that is due from every good member of society to the surgeon who performed the operation, makes this a narrative that ought to be communicated to the public. A Methodist preacher, named Mercer, finding his religious inclinations much impeded by the impulses of nature, and apprehending that he could act more consonantly to the doctrines of his divine master, by being deprived of those parts conconimitant of the human system which were furnished him for divine purposes, procured a certain surgeon in the neighbourhood, to emasculate him. In the course of the operation, he discovered the most evident marks of religious phrenzy.

"How far his conduct will meet the approbation of his brethern, is not yet ascertained.—But the fisterhood, with extreme vociferation denounce vengeance against him,—proclaim him incapable of communicating inspirations a—preacher, being well satisfied that the Lord did not intend such characters to teach his precepts—They, therefore have come to a resolution not to appear where he holds forth:—And they further hope that those of their sex throughout the state, who may be acquainted with his conduct, will treat him with indignation as well deter all others of his sex and profession from similar mutilation of the works of the Divine Architect."

Genesis, 9th chapter, 1st verse.

BALTIMORE, March 18.

A late London newspaper mentions, that the Commissioners for settling the Claims of the *American Loyalists*, having completed the business for which they were appointed; their office was finally shut on the 24th day of January last.

From a Correspondent.

"Yesterday, being the *Anniversary* of the immortal PATRICK, the tutelar Saint of Hibernia, the day was celebrated here in an unusual style of taste and splendour. Agreeably to a recent communication, the Saint made his personal appearance, and honoured his Birth with his presence in a procession thro the town. He was clothed in his primitive robes, and read as he passed along, the Holy Scriptures, with great apparent decency; an example, it is hoped, his children will follow in their passage through life. After the procession was over, and the company had partaken of a splendid, suitable to the day and occasion, (at Mr. Brett's, Fell's Point) the venerable Saint gave them the most affecting advice for the regulation of their future conduct in the pilgrimage of life, which appeared to have a happy effect—when, giving them his most affectionate and fervent benediction, he disappeared.

Capt. David Sadder's Company of Artillery and a part of the above procession, and, as usual, regaled themselves by the elegance of their appearance, and the propriety of their conduct.

The whole scene was truly novel, pleasing, and unique, and the day was closed with philanthropy and decorum—manifesting that the company had not by the lessons of wisdom they had received forgot their benevolent Patron."

Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Law's gave a publick Vocal Concert, at the Methodist meeting-house, in this town, to a numerous and genteel audience. The general encomiums bestowed on the performance, by the best judges of music, would be no longer to the most approved practitioners.

Gentleman's family, on a plantation in Anne Arundel County, have furnished the following remarkable instance of industry.

From the 1st of April, 1789, to the 1st of March, 1790, were manufactured in this family 126 yards of cloth, 292 of other linen, 762 of brown rolls, 50 of cotton, 18 of jeanet, 136 of linsey, of all sorts; total, 1529 yards; 61 pair of fine, and 7 pair of coarse stockings—besides a number of large blankets, coverlets, clothes lines, and other articles for the use of the plantation.—Though there are on this plantation only 3 white women, some small children, and 12 working negroes, they have made and admitted to take the articles abovementioned, in addition to the articles abovementioned, 1600 weight of tobacco, and 1000 bushels of corn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Translated from a respectable French paper, of October, 1790.

"There is deposited in the hands of a notary at Brogueil, a manuscript of Rousseau in small Octavo. It is enveloped and sealed, and is not to be opened until the year 1800.

Rousseau gave this manuscript himself into the hands of the Abbe Reynack. When the Abbe Reynack was dying, he gave the precious deposit to Madam de St. Cergue, who placed it in the hands of a notary. These circumstances are well known at Orleans, and the writer of this paragraph has seen the Packet, now in the notary's possession."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated Jan. 31, 1791.

"In France, every thing goes on very well. The Assignats have risen to 115 a 116 per cent. above par. They have been enabled to commence the discharge of their debts by the sale of the lands of the Clergy, which are, on an average, sold at one third higher than the appraisal.

"The Russians have finally taken the town of Ismail—which they stormed, on the 22d of December, sword in hand, losing from 4 to 5000 men, amongst whom were four Generals. Of the Turkish garrison, which consisted of 16,000 men, 14,000 are slain, the rest made prisoners. The assault lasted from five o'clock in the morning until the afternoon. This victory has rendered the Empress less inclined to peace—and the has, in consequence, refused the mediation of England, Prussia and Holland; and has given orders to General Potemkin to push his conquest even to the gates of Constantinople. The Turkish army has retired to the adjacent hills, where they are surrounded by the Russian General. The refusal of the mediation by the Empress, will cause the mediators to arm, & assist the Turks; & it is already spoken of, that a fleet of 18 sail, will be joined by an english fleet, which is to sail, in the spring for the Baltick.

"The Revolution in Brabant is at an end. The Emperor, it is said, uses the Brabanters very generously: But he is supposed to have some evil intention towards the French Revolution—of which they are suspicious, and have marched several bodies of troops towards their frontiers, under the orders of the Generals Rochambeau, Bourlie and D'Autray."

MIDDLETOWN, April 2.

Last Saturday the body of a dead infant was found floating in the river, tied up in a woman's pocket.—The Jury brought in their verdict, Wilful murder by an unknown hand. On Sunday a young woman was taken upon suspicion of murdering the mother and murderer of said child, but was by a respectable Court of Inquiry, after a long, impartial and candid trial, acquitted.

Last week a woman in East-Haddam cut her throat with a razor, and expired immediately.

PROVIDENCE, March 26.

Yesterday morning came on, before the Honorable Supreme Court for the County of Providence, the Trial of David Comstock, of Glocester, for the Murder of Mr. Ephraim Bacon, late of said Glocester, on the 17th of December last.—The Trial lasted till about half past Eight in the Evening, and the Jury after a very short Consultation, brought in their Virdict, *Guilty*.

NEW-LONDON, April 2.

By letters received in town from Port-au-Prince, dated March 4, we learn that a 74 gun ship and three frigates have arrived at that place from old France, with troops—immediately upon which great commotions took place in that unfortunate and distressed city. The soldiery are under no control, and have become a furious mob—they in the afternoon of the 4th of March, struck off the head of M. Chevalier Dupleiss Mandoit, Colonel of Port-au-Prince regiment, carried it thro' the streets, and drew his naked body after it. M. Mandoit served in the continental army during the late war several years, and was esteemed a brave and deserving officer.—In 1777 he was engineer and director of artillery under Gen. Greene (then colonel) at Red Bank. His crime was, that in July last he ordered his troops, in their own defence, to fire on the populace. Search was then making for many other officers, who, if they are taken, will probably be sacrificed with the like savage barbarity.—Business is entirely at a stand—the American refugees are crowded with men, women, and children, and the streets thronged with weeping, distracted people—no one knowing friends from enemies!!!

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.

The Whooping Cough is now very rife, in this and a number of the adjacent towns. In Ludlow, week before last, Mr. Gideon Bebee's family was visited by this disorder in such a manner, as to deprive him of four of his children in the course of two days—three of whom died on Friday morning, and the other on the following Saturday.

NORTHAMPTON, April 13.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated March 18.

"A greater reverse of fortune has not in a long time taken place than in the case of Thomas Washington, Esq. (alias Walsingham, alias Wells, alias Johnson, &c. &c.) now under the sentence of death, in the gaol of this city, for forgery. Notwithstanding his having been rather a suspicious character for some years past, few men have had more polite attention shewn them, and in the days of prosperity, few people had more friends or humble servants at command. Possessed of a most insinuating address, and master of all the arts of persuasion, he for a time was a favourite with people of all ranks, and had he known when to have stopped in his career of fervet villany, he might have set down a man, perhaps, of the first fortune in this country. As forgery is a crime our state laws never forgive these are consequently no prospects of his avoiding the ignominious fate that awaits him; and so determined are the citizens of Charleston, that he shall not escape, that a guard is constantly guarding by fifty or sixty armed men, day and night, to prevent the possibility of any thing of this kind, taking place."

*** As the knowledge of the loss of Westfield Bridge, by the breaking up of the ice in the river, is pretty extensively spread abroad, it will be no more than justice to the public, to acquaint them, though the channel of the papers, that a new well built boat is now plying in that river, near the place where said bridge stood, capable of transporting loaded teams carriages, &c. with all safety.

N. BLAKE & Co.

HEREBY inform the Public, and their customers in particular, that they shall remove from Northampton to Hartford the first of May next, where they intend to keep a large and general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford for cash, or most kinds of country produce—they further inform the Traders in this part of the country, that they have taken a large and commodious Store on the bank of the River and near the Ferry at Hartford, where it will be very convenient for them to store any kind of Goods or produce for any term of time they shall chuse—and that they will attend to any business in that line on small commissions, for all those who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

They likewise request those indebted to them, to call at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same sometime before the first of May next, as it will be attended with great inconvenience if neglected until they remove. A compliance with the above request for a settlement, will much oblige their Humble Servants.

N. BLAKE & Co.

Northampton, April, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A FARM in Goshen, with a commodious Dwelling-House, two Barns, and Shed, with a young Orchard on the same that made twenty barrels of cyder the last season. And have vacancies about 200 acres suitably proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing and woodland. Payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Reuben Dresser, living near the premises, or of the subscriber living in Charlton, county of Worcester.

MOSES DRESSER.

April 9, 1791.

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR Sale, at the house of Widow ESTERWRIGHT, a few rods north of the burying ground, Northampton. *April 1791.*

WANTED,

A quantity of good

Linen Yarn,

made from good flax, that will weigh fifteen ounces to the run, for which good pay will be made, by

LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

CASH

Given for

FLAX,

by ZEBINA STEBBINS,

Springfield, March 18, 1791.

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 *Benjamin Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Tyshal White,
Samuel Hill,
Amos Avery,
Commissioners.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, that their lands are taxed for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Capt. Enoch Shepherd, forty rod, 5s. 8d.
Benjamin Cowdrey, three rod 2s. 2d.—two rod 1s. 1d.—minister one rood—school rod 1s. 10d.

Unless said taxes are paid to me before the 23d of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with interest and charges.

WALTER FORBES, Collector.

Norwich April 13, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, lying in the towns of Norwich and Chesterfield, lately owned by Capt. Enoch Shepherd. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN, jun.

Westfield, March 30, 1791.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the JOINER'S business. Enquire of JESSE LYON.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A LYRIC ODE.—Feb. 28, 1791.

FROM dreamful wake to real woe,
While winds from every quarter blow,
And urge the beating rain;
I'll leave my pillow, deep'd in tears,
And cry to dissipate my cares
With my sweet lyre again.

Ah! where is fancy's magic power,
That us'd to charm each dreary hour,
And gild the darkest storm?
Ev'n in the howling of the wind,
Soft plaintive murmurs she could find,
Breath'd by some airy form!

Oft has she borne me on her wing,
To climes that know eternal spring,
To sweet Arcadian vales;
To where the violets fragrant breath,
Perfumes noxious the desart heath,
With aromatic gales.

To groves whose dark embrowning shades,
Skirted with ever-verdant meads;
And woodbine mantled round:
With streams, whose velvet margins bear,
The blushing rose, and lilly fair,
Spontaneous on the ground.

But now no more her presence cheers;
Her wand no soft enchantment rears,
To sooth my heart-felt pain:
How loud the tempests horrid roar,
I see the wrecks on every shore,
And hear the dying strain!

My mind congenial with the gloom,
That hides fair nature's brightest bloom,
Welcomes contending storms;
Sad emblem of the griefs that prey,
And waste my widowed heart away,
In retrospective forms.

The following Act was passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

An act in addition to an act for encouraging and regulating Fitheries.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled, That no person or persons shall between the fifteenth day of March, and the fifteenth day of June, in any year, set or draw any sein or seins for the purpose of catching fish in Connecticut river, or within one mile and half of the mouth thereof, to be computed from a line, drawn due east from Saybrook Fort, from the rising of the sun on Saturday morning until the rising of the sun on Monday morning in each week, nor at any time in the night season, between the setting and rising of the sun; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And every person that shall be convicted of any breach of this act shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds, and also the value of the sein and other utensils used in catching fish; to be recovered by any one who shall sue for the same, before any Court of Record having jurisdiction thereof.

The following Paragraphs of "An act for making provision for the Debt of the United States," is published for the information of our readers.

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 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 be demanded before the expiration of a third quarter, the same shall be afterwards demandable only at the treasury.

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 intitled 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 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 first year one thousand eight hundred, shall bear an interest, of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, 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 intitled 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 said remaining third, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to a redemption by payment of the sum specified therein whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

Of the FLOATING GARDENS of Mexico.

[*From the abbe Clavigero's history of that country.*]

"WITH respect to the Mexicans, we know, that during the whole of their peregrination from their native country, Aztlan, to the lake where founded Mexico, they cultivated the earth in all those places where they made any considerable stop, and lived on the produce of their labour. When they were brought under subjection to the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake, they ceased some years to cultivate the land, because they had none; until necessity and industry together naught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method which they pursued to make those, and which they still practise, is extremely simple.

"They plait and twist willows, and roots, marsh plants, or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden firmly united. On this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over all the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various; but as far as we can judge, they are about eight perches long, and not more than three in breadth, and have less than a foot elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. There they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. In progress of time, those fields grew numerous from the industry of these people. There were among them, gardens of flowers, odoriferous plants, which were employed in the worship of their gods, are served for the recreation of the nobles. At present (1780) they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sun rise, innumerable vessels, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in those gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market place of the capital. All plants thrive there surprisingly; the mud of the lake is an extremely fertile soil, and requries no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a little hut to shelter the cultivator and defend him from the rain or the sun.

"When the owner of the garden wishes to change his situation, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden be small, or with the assistance of others, if it be large, he tows it after him, and conducts it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the lakes, where those floating gardens are, is a place of infinite recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratifications."

ANECDOTE.

A SAILOR, (who was more used to the customs of a ship, than to the sacerdotal restrictions and admonitions of a priest) during the late war, went into a country church, just before the minister ascended the pulpit, who took for his text the interrogatory passage of Ahab to Jehoshaphat (1 Kings, ch. 22, v. 4.) "Wilt thou go up with me to battle to Ramoth Gilead?" which being twice repeated, the tar, with some warmth and indignation, rose, and thus addressed the congregation: "*What, d—n my eyes, do ye ther of you answer the gentleman? for my part I'll go for one!*"

Massachusetts Monthly State Lowery.

CLASS the EIGHTH.

SCHEME

OF the 8th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Monday the 21st of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
28		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011	Prizes			15830
3989	Blanks,	Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 16, 1791.

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash.—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 9th day of March inst. an apprentice BOY, named *Azariah Snow*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, light brown hair, and large white eyes—had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat, an old waistcoat and overalls of an ash colour, an old linen shirt, and a large felt hat. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber at Chester, shall have TWO PENCE reward and no charges paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

Chester, March 15, 1791.

WANTED, *a stout active BOY, as an apprentice to the Joiners business. Enquire of*

SIMEON POMEROY.

Northampton, March 21, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place,—also,

Justices' blank

Record Books, &c.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED, *three or four journeymen JOINERS, for six months to whom good pay will be made by*

B. & EDWARDS.

Northampton, March 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 242

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT in addition to, and to explain an act, passed the tenth of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, entitled, "An Act for the better managing of Lands, Wharves and other Real Estate lying in common."

WHEREAS doubts have arisen upon the Act, entitled, "an Act for the better managing of lands, wharves and other real estate laying in common," whether those who have last held and improved in common, and as a proprietary, any lands, wharves or other real estate, are and shall after the final division of the same, be liable for any debts which had been, or shall be contracted in their corporate capacity, before such division, and whether such capacity is, or shall be continued for other purposes respecting the concerns of such proprietary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That notwithstanding the final division of any lands, wharves or other real estate lying in common, and which had or shall have been held and improved as a proprietary, the last proprietors, or holders in common, shall continue in their coporate capacity, until all debts and taxes due to such proprietary, are collected and received and until all other contracts and agreements made prior to such final division shall be liable and capable in and by the same name and capacity, as before such division, to sue and be sued, and by their agents to pursue and defend in all matters and demands respecting such proprietary until final judgement and execution; and shall, and may call and hold meetings, and choose all necessary officers, and may vote, assess, levy and collect all reasonable rates and assessments in like manner, form and proportion, as before such division, such proprietary could, or might have done.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where, after such final division of any lands or other real estate which have been, or shall have been held as a proprietary, the proprietors making such division have ordered & delivered, or shall order & deliver the record of their proprietary into the custody of the Town Clerk, in which such land or real estate, or part thereof, may lay, the proprietors who shall hold any meeting for the purposes before mentioned, may at real the said record, and may cause the Clerk then appointed and sworn, or the Town Clerk to whom such records have been committed, to record all votes and proceedings which shall be had at any meeting as aforesaid, and copies of the same may be certified as by law is provided for certifying any other part of such record.

Provided nevertheless, That the proprietors aforesaid, shall not continue to act in their coporate capacity for more than ten years after the final division of their lands or other real estate, nor shall any suit brought against them be sustained, unless commenced within six years from the passing this act, or from the time such right of action shall accrue, any thing in this act to be contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT to suspend in certain Cases, the operation of an Act, passed on the thirteenth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An Act for the limitation of Personal Actions and for avoiding Suits at Law."

WHEREAS the opperation of the said act, for the limitation of personal actions, and for avoiding suits at law, may defeat of their just demands many creditors, unless a longer time is allowed for commencing and suing certain actions therein mentioned, than is provided by said act.

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 passed on the said thirteenth day of February, shall be so far suspended, that all actions of account, and all actions of debt, and upon the case, for or upon any promise, leading or contract, which by the said act are limited so as they cannot be commenced and sued after the first day of June next, shall and may be commenced and sued within the term of two years, next after the first day of June aforesaid, any thing in the said act passed on the thirteenth day of February aforesaid, to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary shall forthwith cause this act to be printed and sent to the Clerk of each town and district in this Commonwealth; and such Clerks are hereby required to cause the said act, respecting the limitation of personal actions, and this act to be publicly read at the opening of the annual meetings of the said towns or district officers, and also at their annual meetings respectively for the choice of Representatives, until the expiration of two years from the said first day of June next.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, February 23, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT in addition to an Act, passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An Act determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a Citizen in any particular town or district."

WHEREAS in and by an act entitled, "An determining what shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a Citizen in any particular town or district" passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, it is among other things provided, that persons of certain descriptions in the said act mentioned, who shall come into and reside in any town or district for the space of two year, without being warned to depart the same, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants of such town or district.

And whereas it appears expedient that the time of giving notice and warning to depart as aforesaid, should be extended and prolonged: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person shall be deemed or taken to be an inhabitant of any town or district by virtue of residence therein, unless he or she shall have resided in the same for the space of three full years, without being warned to depart as aforesaid; the above recited act notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1791.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives February 21, 1791.

ON the petition of *Caleb Davis*, Esq. and others:

Resolved, That the duty of *half a penny* per pound on brown sugars, as set in an act intitled, "An act to raise a public Revenue by Excise, and to regulate the collection thereof, passed on the third day of March last, be remitted to all Sugar Boilers, or Refiners of Sugar upon such brown Sugars, as shall have been by them refined and manufactured into Loaf Sugar within this Commonwealth—Provided the Sugar Refiners shall make oath to the quantity of brown Sugars so manufactured and refined by them when they settle their excise accounts with the Collectors of Excise—And the Collectors of Excise are hereby directed to take notice of this Resolution, and to govern themselves accordingly; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sent up for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 4, 1791.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. XIII.

It is better to borrow, than to buy.

So *says* my correspondent, but he *thinks* as I do. Yes, if you want a thing but *once* in your life, it is better to borrow than to buy. But think of *borrowing* the instruments of *every day*, or of *professional* business! Yes, it is cheaper to *borrow* 1000 dollars, than to *earn* it: but look ye, when a man has borrowed the money, how much richer is he for it? It is easier to go *once* to a neighbour for a shovel, than to work two days to buy it; but alack, a farmer wants a shovel a great many times in the year; and the trouble of going after it and returning it, is *interest* on the worth of it; yes, *double interest*. Now look ye to this, my friend—if a man works two days for a shovel, he earns it, and he has a shovel of his own—he is *richer* by the whole value of a shovel. But when he goes to borrow it, he labours and gets *nothing*—he may spend a week's time in *borrowing*, but where is his shovel, when he has done? Does he work it *right*?

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

Suppose public officers to be unfaithful, and some thousand of pounds in arrear: Or suppose men in offices of government, act like mere old women; *do they work it right?*

TOM QUERIST.

The Prompter thinks they do not; but they do not work it half so *wrong* as those who fill offices with *such men*.

A particular account relative to an *Hindoo Woman's burning herself alive* with her *deceased husband*.

[Taken from an authentic Letter, dated Calcutta, July 25, 1789.]

GOCUL CHUNRES GOSAUL, a Bramin of superior cast, whose character as a merchant and a man of integrity was very respectable among Europeans, and exceedingly so with every native who had any knowledge of him; for he maintained a great many poor daily at his house, and in the neighbourhood where he lived; and he extended his generosity to many Europeans, by lending them money when in distress—was Governour Verelst's Banian; and from that circumstance, I believe, you can confirm all I have said in Gocul's favour.

Gocul had been confined to his room about a fortnight by a feverish flux; I frequently visited him in that time, but did not apprehend his diffolution was near, till the Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. when on sending to enquire after his health, my servant informed me he had removed from his own house to the banks of a creek that runs from Collyghaut (a place held sacred by the Hindoos, and where water is taken up that is used in administering oaths to Hindoos in and about Calcutta) into the river Ganges, as we know it customary with them, in order to die in or near that river, or some creek that runs into it. At 2 hour nine o'clock in the evening of that day I went to see him, where he lay on a Fly Palanquin in a boat in that creek. His servant told me he could hear, but was not able to speak to any body. I went near to him and called to him by name; he knew my voice, turned about, and held out his hand to me; I took hold of it, and found it very cold: he prefled mine, and said he was obliged to me for coming to see him. I told him he would get his death by lying exposed, without covering (for he was naked to his hips) to the moist air this rainy season, close to a muddy bank: he said he wished to be cold, for that he was then burning with heat (altho' his hand, as observed before, was very cold.) I then put my hand to his forehead, which was also very cold; still he insisted he was burning with heat. I begged him to allow me to order him to be carried to his own house; he shook his head, but said nothing in answer. I repeated my request, but he shook his head again without saying a word. I did not imagine such a proposition would be attended to, because it is an invariable custom, among the Hindoos, when given over by their doctors, to be removed to the banks of the Ganges, or some creek that runs into it, which they have a superstitious veneration for: and I have heard, that if a Hindoo dies in his own house, it is raized to the ground. Gocul's is a very large house, and such a circumstance would consequently be a great detriment to the estate. I staid about a quarter of an hour with him. On coming away, he repeated his obligations to me for the visits I had paid him during his illness, and for my attention to him at that time in particular, and prefled my hand very hard at parting, for he was perfectly sensible; and I believe, if proper care had been taken of him, it was in the power of medicine to have restored his health. There were a vast number of Bramins reading and praying near him. Early the next morning I sent my servant to ask how he was; he brought me for answer, that Gocul was in the same state as when I left him the preceding night; and whilst I was at breakfast, one of his dependents came to tell me he was dead. I went to see him soon after, and found him covered with a sheet. I then enquired if either of his wives (for he had two) would burn with him; nobody there could inform me. I desired one of his dependents to let me know if either of them resolved to burn, that I might be present: this was about eight o'clock. last Wednesday morning. At ten o'clock the corple was carried to Collyghaut, a little village about a mile higher up the creek, and about two miles and an half from Calcutta. Between twelve and one o'clock, the same day, Mr. Shakespeare, who had an esteem for Gocul, whose nephew Joyneram, Gocul, is Mr. Shakespeare's Banian, called on me to let me know that Gocul's first wife Tarrydil, was resolved to burn. We accordingly went together, and reached Collyghaut in time, where Gocul lay on a pile of sandal wood and dry straw, about four feet from the ground, on the banks of the creek, as naked as when I saw him before. His wife, we were told was praying on the edge of the creek, where we were informed her children (two boys and one girl, one of the boys seven years old, the other five and the girl thirteen months old) were present with her and Kistenchurn, Gocul's eldest brother: that at the first sight of her children, the strong ties of human nature, struggling with her resolution, drew a tear from her, but she soon recovered herself, and told her children their father was dead, and that she was going to die with him; that they must look upon their uncle, pointing to Kistenchurn, who, with his son Joyneram before-mentioned, would be both father and mother to them; and that they must therefore obey them in the same manner as they would Gocul and herself living. Then turning to Kistenchurn, she enjoined him, and recommended him to enjoin Joyneram, (who was their Guroo) to be fathers and protectors to her children, and committed them to their care.

This done, she left her children, and advanced towards the funeral pile, which was surrounded by a vast concourse of people, chiefly Bramins, about eight or ten feet from it, so there was a free passage round the pile. Mr. Shakespeare and I were in front of the circle, and I had a perfect view of the following scene.

As soon as she appeared in the circle, I thought she was somewhat confused; but whether from the sight of her husband lying dead on the pile, or the great crowd of people assembled, or as seeing Europeans among them, for there were no others besides Mr. Shakespeare and myself, I cannot tell; however, she recovered herself almost instantaneously. She then walked unattended, gently round the pile in silence, strewing flowers as she went round; and when she had nearly completed the third round, at Gocul's feet she got upon the pile without assistance, strewed flowers over it, and then laid herself down on the left side of her husband, and raised his head, and putting her right arm under his neck; and one of the Bramins raised his right leg, put it over her legs without a single word being uttered. They being thus closely embraced, a shawl was laid over them, and they were not seen afterwards by any body. Some dry straw was laid over the shawl, and then some light billets of sandal wood were put on the straw: but a together not sufficient to prevent her raising herself up, throwing off, and entirely extricating herself, from the pile, if she repented, or from feeling the heat of the fire or smoak, she had been inclined to save her life. The dry straw which composed a part of the pile was then lighted. During all this time, that is, from the moment Gocul's wife made her appearance in the circle, to lighting the pile, there was a profound silence. But on the pile being lighted, the Bramins called out aloud, some dancing and brandishing cudgels of sticks, which I took to be praying, and a part of the ceremony; perhaps to prevent her cries being heard by the multitude, so as to give them a bad impression of it, or deter others from following what the Hindoos term a laudable example. But I was so near the pile, that notwithstanding the noise made by the Bramins, and those who danced round it, I should have heard any cries or lamentations she might have made; I am convinced she made none, and that the smoak must have suffocated her in a very short space of time. I staid about ten minutes after the pile was lighted, for such a sight was too dreadful to remain long at; besides, nothing more was to be seen except the flames, which Mr. Shakespeare and I had a perfect view of at a distance, as we returned from the funeral pile.

Gocul's wife was a tall, well made, good looking woman, fairer than the generality of Hindoo women are, about twenty; perhaps twenty two years of age at most; she was decently dressed in a white cloth round her waist, and an Ooomey of white cloth with a red silk border thrown loosely over her head and shoulders; but her face, arms and feet were bare. I have heard, and indeed supposed, that women in that situation intoxicate themselves with bang or toddy; but from reflections given me of what passed between Gocul's wife, Jaiton given me of what passed between Gocul's wife, her children, and brother in law, as well as what Mr. Shakespeare and myself saw at the funeral pile, I am convinced she was free from intoxication during the perfuaded she was free from intoxication during the whole ceremony as possible; for she appeared to be perfectly composed, and not in the least flurried, except at first for and instant at time, as before observed; but went through it deliberately, with astonishing fortitude and resolution.

This barbarous custom, so shocking to Europeans, if a mistake not, was practised by our ancestors in Britain in the times of the Druids; but whether our country women, in those days who did not sacrifice themselves; were treated with the same contempt after the death of their husbands, as the Hindoo women are, I know not; for by the religion of the Hindoos they never can marry again, or have commerce with any other man, without prejudice to their casts, which to them is dear as life itself; but generally are reduced to perform the most menial offices in the family of which they were before the mistress.

This reflection, together with the great credit they gain among the Bramins in undergoing so painful and horrid a religious ceremony, may be a very strong inducement to their continuing this practice.

The Moorish government in these provinces have frequently prevented such sacrifices, which I have heard is very easily done; for that any person not a Hindoo, or even a Hindoo of an inferior cast to the victim, barely touching the woman during the ceremony, will have that effect. Job Channock, who obtained the first pharmand from the Mogar Delhi for the English company, I am told, and I dare say you have heard it too, saved a woman from burning by touching her whilst she was going through the ceremony and was afterwards married to her. Myself was the means of saving the life of Gocul's mother, who intended to burn herself with her husband, and she is now living; but Gocul's wife was so resolute, she declared last Wednesday morning, that if she was not allowed to burn with her husband, she would find means to put an end to her life in the course of that or the next day. As a proof of her composure, and being in her perfect senses, immediately on receiving news of Gocul's death, she resolved to sacrifice herself, and took an inventory of all the jewels and effects she was in possession of.

I have now given you a full and circumstantial relation of the whole matter respecting Gocul Gosaul's wife sacrificing herself on the funeral pile of her husband. Such parts of it as were told me, of what was done out of my sight, I have no reason to doubt, and what I have written as seen by myself, you may depend on as literally true; which Mr. Shakespeare will confirm in every part. But I omitted to observe, that though the Bramins shed tears when praying by Gocul the night previous to his death, there did not appear the least concern in any of them during the ceremony at the funeral pile, nor even in Kistenchurn, the elder brother of Gocul, or any of his dependents.

I am told that Gocul's other wife, named Rajeferry, would also have sacrificed herself at the same time, if she was not with child: and that if she has preserved a lock of his hair, it is consistent with the Hindoo laws or customs for her to go through the same ceremony, by burning herself with that lock of hair on another pile whenever she thinks proper. Gocul had four children by the last mentioned wife; one girl ten years, one girl six years, one boy seven years, and another five years of age. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CATOR.

To Thomas Pearson, Esq.

PETERSBURGH, January 12.

The Court has published the news of the taking of Ismail, which was received the 9th instant, as follows:

"An account is received from Field Marshal General, Prince Gregory Alexandrowitz Potemkin Tauritchetsoy, by Colonel Subow, the Empress's Aid-de-Camp who was sent here post with the news, that on the 22d of December the city of Ismail was taken, and the Turkish army, which consisted of more than thirty thousand men, disposed in the extensive and fortified entrenchments which surrounded this place, was destroyed.

From the important situation of Ismail, and in obedience to the orders of her Imperial Majesty, not to spare the enemy if they refused to submit and paid no attention to the pacific and moderate sentiments of her Majesty, the Field Marshal General resolved to make an assault, and appointed the brave General Count Suwarrow Rimnikesy to conduct the enterprize. The Almighty has crowned it with complete success. The enemy has lost above 20,000 men killed, and about 11,000 are made prisoners: and there are 319 colours, and 300 pieces of cannon taken. The troops of her Majesty displayed an unparallel'd valour; and the Field Marshal finishes his short account in bestowing a just eulogium on the distinguished zeal and valour of the Commander, General Count Suwarrow Rimnikey and all those who acted under his orders."

PARIS, FEBRUARY 5.

By letters just received from Strasburg we are informed, that alarming commotions have taken place at Weissembourg and at Luterbourg, where the Municipality have been insulted. At Strasbourg the colours of the National Guard have been torn to pieces, the Cockades trampled under foot, and the Decrees of the Assembly destroyed with fury. The insurrections have come to a great height at Oberhaim and at Rosheim. Measures were taking when the letters came away to send some troops to restore order. God grant they succeed; and that this may not prove the signal of more alarming events. It is certain that there are similar disturbances throughout the whole of Alsace, to blow up the flames of revolt, and who endeavour to irritate the different religious sects against each other. The discontented Clergy are very active in this business.

LONDON, Feb. 15 to 23.

The out door speculation, in one of the public offices, was, that the Court of Denmark wavers in her attachment to that of Russia, and, if the rapid advances of the latter power should continue, will probably join the projecting alliance for opposing them. To this suggestion the absence of the Danish Minister, from the fetes given at Petersburgh, lends some degree of authority, while, its probability is certainly supported by the apprehensions which may so justly arise at Copenhagen, from the increasing power of her neighbours.

If the new alliance between Sweden and Russia should have occasioned this change the Empress will still be a gainer by the measure. The army and navy of Denmark; and the situation of the country, enables them to be more formidable as an enemy or beneficial as a friend.

Whether this speculation be right or wrong, the situation of Europe is certainly such as makes it necessary to determine upon the question of peace, or war, in a very few weeks.

What a change has been accomplished all at once in the genius and spirit of the Dutchman—There was a time, when his motto was, "Touch not much penny," now he fatons fleets upon Fleets; by way of friendship and affection for the Old England; regardless of all expence, and never asks to be reimbursed a single farthing,—at least the friends of Mr. PITT declare as much though perhaps we shall hear a very different story in the course of the present session, and find that Mynheer continues to be much the same man that he was a century ago.

A gentleman who left Amsterdam within these few days, says, the Dutchmen are astonished at the present mode of management; and the present state of things in England. They say, if France will not remonstrate, and so with Spain; but as to Russia, we tremble at the progress of her armies year after year, and never dare acknowledge our apprehensions.

Notwithstanding all appearances of a continuance of the Russian war, we are well informed that a peace may be concluded at the present moment. Had this country, or rather had the managers of this country, had the courage to have struck a blow against Spain, it would have struck Potter in the other cabinets; but we have now a negociating, an accomodating character; and those ought to have been legally apprised, if from private views, how cruel! how inhumane! that the lives and safety of many people should be thus sported with, to the emolument of a few individuals!

A CORRESPONDENT.

The Hon. Elijah Paine, Esq. is appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, vice Hon. Noah Smith, Esq. resigned.

BOSTON, April 13.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

Furnish us with a very indifferent statement of the European world. Amidst the *great variety* of accounts of the *fame transaction*, it would puzzle an *Oedipus*, on this side the *Atlantic*, to find out the truth. The situation of France, no one set of Prints, is represented as *explosive*, and ruinous;—in another set, as prosperous and auspicious.—In some papers the conduct of the Empress, is likely to occasion the formation of an alliance against her, which must shake her empire to the centre:—In others, she like the mighty *Colossus*, is to set one foot upon the Walls of Constantinople, while the others rests in Peterburgh. To the emperor of Germany, some gives the design of marching almighty army, to avenge the injuries done his sister in France, while others, flying him the *Preamble & fortunate* Leopold, the throne he will ere middle, with French affairs; that he hates his sister, and has forbid the Count de Artois, her brother in law, a favourite, admittance into his *Capital*:—But notwithstanding this political incosistency, they furnish a plentiful repast of local viands.—A poet of theirs has well described them, in a manner unattainable in prose, as containing "rare news."

Of Fire and Murder, Marriage, Birth and Death,
Of more than can be utter'd in a breath!
Rapes, riots, hurricanies, roots, rogues, and Pharo,
Famine and fire in Turkey.—Plagues at Cairo!
Mine tincture for the gums, which Dentists make,
Whose teeth eat most when other people's ache.
Wholefale and retail British spirits here;
And there the dying speech of new-tax'd beer.
The Price of stocks, of bulls, and bears, and oxen,
And pious Sunday-schools, and schools for boxing.
There ruin'd rakes for companies advertise,
And only want them handsome, rich and wise.
Money enough to let on bond.—Rare news!
By honest, tender-hearted Christian Jews.—
Here are Promotions.—Dividends.—Rewards.—
A list of Bankrupts—and of new-made Lords.—
Here Commoners long speeches, for the week.—
And here the dead and dumb are taught to speak.
Here Lotto Office Keepers—a full hand,
Of generous Gentlemen, whose hearts expand
With honour, rectitude, and public spirit,
Equal in high desert, with equal merit.
Divide their Tickets into Eighths and Quarters.—
And here a servant maid found hanging in her garters.
Here—here's the tweaty thousand, sold at every shop,
And here the Newgate Callander and Dodd!

On the credit of the Leyden Gazette, printed by M. Luzac, and reputed to be the most correct paper, for political intelligence, published in Europe; we can assure the publick, that the many accounts of Plots, Stratagems and Conspiracies, in France, are wholly unfounded—and that as great a degree of tranquility exists in that extensive Republick, as hath at any period these 50 years.

APRIL 14.

We hear from Shirley, that one day last week, Mr. Elijah Wilds, of that place, who was of the Shakers, put a speedy end to his temporal existence, by cutting his own throat with a shave. The jury of inquest judged, that he was insane—doth not every enthusiast, as well as every person, who takes away his own life, discover a degree of insanity?

By accounts received from the District of MAINE, the state of Votes of 23 Towns, are as follows, viz.

Mr. Lithgow, 550. Mr. G. Thatcher 1214; Mr. Wells, 337, and Mr. J. Thatcher, 20.

Our State Treasurer, agreeably to a resolve of the Legislature, passed the 21st of February last, is now issuing his Promissory Notes bearing interest from the first day of January last, for Warrants, Due Bills and Orders on the several taxes.

The Treasurer of New-York State is directed by the Legislature to subscribe 75,000 dollars to the Bank of the United States.

Extract of a letter to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, dated Fort Pitt, March 27, 1791.

"I am sorry to inform you, that on Friday last, within a mile of this place, beyond the Alleghany river, a man by the name of Dike, was killed and his wife taken prisoner. There are also two men missing, about four miles down the river. The people the other side the river are moving off. Those at this place have formed themselves into a body, and mount guard regularly, for the safety of the town.

His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has issued a PROCLAMATION offering a reward of one thousand dollars to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure, so that they may be brought to justice, the men, or any of them, who were guilty of murdering three men and one woman belonging to a party of friendly Indians, at a Block-House on the West side of Beaver Creek; in the county of Alleghany; the 9th instant.

NORTHAMPTON, April 20.

On the 19th inst. at the Presidential Seat, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, was pleased to make the following

PROMOTIONS and APPOINTMENTS.

Arthur St. Clair, to be Major General. Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter Master. John Hurt, Chaplain.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major David Zeigler, vice Wyllys killed.—Major Richard Call, vice Parker (Vit.) declined.

Captain.——Thomas Doyle, vice Zeiler, promoted. John Armstrong, vice Mercer, resigned. John Frast, vice Heart, promoted.

Lieutenants.——Cornelius Sedam, vice Doyle, promoted. John Jeffers, vice Frottingham, killed. Abner Pryor, vice Armstrong, promoted. Ab Harbutne, vice Heart promoted. Thomas Seavers, vice Steele, declined.

Ensigns.——Appointments.——Daniel Burt, Pennsylvania. Hamilton Armstrong, ditto. Bartholomew Shomburg, promoted from sergeant-major. Bernard Gaines, Virginia. John Wade, Pennsylvania. Rob Bird, ditto.

SECOND REGIMENT.

LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT
JOHN DOUGHTY, New Jersey.

MAJORS.

1st. Lemuel Trescott, Massachusetts; 2nd John Bumham, ditto; 3d. Jonathan Heart, Connecticut.

CAPTAINS.

1. Robert Kirkwood, Delaware. 2. Thomas Hunt, Massachusetts. 3. John Milk, ditto. 4. John Prayt, ditto. 5. Richard Brook Roberts, South Carolina. 6. John H. Bah, Connecticut. 7. David Sayles, Rhode Island. 8. Jonathan Cafe, New Hampshire. 9. Constant Freeman, Massachusetts. 10. Patrick Peaslon, ditto. 11. Thomas H. Cushing, ditto. 12. Joseph Shaylor, Connecticut.

LIEUTENANTS.

1. Samuel Newman, Massachusetts. 2. Reuben Howe, New-Hampshire. 3. Henry Sherman, Jun. Rhode-Island. 4. Daniel Bradley, Connecticut. 5. John Platt, Delaware. 6. William Richard, Massachusetts. 7. Richard S. Howe, ditto. 8. Richard H. Greaton, ditto. 9. John Higginson, ditto. 10. Winslow Warren, ditto. 11. Russell Bissell, Connecticut. 12. Francis Huger, South Carolina.

ENSIGNS.

1. Martin B. Sohier, Massachusetts. 2. Richard Edwards, ditto. 3. Edward Miller, Connecticut. 4. John Thomson, ditto. 5. George Tillinghast, Rhode-Island. 6. Joseph S. Gilman, New-Hampshire. 7. Joseph Pierce, Jun. Massachusetts. 8. David Cobb, Junr. ditto. 9. John Dickinson, S. Carolina. 10. Thomas Dull, Delaware. 11. Edward Turner, Massachusetts. 12. Theodore Sedwick, 2d. ditto.

SURGEON.

William Eustis, Massachusetts.

SURGEON's MATES.

Joshua Sumner, Connecticut. John F. Carmichael, New-Jersey.

Of the Federal Troops 100 are to be recruited in Massachusetts,—to rendezvous in Boston.

THE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Major Commandant, William Ferguson, vice Doughty, promoted.

CAPTAIN.

Malcon Ford, vice Ferguson, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel M'Lane, vice Moore, dead. Abimal Young Nicholl, vice Fowle, dead. George Ingerfoll, vice Ford, promoted.

DIED]—In this town on Wednesday of last week, Deacon Elijah Clarke, in the 61st year of his age.

——On Friday following Mr. Titus Kirk, in the 63d year of his age.

——At York, the 29th ult. Job Lyman, Esq. aged 56. In his Profession, as a Physician, he was judicious and skillful; as a citizen valuable—in the parent, husband and friend, tender and affectionate.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY, Inform the Public, that from the encouragement already given to the 8th CLASS, of the Monthly LOTTERY—they will positively commence drawing that Class on Thursday the 5th of May next, instead of the 12th, as intended in the Scheme.

If the State of the Lottery should be such, as to make it expedient to commence drawing the said Lottery, on a still earlier day, the public will be informed of it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 1, 1791.

SPENCER WHITING,
WOULD inform his Customers & others, that he has just received a beautiful allotment of

SPRING GOODS,

which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.—He wishes to purchase Barter—Tow Cloth—Ashes &c. and will pay CASH for Salts of Lye.

Worthington, April 20, 1791.

LOST,

ON the 16th inst. on the road from Northampton to Williamsburgh, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a number of Notes of hand, and other papers, of no use to any body, but the owner.—Whoever has found said book and will return it to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

DAVID READ, jun.

Cummington, April 23, 1791.

The Counter-part to the Song, BACCHUS's SHRINE.

BACCHUS sorry God of sin,
Thy crown's a thorn, thy throne's an inn;
Round thy base *disease* sport,
And their dreadful train resort;
Here they fly with ghastly care,
Here they fly with mad despair;
Well they live to hear thy shrine,
Encourag'd by distracting wine.
While to my lips the glass I raise,
Hear my song of mirthful praise!
Thine is horrid fame, for deeds,
Worthy of distraction's needs.
Thou can'st give me gloomy care,
Thou can'st give me mad despair,
And the furies haunt the shrine
Where *Bacchus* revels curs'd with wine.
Let *none grave and good*, but sour,
Dare to praise thy blasting power:
Let *those* sip from lucid rills,
Drink that some fair cloud distills:
Their's be water, free from care,
Their's is joy, not mad despair:
Far from this blasphemous shrine,
Far from horror, far from wine,
Let me ever here remain,
Amidst the cursed, haggard train;
Rais'd Voice is here well known,
War's alarm and *Misery's* groan—
Here I cling to fallow Care,
To *Keen*, pale, and mad *Despair*;
Ever near this baleful shrine,
Give me *Slavery*, *Hate* and *War*.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

I speak that which I know, and testify that which I have seen.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

THE impartial remarks on wives, contained in one of your late papers, induce me to give a short account of my life, in confirmation of them. The gentleman seems to write from observation; but I can assure him that I speak from experience.

In my youth I was often told that I was handsome—an angel—all perfections, that my will ought to be a law to the man I approved. All this, to be sure, was every civil, and what gentlemen use to say to ladies. Nor is it reasonable to imagine that such language can produce any other effect than a great esteem for those who use it. While we are young, it is not to be supposed that our experience will suffer us to believe a syllable of it.

I soon grew attached to one of these obsequious gentlemen; and, to make short of the story, we were married. For two or three month I was indeed his darling—I never was less than his dear. I still tried to pursue the same conduct which formerly had made me an angel. But unfortunately I lost all my understanding and perfection at once. Because my husband always proved to our acquaintance, that I did not even know how to order a pudding; when to go abroad or stay at home; nor how to dress my two daughters. What was worse than all, through his perpetual opposition to my will in the most minute manner, and his kind remarks were all designed for my good, I had lost the sense of perceiving it, and was ever chagrined with his benevolence.—Cruel death snatched away this indulgent spouse.

In a few months my reason happily returned; my delicate sense of propriety was as great as ever; and I again became an angel a goddess; and was again entertained with the same language I had been accustomed to when a girl. I was not however quite so credulous as I had been. But I was so often told of my hard heartedness and cruelty that I at last consented to marry again; not without some apprehension that I might once be deprived of my reason. I nevertheless thought it better to run this risque than to be cruel; for I always believed that whatever faults we had as women, we were never famous for this imperfection.

The event proved that my apprehensions were not groundless. My reason fled, and I was a second time an idiot. For though I brought a large estate, I was not deemed capable of spending a single farthing of it with prudence; no, not to buy a pound of butter. My spouse was so good natured and obliging that he would never trouble me with a penny; *Because it would fatigue me to lay it out.* I was fully convinced of his ability to manage my estate, since, when I married him he had never ten pounds at once at his disposal in his life, though I made him master of four thousand. But some how or other I obtained fifty pounds—I shudder to relate it! In a fit of phrensy I spent it all in clothing myself and daughters. The loss of it broke his heart, and he died.

A few years elapsed and I was prevailed upon to marry a grave old gentleman who had often said I was endowed with charm sufficient to engage a youth of fifteen. I did not fully believe him, but resolved to make one experiment more before I also died.

I found him very affectionate after he had been (as he expressed it) at the tavern on business. This often happened; and I shall carry some tokens of his love to the day of my death. Three ribs broken by his club—seven scars on my head and face with the tongs and his cane, are most lasting marks of attachment. And yet I was frequently such a fool as to run away from these *tender* embraces; nay, more—I confess it with shame, I did worse; I struck him with his cane, when he was *rendering me due benevolence over the fire-dders with a fire shovel.* This was ingratitude—But what will not the perverseness of women abuse & misconstrue!—I could easily tell you of some hundreds of women who have been treated as mildly, and who have behaved as ungratefully as I have done:—But being now a third time a widow, tho' solicited to do it, I have resolved never more to torment any of the gentle, innocent and indulgent men with so refractious, turbulent and vile a thing as a woman.

Hence, my good friend, you may see that the women are evidently not blamed without a just cause; they are always obstinate and unnatured from the badness of their hearts—insensible as asses, and plagues to the world!—that the men are seldom in the fault; that Solomon and all who have to do with us, were arrant fools for meddling with such serpents; and that none but old bachelors can have any just pretensions to good nature, reason and humanity.

CASH
Given for
FLAX,
by ZEBINA STEBBINS.
Springfield, March 18, 1791.

N. BLAKE & Co.

HEREBY inform the Public, and their customers in particular, that they shall remove from Northampton to Hartford the first of May next; where they intend to keep a large and general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford for cash, or most kinds of country produce—they further inform the Traders in this part of the country, that they have taken a large and commodious Store on the bank of the River and near the Ferry at Hartford, where it will be very convenient for them to store any kind of Goods or produce for any term of time they shall chuse—and that they will attend to any business in that line on small commissions, for all those who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

They likewise request those indebted to them, to call at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same sometime before the first of May next, as it will be attended with great inconvenience if neglected until they remove. A compliance with the above request for a settlement, will much oblige their Humble Servants.

N. BLAKE & Co.

Northampton, April, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, that their lands are taxed for the year 1789, as follows, viz.

Capt. Enoch Shephard, state tax 5l. 8d,
Benjamin Converse, state tax 2l. 2d.—town tax 1l. 1d.—minister tax 3l. 1d.—school tax 1l. 10d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

WALTER FOBES, Collector.

Norwich April 13, 1791.

GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR *Sale, at the house of the late* ESTER WRIGHT, *a few rods north of the burying ground, Northampton.*
April 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE EIGHTH.

SCHEME

OF the 8th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Monday the 21st of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of	1500 is	1500
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
1		200	200
12		100 are	1200
15		50	750
20		40	800
30		30	900
40		20	800
50		10	500
60		8	480
100		5	500
1680		4	6720
2011	Prizes		15150
3989	Blanks,	Deduction	2850
6000			18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 16, 1791.

Seth Wright,
WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of
Spring Goods,
which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash,—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.
Northampton, March 30, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon immediately,

A *FARM in Goshen, with a commodious Dwelling House, two Barns, and Shed, with a young Orchard on the same that made twenty barrels of cyder the last season. Said Farm contains about 200 acres, suitably proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasturing and woodland. Payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Reuben Dresser, living near the premises, or of the subscriber living in Charlton, county of Worcester.*

MOSES DRESSER.

April 9, 1791.

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 *Benjamin Grice*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Josiah White,
Samuel Hill,
Amni Avery.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,
Of any size, may be had at the above place—also Justices' blank
Record Books, &c.

WANTED,
A quantity of good
Linen Yarn,
made from good flax, that will weigh fifteen ounces to the run, for which good pay will be made by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, March 21, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, situate in the town of Norwich and Chester, lately owned by Capt Enoch Shephard. For particulars enquire of
JOSEPH LYMAN, jun.
Westfield, March 30, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,
A LIKELY Horse, about four years old, either from Hampshire or Hartford county, for which good pay in hand will be made—a dark gray will be preferred. Enquire of
ARAD BROWN.
Easthampton, March 23, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT repealing part of an Act, entitled, "An Act providing a speedy method for doing justice, when, through inability, Executions are levied on Real Estate, not belonging to the debtors."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the provisionary clause in said Act, declaring that no application by any Creditor shall be sustained after the expiration of two years from the time of extending and levying any Execution, through mistake, upon Estate that did not belong to the Debtor, be, and hereby is repealed and made null and void.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for regulating the Fishery in Connecticut River.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons, shall between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June in any year, set or draw any sein or seins or any other machine, for the purpose of catching fish in Connecticut river, or in any river or stream falling into the same, from the rising of the sun on Saturday morning, until the rising of the Sun on Tuesday morning: And every person that shall be convicted of any breach of this act, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and also the value of the sein and other machines or utensils used in fishing as aforesaid, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same before any Court having jurisdiction thereof. And all acts heretofore made for regulating the fishery in the rivers and streams aforesaid, are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1791.

WHEREAS certain persons have been appointed by his Excellency the Governor, and Council of this Commonwealth, to the office of Coroner, who did neglect to give Bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the said office, until the time allowed for that purpose by law was expired.

Resolved, That each and every person, who has been appointed to the office of a Coroner as aforesaid, and has neglected to give bond as the law directs, be, and hereby is allowed to give bonds at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the County to which such persons belong.

Sent up for concurrence,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 11, 1791.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest—
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

From KNOX's MORAL ESSAYS.

On the GUILT *of* INCURRING DEBTS *without either a* PROSPECT *or an* INTENTION *of* PAYMENT.

AMONG the various devices which young men have invented to involve themselves in difficulties and in ruin, none is more frequent than that of incurring debts without any real necessity. No sooner is the aspiring youth emancipated from his school, or his guardian and superintendent, than he becomes in his own idea, a man, not only so, but a man of consequence whom it behoves to dress and make a figure. To accomplish the purpose of making a figure, some expensive vices are to be affected or practised. But as the stipends of young men, just entering into life, are usually inconsiderable, it is necessary to borrow on the most disadvantageous terms, or to purchase the various requisites of a pleasurable life on credit. The debt soon accumulates from small beginnings to a great sum. The young adventurer continues, while his credit is good, in the same career; but addicted to real pleasure, to improve, to honest industry, and to a quiet mind. His peace is wounded. A perpetual loss seems to weigh him down; and though his feelings may, by length of time and habit, become too callous to be affected by the misery of his situation, yet he is lost to all sincere enjoyment; and if he does not fall a victim of despair, survives only to gain a precarious existence at the gaming table, to deceive the unwary, and, to elude the researches of persecuting creditors. Even if he is enabled, by the death of his parents or rich relations, to pay the debts which his youthful folly has contracted; yet has he suffered long and much, and lost the beginning of life, the season of rational delight and solid improvement, in distress and fears, in fabricating excuses and pretences, and in flying from the eager pursuits of duns and bailiffs.

But his folly, however pregnant with misery, is entitled to pity, and may, in some degree admit of those mental palliations, youthful ardour, and want of experience. Thousands, and tens of thousands, have ruined their fortunes, and their happiness by hastily running into debt before they knew the value of money, or the consequences of their embarrassment. We pity their misfortune, but in the first part of their progress we do not usually accuse them of dishonesty.

But the habit of incurring debts, though in the earlier periods of life it may originate in thoughtlessness, commonly leads to a crime most atrocious in itself, and injurious to society. He who prayed against poverty, lest he should be poor and steal, understood human nature. Difficulties and distress have a natural tendency to lessen the restraints of conscience. The force of honour, when formed by that sort of poverty which is occasioned by profligacy, and not defended with sound principles (such as men of the world do on other motives) has for the most part yielded at discretion. He then who began with incurring debts incredibly because he was strongly stimulated by passion or fancy, and was not able to deny their gratification, proceeds, when the habit is confirmed, and the first scruples dissolved, to contract debts whenever unsuspecting confidence will afford him an opportunity.

If he possess rank, distinction, or any kind of eminence, he will not find it difficult to gain credit. Young tradesmen, desirous of making connexions, are ready to run any risque; and large sums, if at long before they receive their money, they shall not be without the great man's patronage or recommendation. But here also they are often deceived; for the great man considered his creditors as his enemies, never thinks of them but to contrive methods to avoid and deceive them. If he happens to receive any money he takes care to expend it among strangers, who have no other demand upon him but for the commodity which he pays for at the time of purchase. The world is wide; and when one set of credulous tradesmen are wearied with expectation and disappointment; the great man migrates to another part of the town or country, and condescends to honour some ambitious but unfortunate mortal with the honour of dealing with him. Thus the great man goes on during the greater part of his life, and when the creditors are importunate, and the horrors of a gaol impend, he collects his property and withdraws from the kingdom, or living in disguise, enjoys his luxuries, and laughs at his deluded tradesmen. Indeed, as most ill qualities go together, his pride is so great, that he scarcely vouchsafes to bestow upon them a moment's consideration.

But while the builder, the draper, the stylo, the bootber, the baker, and the chandler, remain unpaid, the jockey and the horse dealer, the milliner and the blusher gamester, receive ready money with usurious profusion. Sharpers and prostitutes, with all the qualities of thievery, not in those rithes which ought to be paid to honest men, who, with their families, are reduced to a state of starving by feeding, clothing, and accommodating some harden'd profligate, and extravagant debauchee, "Who but must feel indignation when he sees a man in high life, as it is called, eating a joint of meat of some poor tradesman, whose children are at the same moment begging of their parents a morsel of bread;" Who sees, without lifting up his hands, my Lord, or Sir John, living joyous at the head of a plentiful table, supplied *gratis*, with every article, by the father of those children?

Indeed the pride and vanity of some persons who value themselves on their birth, or their fashionable mode of life, induce them to look upon themselves as superior order of beings, and so presume that they have a right to be fed, supported by their tradesmen in profusion and elegance, even after they are reduced in their circumstances either by misfortune or misconduct. If an honest man makes his demand, he is impertinent; his insolence is not to be borne; he is dismissed, but not until he evidently shews that he will no longer supply the commodities in which he deals. On his dismission, some exception is taken to his account; a dispute ensues, and that dispute furnishes the fine gentleman or fine lady with a pretence for not paying the bill. In the meantime card parties, routs, and all fashionable pleasures proceed as usual—for, "Who would be so vulgar as to attend to the importunence of the scum of the earth or suffer one fashionable pleasure to be set aside by the clamorous importunity of a mean mechanick, though his meanness arises from his having spent his substance in supplying the person who disputes him with the instruments of luxury, or the necessaries of life?

The profligacy, the vanity, the unceasing pursuit of pleasure, and the passion for external appearance, which characterise the present age, are necessarily productive of expense; expenses become debts, and debts, where principles are deficient, dishonesty. No wonder then, that in no age have swindlers, (swindlers and insolvent contractors of debt, so much abounded. There is hardly any mode of public life, especially in the metropolis, in which you can be engaged, without having your property exposed to the depredations of villains, who have made cheating a profession, and reduced the art of robbery to a system.

Many of the persons who live on the substance of others, by borrowing, purchasing, or employing without intending and without being able to pay, make a splendid figure, and pass for gentlemen and men of honour. But however they may fascinate themselves on their success, and in the gratification of their pride and vanity, I shall not hesitate to pronounce them more criminal and detestable than highwaymen and housebreakers, because, to the crime of actual theft, they add a most ungenerous breach of confidence.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TRUE LIBERTY.

LIBERTY, as a word greatly made use of, but as little understood by people in general. The definition of the word Liberty as commonly understood, is, freedom, which is a power a man has to do, or forbear any particular action, as seems good to him; leave, or free leave, &c. I remember about the year 1774 or 5, when Political Gentlemen, that wrote and published in news papers, as well as public and private letters, much about Liberty, and freedom. Our Governors, (who are not always wise) said in

that it was our indispensable duty to fight for our liberty and freedom. The question was asked, what we were to be freed from? the answer was from slavery; that we were in danger of having the Roman Catholick, and Episcopalian religion, imposed upon us, that we should have Bishops, monks and Fryers to support, and maintain by heavy taxes, and that contrary to our consciences too: And to escape such a dilemma, and obtain liberty of conscience we took fight. Well, we did fight, until it was said, we had obtained our liberty.

To define liberty in all the various ways in which mankind may enjoy freedom, is not the design of the writer. He shall confine himself to that liberty only, which God and nature has so freely bestowed on mankind, viz. conscience in matters of religion. A man may be said to have liberty of conscience, when he is not controuled by any other being on earth, with respect to his religion, or the worship of the Deity. For the moment he is, that man is unlawfully deprived of that liberty that God and nature gave him at his creation.

It was hoped when the constitution was made, that we should have had that liberty that constitution sealed to us. But when I read the bill of Rights which runs thus; "That all mankind are born equally free and independent,—That no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrain'd in his liberty, property or estate, from worshipping Almighty God, according to the dictates of his own conscience, &c. I conclude our Legislatures *do not mean it right.*

Wherein do the people of Massachusetts enjoy more liberty of conscience now, than they did before the late revolution? In what respect are laws different with respect to that liberty above described? Were not ministers to be settled by a stinted hire, and their wages collected by civil law, before the revolution? So it is now. And if a town has ninety nine voters, fifty will oblige forty nine, to pay a tax to support a hireling, contrary to their consciences. (Therefore tyranny and oppression is still in our land.) A striking instance of this, is in a neighbouring town, about three years since, they settled a minister, with a small Majority, but some dispute there being a majority for at several meetings in order to raise the minister's sallary it has been negatived, at another time voted; so that one half the people are obliged to pay Contrary to their consciences which throws a disorder thro' the whole town worse than the small Pox, giving one another the lie, some fay the Parson is a liar, a wolf in sheep clothing, &c. Some fay the Deacon is a liar, because being an assessor, has privately put a man into the minister's rate, that the town had exempted from paying any tax, and then denying he had done it. Some fay the Collector is a villain, because he went to the Deacon, (after having received his rateBills) and perfuading him to perjure himself, by putting a person into his bills, thereby to enrich himself, and ten times more. And all this, because men are forced to pay an hireling minister, contrary to the law of nature, and their consciences; and I may say the constitution of this Commonwealth. And except some speedy measure be gone into, the said town will be ruined.

But a remedy is thought of, which seems to alleviate the matter a little; and that is, that a petition be forthwith drew, and signed by the inhabitants of said town, and others if they see cause, and exhibited to Congress, praying their Honors that they would enact the following law, and make it a statute forever hereafter, viz. That no civil Majestrate in the United States, should ever exercise any judicial power, or authority in matters of Religion and Conscience. That no Minister in the United States, should ever hereafter, have any stinted hire, or maintainance, for what they call preaching, but he that receives freely, should also give freely.

And now that said town, and every body else, would patiently wait for the answer of their Petition to Congress, is the wish of,

A Lover of Peace.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the Pumpers.

SIR,

YOUR writing is in wonderful liking. It has a general circulation among us. I have seen the Prompter in a Philadelphia, Boston, Dover, and Northampton paper. You are truly a queer fellow. You make us merry. You have a strange way of obliterting upon plain things, for plain they certainly are. To that degree that the first wonder is, that every body should not have observed them, and the second, that when they have observed them and known that they are right, that they think no more about them; read your weekly scribble, lay it to, then born the paper, and configne the friendly hints to perpetual oblivion: As tho' it were an hundred times wiser to go on in the old way which has been so often condemned, than to attempt an innovation in customs sanctioned by the practice of a long line of ancestors equally attached to the interpretence and bigotry of their forefathers! But proceed: The blindest may yet see and reform. Should a few pumpers have well spent a few leisure minutes, I find that you have many correspondents. But you speak a kind word to them. The addition of two of three will not oblige you to answer or thank them. One who figned himself B intimated that he was a member of a society who thought of writing to you now and then, and that some one would make his strictures on matters which you had not yet taken up. Let me be plain as those that have gone before me. Without further preamble, for a small parch and a large house is the voice of the club. I think *those do not work it right*, for them live North or South, in any of the United States, who, when they erect buildings for public use, calculate them only for the present time, or by looking the natural and probable increase of a people, & the disadvantages which they or their posterity will sustain by that oversight, these who misjudge as to their height, length, breadth, & particular construction, or the depth of the foundation, when these convenience beauty, grandeur, utility & continuance would be tenfold, help'd by a small variation. This will be own'd: but for some reason which does little honor to their head or heart, they adhere to their first or favourite scheme. A plan, like good fruit, or good wine, mellows by age. When fitted in half a dozen different circles material alterations may be proposed, several defects remedied, real beauties render'd doubly beautiful and the origin al design every way improved. Why should not such amendations, not expensive nor burthensome, be received? Let candor be heard and impartiality give its opinion. If my doors would be too low, or my room too small, my chimney too deep, the mouths of the heat would be lost, or injudiciously placed it would be wise to remedy these defects, and enjoy the comfort and advantage of a different arrangement. It is not amiss to ask ourselves what others will think and say of us when they see what we have done; and what we shall think & say of ourselves when a design is ill-contrived, which might have been altered: then all would be pleas'd, the beholders approve of the plan, copy the model and applaud the execution.

I must suppose, Mr. Prompter, that like, who with for good schools, and the best instructors, for small wages *do not work it right.* The consideration for services will be soon if not immediately thought of. Should the employers not think of it, yet those that are employed will. Few can get fewer will labor for nothing. A proportion must take place between the service and reward. To fix it with exactness may be a work of more difficulty and delicacy than one, who traffickers and superficially attends to it, apprehends. A. bilitiesare requisite for this business. Few can keep a good school: such only I am anxious about. Those who have spent one or two hundred pounds to qualify themselves to make a figure in a learned profession, and have acquired knowledge, will not consent to abridge themselves, for any time, of many of the sweets of society, loose the profits of a lucrative employment, impair health, wear out life and almost bury their talents in a place which has many discouragements and vexations attendant upon it, without a generous compensation for their service. A good Instructor is preferable to an indifferent one: instruction is the design of such institutions; & a good school education is all which the most of children receive, all which they expect, and all which their occupation requires; that they may manage trade and husbandry, and perform their part well in society. It is then the more needful that the end should be answered and the means be adequate to it. Thro' this channel knowledge is diffused, just sentiments are disseminated, pleasing manners are formed, and a foundation is early laid for an useful and reputable life. Due countenance must then be offered to young gentlemen. Allow them liberally that they may lay out themselves in the business, devile ways to be extensively useful, and continue in it for frequent changes should be avoided. Old wine is better than new. Money is thus profitably expended. It is put out at large interest. But what does the man or woman mean *Must our pockets be emptied and all our earnings bestowed upon pedagogues?* This I apprehended. But my thoughts flowed freely. Treat yourselves well, your children right, and your Masters justly and generally and there will be enough for all. Retrench a little in your deeds; bet or loose other needless expences, and you may still have much more than you need. *But we have not been used to give large salaries.* I hate this tyrant custom. It does incredible mischief to mankind. Well if it was bound a thousand years. A few hours cool reflection upon the subject, unincumbered with all the hateful and dreadful shackles of obstinate habits might secure to us characters in our schools that would never be forgotten by the public. *But it will not do to make flesh of one and fish of another; if we give one high price to one we must to all.* Employ then those whom you should and will esteem, and avoid envious discriminations. Double their wages & reap the benefits. Dismiss a fear which proceeds from a false estimate of education. Useful knowledge is worth more than gold and silver. *But if large incomes lead in this matter there will be a general clamour.* Strip this objection of its disguise and it reads thus. If we dare to renounce a wrong opinion, reward service, encourage merit, and discharge our duty to our families, some will complain. The louder the complaint the higher the honour: this will be an equivalent. *We can't get such masters.* Say what you will do, then make the trial. Many will offer their assistance, or readily receive an application that now will not endure the head ach, heart ach, and a daily depression of spirits in an unprofitable employment. *But our schools are on a better footing than they are commonly in the world.* Granted. Still the plan admits of improvement. The provision is inadequate. If you have no faith in what is said and doubt whether you should realize your money, for you would not buy gold too dear. Attend a quarterly exhibition of one that is against, & see the improvement made where a love of fame inspires the Instructor, & an hope of convincing his employers of their mistake, removing all obstacles, giving universal satisfaction and obtaining in future an ample compensation, stimulates him to unwearied efforts.

But we can get cheap masters. Enough, enough, I know it. But one fit for the place is worth a dozen that are not fit. Beware of cheap school masters. I am always afraid of a cheap shop. Walk in, walk in, saith one from behind the counter, cheap as ever was. As cheap as you can get, Screw him down, bang on, force him an example for all whingers. The maxim is fundamentally wrong. The temptation to unfaithfulness is too strong. The consequence is dangerous. Rather let some have the honour, others the profit & all the pleasure governed that our children become our honour and the glory of our country. But the club bids me stop this moment. One of your weekly readers.

C.

P. S. What will be said next, nobody need ask.

LONDON, February 12—23.

The broad shield of majority was never more prefervary than in the Irish House of Commons, when the Members of Administration were compelled to adhere to this Language,—"I stand here by my place, a Member of your House, subject to the vengeance which your justice shall let fall upon my head, the accuser of that which you confess to be a crime of the basest and blackest enormity. I stand forth, and I repeat to you, that these have been very lately direct contracts entered into for selling the honors of the Peerage, for money, in order that the money so obtained should be employed in buying seats for persons to vote for the sellers of these honors. I assert the fact, and I offer to the peace of every thing that can be dear to man to prove the charge by their silence, or will this House abandon every pretence to justice, to honor or to shame, by becoming their abettors!"—This was the energetic language of Mr. CORRAN, which though it failed of its due weight in the House, will yet produce its effect. It is graven on the minds of the PEOPLE.

A Gentleman who left Amsterdam within these few days, says, the Dutchmen are allmithed at the present state of things in England. They say if France offends, we remonstrate; and so with Spain—but as to Russia, we tremble at the progress of her armies year after year, and never dare acknowledge our apprehension. Our correspondent adds, every man there who looks to politics at all, infists, that we armed in May, to second the Prussian movements—that we attempted to bolly the Spaniards, and were ballied in return—that we have now more occasion for attention than ever—and that the exertions of all the allied Powers from immediately necessary to prevent the mischiefs which ignorance and negligence have encouraged.

So little encouragements have men of talents in this country, that on Wednesday last the greatest genius in his line this nation ever beheld, took his leave for Botany Bay; need we mention the all-accomplished Errington!

OLD BAILY.

Charles Tucker was indicted for assaulting and obstructing William Griffiths, an excise Officer, in the execution of his duty.

The Attorney General opened the prosecution, by stating that he was induced to make an example of the prisoner, as the offence with which he stood charged was not only growing too common, but his particular case was accompanied by very extraordinary and provoking circumstances, calculated to call a reprehensible state of mitigated punishment our jails are stored, and the Jury must be astonished to hear, that it was committed in the heart of the King's Bench-prison.

In September last some Excise Officers received information that the prisoner (who was at that time confined for debt) illegally carried on the business of a Tallow chandler, and had utensils and conveniences fixed up sufficient to manufacture 500lb. weight in a day; in consequence of this intelligence, they applied to the noble Lord who presides at the King's Bench for his permission to search it, and next obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Excise, both of which were readily granted. They went to the prisoner's rooms, No. 6, to No. 15, where they found 200lb. of finished candles, besides a quantity of coarse and tallow in different stages, which they seized in the King's name, and left Griffiths in possession of, while the others went to another apartment in quest of similar contraband goods: On taking possession, Tucker quietly retired, but soon returned again, with four or five other prisoners, and swore that he would rather loose his life than his property, on which a scuffle ensued, and Griffiths being unsupported, thought it most prudent to retreat with as large a box of candles as he could carry; but he had only reached the court yard when Tucker followed, knocked him down, and took it from him; a great mob being by this time collected, the officers were advised of their danger, and left the prisoner.

These facts were clearly proved by three Excise officers; and

The prisoner being called on for his defence, said, he did not deny the fact; but he hoped the extreme distress which forced him to violate the law, would entitle him to mercy. About twelve months ago he was imprisoned in the King's Bench for a small debt, and pawned and sold every article of value, even the bed from under him, to maintain his wife, his children, and himself, nor was it until he parted with every thing that would raise a shilling, that he would agree to illicitly exercise his trade as a Tallow Chandler, although strongly advised to it by many of his fellow prisoners; and at last, to keep his wife from starving, he gave way to their importunities, as he had no other method in the world of earning a farthing, and rather would have blacked shoes for their support, than transgressed the laws.

The Jury gave their verdict—GUILTY.

At the conclusion of his defence, Sir. Archibald Macdonald, the Attorney General, sent him a guinea, which affected him so much that he spoke. Indeed this whole Court pitied him exceedingly; and Sir Archibald made strong intercession with the Judges to mitigate his punishment.

During the Session 5 stags at the Old Baile, one ISAACS, a Jew, is to be tried for stealing PORK!

FEBRUARY 24.

The Vienna accounts describe the situation and condition of the fortress of Warsaw as being remarkably strong and formidable, the garrison consisting of nine thousand foot and men, the greatest part of which is composed of veteran troops, drafted from the grand Vizir's army in his retreat from the Russian army in November last. The advices likewise add, that this immense diminution of numbers, added to the assistance, the Turkish General had sent to other places, has reduced the main Turkish body to less than 40,000 men, who still to the country where they winter, and appear to have no intention of ever taking the field again.

The Venetian States are at this moment more jealous and tenacious of their tyrannic form of government than they have been at any period since the Duke wedded the Adriatic. French books, pamphlets, and papers, are studiously suppressed, and every degree of respect and attention paid to French Refugees of every degree of quality, who have fled upon the principle of antidemocratic servility and anhilation.

ISLE OF WIGHT, November 27.

Friday night about seven o'clock, a most violent storm of hail fell in this town and neighbourhood, which continued, by intervals, thro' the whole night. About eight in the morning the fky resumed its wonted appearance; but before ten, the clouds gathered with menacing aspect, and thunder was heard at some distance. Approaching nearer, the claps were frequent and tremendous, accompanied with dreadful lightning. At Whitehall, the hail exceeded every thing in the memory of man; white thunder and lightening terrified the human breast. A thunder cloud, furcharged with rain, rendered more awful by frequent lightning, burst with violence upon fury over New Church.

The lightning struck down Mr. Kent and his son, but they received no further injury than that occasioned by the fright of the Shock.

Sunday we had frequent showers of rain, and the atmosphere at times, was uncommonly dark.

A quarter before eleven, the temporary tranquility vanished. The winds howled—the lightning blazed afresh—and the thunder roared sufficient to appall the heart of an infidel. A storm of hail, which lasted half an hour, descended with such violence and rapidity, together with such peals of thunder and sheets of lightning as to beggar description; threatening general destruction.

Between one and two o'clock the next morning, the terrific thunder resumed; if possible, double before and the lightning ran along the streets in quick succession, the horrors of which were augmented by another storm of hail that dashed windows to atoms, and deluged the houses by entering though shattered frames of windows, demolishing sky-light, and the funnels of chimnies.

Hail stones of an enormous size descended to different parts of the rooms, some fuming from one and an half to two inches long, and in size round as big as a large walnut, others round. The hail storm was succeeded by heavy rains till four o'clock when hail, thunder, and lightning recommenced hostilities, but with less violence than before; and these gaining way to a deluge of rain, that lasted till day break, our terrors were once more abated by a total cessation of warring elements.

Notwithstanding the large hail stones fell so early as between one and two o'clock in the morning yet after day light, some were picked up, the conjecture diameter of which were four inches, and the transverse upwards of three, being of the size of a large hen's egg.

The devestation and destruction in gardens, windows, &c. are very great, but we do not hear of any lives being lost.

A clergyman, about two miles from Newport, in his way home, had a very narrow escape from the burning of a cloud within two yards of the spot upon which he stood. He saw the black cloud rolling along near the surface of the ground, and with great presence of mind, jumped into a hedge and so built directly opposite him.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

Early on Friday morning last, this city was honored by the arrival of the PRESIDENT, attended by Major Jackson.

Intelligence having been received of his intended embarkation at Rock Hall, he had been anxiously expected on Thursday evening—but the Governor, and several other gentlemen, who had sailed to meet him, were compelled to return without tidings. The vessel, which contained the chief treasure of America, did not enter the river. Severn until two o'clock, in a dark tempestuous night. She struck on a bar, or point, within a mile of the city; and although she made a signal of distress, it was impossible, before day-light, to go to her relief. The guardian angels of America was still watchful: and we are happy in assuring our countrymen that the health of their aged friend has not been at all affected by an accident, far more distressing to minds so very sensible, or rather apprehensive, of his future care, than to himself.

At 12 o'clock on the same day, attended by the Governor, and a number of respectable citizens, he visited the college, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of this rising seminary. He then parfied his walk to the government house. At three o'clock he sat down to public dinner at Mr. Mann's with a numerous company of inhabitants, and continued at table until there had been circulated a number of toasts, each of which was announced by the discharge of cannon.

On Saturday the President again dined with a large company at the government house—the evening in particular enlivened a ball—at which was to be found every thing which this little city contains of beauty and elegance.

On Sunday, at eight o'clock, he took leave of town, attended by a company of gentlemen, as far as he took breakfast at Southriver. The Governor was to join him to George Town, where he purposes to receive some days before he proceeds in ardeous patriotic journey to the southward.

CARLISLE, March 30.

Last week paffed through this town a gentleman who left Muskingum a fortnight ago, who says, that the Indians are very troublesome, and repeatedly kill some of the inhabitants. The remaining part went to his depart came to a period. He escaped the savage hand, after receiving four different wounds—their person was in company with another, who was killed; he was three days from the time he received his wounds out of his enemies camp, during which he swam several waters, and without food or any kind of nourishment. He further says, that the inhabitants were all garrisoned when he left it, and unless speedy succour from government, the consequences will be dreadful.

CHARLESTON, March 21.

Yesterday between twelve and one o'clock, was executed pursuant to his sentence, Thomas Walsh, who has been long known in this state and Georgia, by the appellation of Major Washington, for counterfeiting the notes issued by the authority of this state. His countenance was sickly, but his demeanor manly, and would have merited a conscientious end of peace. At a few minutes past twelve, he ascended the scaffold, attended by the officers of justice, and was allowed his devotion by the Rev. Dr. Keating, pastor of the Roman Catholic church, to whom he was informed, he had confessed that his name was Walsh, and was born of a respectable family in Ireland; that he had not profited any religious perfuasion for 3 years, but as he had been baptized agreeable to the rites of the church of Rome, he wished to die Catholic.

At the conclusion of his devotion he was asked by the sheriff if he had any thing to say, he replied, nothing more than he had already declared, that in this business he died innocent. He continued that he had been misinformed from the day he was arrested, to the fear of death; for as he acted ignorantly, he trusted he should in the heaven. "As Christ died upon the cross forgiving his enemies, so I forgive mine." He politely waved his hand to the crowd and said, "Good day gentlemen;" then stepping forward on the dead line he pulled the cap down his face, saying "Lord Observe, I am ready;" and was immediately launched into eternity.

PETERSBURGH, March 18.

It is with grief we learn, that on Tuesday the 18th instant, a party of Indians murdered a certain Robert Chipman, at the Place of Thomas Dick, about three miles from this place, on the west side of the Allegany river, and took Dick and his wife prisoners and the same day another party took a boy of the name of Bricket. The day following a party of armed men went from this place and hired Chipman's hat they discovered no Indians, and upon every appearance they had made a precipitate retreat, as is did not appear that they had plundered the house of the smallest article.

We have received an account that several families to the amount of 12 persons, have been killed by a party of Indians, supposed to be Mowhees, about 20 miles from this place up the Alleghany, on the west side. We are however happy to hear that the Captain of this party was killed, he is a noted fellow known by the name of Capt. Bullet.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Pittsburg, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 29, 1791.

"The Indians to their late depredations in the settlement at the Muskingum, and that lately at Miller's settlement from the mouth of Beaver Creek, have taken a fresh up the murder of two men on the Alleghany, a few miles from Pittsburg, and this day two boys of 13 persons and the captivity of a man and his child, all on the Alleghany.

"This last attack on Black's dwelling and carried general alarm in the settlement, that was rapidly encreasing on the river, I have mentioned. Every inhabitant of those parts, on the news of these cruelties, have thought of nothing else than to escape from the cruelty of the savages, and with their families have deserted their farms, and fled for safety to the Monongahela.

"The situation of those unfortunate families who had in store a quantity of provisions for themselves and fodder for their cattle, and were obliged to abandon the whole, is truly distressing. Yet notwithstanding all these distresses in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, occasioned by the savages of the Indians, before whom every thing flies, in the way of preparation of depredations lands are recommended to the Indians agree by government for the payment of an annual sum of taxes. This government, on the one hand shews economy in protecting the citizens; and on the other extreme activity in collecting the taxes from those poor citizens.

"As expeditions to be sent have been made by the general government against these wicked Indians, but has served no good purpose. The expedition destined, the soldiers have returned without success; and the Indians, encouraged by their success, do not paper our settlements, have attacked repeatedly and distressed exceedingly our frontiers.

"A French gentleman, resided on the Muskingum, expected by the Indians, by agreement in the settlement at Scioto, and settled in my neighborhood on a considerable farm with a numerous family."

Extract of a letter from Queenstown, Maryland county, April 2.

"On the 21st March a party of Indians came to the Allegheny River, opposite to Owen's Island, where was few families settled; there were five Indians came into the family of one Cartright, and asked for victuals, which was immediately given them; and as soon as they were done eating, one of the Indians (called Capt Bullet) said Cartright he must give him his gun, the other refused, and immediately he drew his tomahawk and killed Cartright, young Cartright struck the Indian with an axe and killed him; immediately another Indian struck young Cartright, and three fell together; and it is said by a number of women and children that made their escape, there were two other Indians killed and fourteen made their escape—feveral of whom have made each that their savages were Senekers, and that they were well acquainted with them.

"This affair caused the greatest uneasiness on all the frontiers, and the people alarmed in bodies. The next day a number of men along the river turned out volunteers, and I believe the people are mostly gone home. Col. Campbell has ordered out 150 of the militia, but they are exceedingly ill off for arms and ammunition."

NORTHAMPTON, April 27.

On the 15th inftant the persons by law appointed, with a number of other Gentlemen, made their generalrvisit to Master Wright's school in this town.

In the forenoon the scholars were critically examined in reading, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic, and they gave astonishing proofs of docility in their various branches of education.

In the afternoon the scholars entertained their visitors with a variety of exhibitions of the oratorial and theatrical kind. Too much praise cannot be given to the pupils—Praise enough cannot be given to their accomplished and indefatigable Preceptor!

It is devoutly wifhed for the sake of the present and self-future generations, that Masters and Scholars throughout the UNION, might be stimulated to similar exertions and improvements by the like animating Visitations.

Yesterday the Supreme Judicial Court opened in this town, and proceeded to business.

Those VETERANS,

WHOSE services entitled them to Lands in the Western Territory, are informed, that an opportunity now offers for them, to visit them free of expence.—And all those YOUNG MEN, whose *spirit* and *enterprize* give them a *right* to a *participation* in the HONOR of SERVING their COUNTRY, are invited to the American Standard. The *terms* may be know as by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Parsons's Tavern in Springfield.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Captain
2d United States Regiment.

April 25, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Norwich in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 7, and No. 8, and in the town, County and Ministerial taxes, for the year 1787, 1789 and 90.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
George Green, for 1787.	2	4	9	0
George Green, for 1789.	1	9	5	0
George Green, for 1790.	3	12	3	1
Capt. Enoch Shepard, 1790.	1	13	4	3
Ely Clapp, 1790.		3	9	0

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday 29th day of June next, so much of said lands will be sold at publick Vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Parsons Innholder in said Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERS, } Col's for 1787, 1789, 1790.
GILES LYMAN, }

Norwich, April 20, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in Belchertown, containing about 750 Acres, laid out in 100 acre lots of a square form, and may be had together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser, who may have his own time to make payment, on paying the interest of the purchase yearly. Any person disposed to purchase, is requested to apply to either of the subscribers who are fully impowered by the town of Northampton, to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT BRECK,
SIMEON PARSONS,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, April 25, 1791.

WILL COVER
THIS season, week about at Worthington and Chesterfield the full blooded
GORDEN HORSE,
at 3/ the season, and 6/ the leap, and 24/ to insure a foal. Said Horse is a good Bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this grass; equal for speed and activity, to any Horse in the County; to be covered in Westfield and other places, where his colts recommend him.

Likewise a famous *JACK*, at 12/ the season, and 6/ the leap. Good pasturing for Mares.

April 25, 1791.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

ELEGIAC LINES on the death of Mr. *Moses Brown, jun.*

DAPHNIS the young, the lov'd is dead,—
And hence this universal glaom !
To-day the fable Hearse was led,
In flow Procession, to the tomb,

That bosom senseless lies, and cold
Where Science ever lov'd to dwell,
Speechless that Tongue—which never told
What spotless Virtue dar'd not tell.

That face which every sight could please,
That form in Symmetry set out,
Where dignity, combin'd with ease,
Are mouldering to their primal dust.

Departed youth! soft to thy grave
Shall friendsip from her feet repair,
And there with tears the green turf lave,
Her bosom to the rude Winds bare.

There too shall Virtue oft be seen,
When o'er the Vale spreads twilight grey—,
With tearful eye, and sorrowing Mein —
Rent o'er the Earth, that shrouds thy clay.

Adieu, dear shade !—accept these lays,
From one to whom thy Memory's dear,
Who knew thy Virtues—and whose praise,
Although unequal, is sincere.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. XIV.

Come, we'll take t'other sip.

THE grog-drinker is not the only man who takes the t'other sip. The debtor, the sluggard opens his eyes upon the morning dawn—he stretches—rolls over—gapes—feels drowsy—says it is time enough yet—hugs the pillow, and takes the t'other sip. He naps away a precious hour or two, when he might have earned his Breakfast.

The gamester takes a hand at whist in the evening—a hand or two can do no harm—it is an amusement—a quarter of a dollar a corner is a trifle—his mind is engaged—if he has left a game, he must play another to win—if he has won, he hopes to win again—he must take the t'other sip—and the t'other—and the t'other—the bell rings, nine o'clock—but *one more* hand can do no harm—who would go to bed with the chickens? The clock strikes *ten!*—but *one more* hand and I positively go—The clock strikes: *two*—he starts—damns his luck—but the next evening he'll take another sip—he swears he'll recover what he has lost—he marches home, when not an animal should be awake, but owls and rats and thieves.

This poor man, with a score of bare footed children, breadless and naked, work hard for a trifle—must to silence the demands of hunger, and a little wood to warm them naked limbs. But there is a Lottery—*a prize of a thousand dollars!* and not two blanks to a prize! *yes one prize* that is worth having among *nine thousand* tickets! Glorious chance! *nine thousand to one* against him! Not a ticket he must have. Four or five days labor, the subsistence of several days might be bartered, for a ticket! *Nine thousand to one* against him! Is this all? No, no. He is anxious for good fortune—he must stand by and see the drawing—a week more lost—time is money—the price of the ticket is two dollars, and it costs him four. The wheel of fortune rolls and rolls and rolls him up—*a blank*. But like the grog-drinker, who takes the t'other sip, he must try his luck again. Luckless man! *nine thousand to one*, is odds *against* him. One *certainty* is better than a *thousand* Lotteries, where *nine thousands* of probabilities are against a man.

But must we discourage Lotteries when public utility is their object? No. Let every one buy tickets, who is able to pay a tax to the amount of the price.

Suppose a poor man saves enough out of his usual grog expenses to buy a ticket. This is very well—but it would be better to save the same money to buy bread and a pair of shoes for a shoeless boy.

To the PROMPTER.

HOW shall we work it, suppose a Justice of the Peace neglects to keep any records of his judgments, and suffers his files to be lost—that neglects to collect part of the fines adjudged by him against delinquents, and renders no account for those he does collect; and makes a general practice of deputing in different persons to serve writs in common cases, when constables are present or may easily be obtained.—Does he work it right? or do the people work it right who suffer him to continue in office. Z.

ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG Lady having buried an old husband, whom she married for money, employed a carver to make a statue of wood, as much like him as possible, which, with seeming regard to his memory, she placed every night by her side in bed. A young gentleman, who was enamoured of the widow, one night, bribed the maid to permit him to lay in old Simon's place. The widow went to bed, and, as usual threw her arm across the figure, (as she thought it) of her dear husband; and finding it warm, crept still closer, till she was convinced it was a better bed fellow than old Simon. In the morning the maid called, as usual, to know what she would have for dinner. "Why (said she) dress the turkey that was brought in yesterday, roast a leg of mutton, with cauliflower, and get a handsome dish of fish." "Madam, (said the maid) we have not wood enough to dress so much victuals." "Why then, (cried the mistress) you must e'en burn OLD SIMON."

From the (New-York) DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the choice of a HUSBAND.

THE following excellent letter of advice upon the most important of all subjects, (the choice of a husband) written by one sister to another, is extracted from Mrs. Helme's new favourite production, entitled "Clara and Emmeline." It is necessary to be observed that the sister who is supposed to be the writer, is married by compulsion to Mr. Welford, a wretch devoted to gambling, women, and all manner of vice; and who notwithstanding his friend, a debauchee, likewise has a husband to the second sister. She likes him and applies to her elder sister for advice. The following letter is the answer:

Mrs. WELFORD to Miss GOWER.

Harley-street.

WHAT words can I find, my much loved sister, to thank you for your confidence? You know me then your friend; charming idea!—the ties of blood, doubly bound up by the enchanting knot of friendship.—You send me your lover's letter; you tell me in your own. "I judge harshly; that men of libertine principles have sometimes made amiable husbands and affectionate fathers."

"Excuse me, Emmeline, if I think not. A mind thoroughly vitiated can never regain its original purity—I have indeed, frequently heard the light, unthinking part of the sex exclaim, 'reformed rakes make the best husbands.' Monstrous vanity to think we possess more powerful charms than the many they have deceived. The innocent, my love, are not likely to retain volatile hearts: The bold, who can share their riots may have some hold on them; but modesty, that shrinks at midnight revels, and dies at the shadow of shame, will be always too troublesome a companion to be pleasing. Again you say, 'time may cure the errours of his conduct.' Habitual virtue increases with age, alas! I fear vice does the same; and the fault of youth will be the sin of age. O Emmeline, see in me a parent, a friend, and a sister. A dying mother gave me the first title; your own heart shall give me the second; and nature stamps the third. Then shall my Emmeline, untold, experience, the horrors of a libertines wife? shall the alone count the long cold midnight hour, or the still more dismal note of morn, in vain expectant of a wretch's return? must she contemplate an infant's face, while her heart trembles for its sire; or press a cherub to her breast, while the blushes for the author of its being? could I have my wish, my beloved sister should be united to one of untainted morals: who on a nearer acquaintance, should become more estimable; Whose good qualities should daily detelope; not one, who, like the flash of lightning, should instantly evaporate and leave a pestilential breath behind; to poison love, and embitter every future promised hour of happiness. I am by no means pleased at matches made suddenly on immediate love; without a knowledge of disposition—there cannot be esteem; people of very different tempers, in an hour of gaiety, may be violently smitten with each other, but when time removes the mask, the gay will seek the gay—and the serious be left to contemplate alone. A marriage, on the contrary, which commences in esteem, is far more likely to be happy, friendship in the beginning, may easily become a softer sensation; for we cannot esteem without some portion of love; but I fear, we may sometimes love where it is impossible for us to respect; Though time, reason and virtue, will always enable us to conquer what is repugnant to honor. But enough of the ungrateful subject. I promised you my narrative, but must delay till next post. Farewell, my Emmeline; tell Harriot Hoog to feel the friendly pressure of her arm. Alas! a glare of lights, the gaiety of dress, and compliments of fools, are not suited to the disposition of your Clara; and I think of your sweet retirement with a sigh, yet not with a sigh of envy, it is only an emotion of a heart which we feel when we think on those we love, and wish to meet.

Adieu.

CLARA WELFORD.

WANTED,
A quantity of good
Linen Yarn,
made from good flax, that will weigh fifteen ounces to the run, for which good pay will be made, by
LEVI SHEPHARD.
Northampton, March 21, 1791.

TO BE SOLD.

A Number of very valuable Lots of LAND, situate in the towns of Norwich and Chester, lately owned by Capt Enoch Shephard. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH LYMAN, jun.
Westfield, March 30. 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,

A LIKELY Horse about four years old, that trots & canters, for which good pay in hand will be made—a dark gray will be preferred. Enquire of ARAD BROWN.
Easthampton, March 23. 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,
Of any size, may be had at the above place,—also,
Justices' blank
Record Books, &c.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY, inform the Public, that from the encouragement already given to the 8th. CLASS, of the deputy LOTTERY—they will positively commence drawing that Class on Thursday the 5th of May next, instead of the 12th, as intended in the Scheme:

If the State of the Lottery should be such, as to make it expedient to commence drawing the said Lottery on a till earlier day, the public will be informed of it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 1, 1791.

N. BLAKE & Co.

HEREBY inform the Public, and their customers in particular, that they shall remove from Northampton to Hartford the first of May next, where they intend to keep a large and general assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford for cash, or most kinds of country produce—they further inform the Traders in this part of the country, that they have taken a large and commodious Store on the bank of the River and near the Ferry at Hartford, where it will be very convenient for them to stop and lay in a Cargo for any term of time they shall chuse—and that they will attend to any business in that line on small commissions, for all those who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

They likewise request those indebted to them, to call at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same sometime before the first of May next, as it will be attended with great inconvenience if neglected until they remove. A compliance with the above request for a settlement, will much oblige their Humble Servants.

N. BLAKE & Co.

Northampton, April, 1791.

SPENCER WHITING,

WOULD inform his Customers & others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms—He wishes to purchase Butter—Tow Cloth—Ashes &c. and will pay CASH for Salts of Lye.

Worthington, April 20, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed committee by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Joseph White,
Samuel Hill,
Asa Avery.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7. 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately.

A *FARM in Goshen, with a commodious Dwelling House, two Barns, and Shed, with a young Orchard on the same that made twenty barrels of cyder the last season. Said Farm contains about 200 acres, suitably proportioned for mowing, pasturage and woodland. Payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of Reuben Dreffer, living near the premises, or of the subscriber living in Charlton, county of Worcester.*

MOSES DRESSER.

April 9. 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following owners or part proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, that their lands were taxed for the year 1789, as follows, viz.*

Capt. Enoch Shephard, state tax 5s. 8d.
Benjamin Converse, state tax 2s. 2d—town tax 1s. 1d—minister tax 3s. 3d—school tax 1s. 1d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23d of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Parfons, inholder in said Norwich, by 1 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with interesting charges.

WALTER FOBES, Collector.

Norwich April 13. 1791.

GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR Sale, *at the house of Widow ESTER WRIGHT, a few lbs. worth of the burying ground. Northampton April 1791.*

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash.—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, and wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 214.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. *&c. &c. &c.*

FOR the waggons which he had furnished, Franklin had given bonds to a large amount. The owners declared her intentions of obliging him to make a restitution of their property. Had they put their threats in execution, ruin must inevitably have been the consequence. Governor Shirley, finding that he had incurred these debts for the service of government, made arrangements to have them discharged, and received Franklin from his disagreeable situation.

The alarm spread through the colonies, after the defeat of Braddock, was very great. Preparations to arm were every where made. In Pennsylvania, the prevalence of the quaker interest prevented the adoption of any system of defence, which would compel the citizens to bear arms. Franklin introduced into the Assembly a bill for organizing a militia, by which every man was allowed to take arms or not, as to him should appear fit. The Quakers, being thus left at liberty, suffered the bill to pass; for although their principles would not suffer them to fight, they had no objections to their neighbours fighting for them. In consequence of this act, a very respectable militia was formed. The sense of impending danger infused a military spirit in all, whose religious tenets were not opposed to war. Franklin was appointed colonel of a regiment in Philadelphia, which consisted of 1200 men.

The northwestern frontier being appointed the enemy, it became necessary to adopt measures for its defence. Franklin was directed, by the governor, to take charge of this business. A power of raising men, and of appropriating officers to command them, was vested in him. He soon levied a body of troops, with which he repaired to the place at which their presence was necessary. Here he built a fort, and placed the garrison in such a posture of defence, as would enable them to withstand the inroads, to which the inhabitants had been exposed. He remained here for some time, in order the more completely to discharge the trust committed to him. Some business of importance at length rendered his presence necessary in the assembly, and he returned to Philadelphia.

The defence of her colonies was a great expense to Great-Britain. The most effectual mode of lessening this was, to put arms into the hands of the inhabitants, and to teach them their use. But England wished not that the Americans should become acquainted with their own strength. She was apprehensive, that as soon as this period arrived, they would no longer submit to that monopoly of their trade, which to them was highly injurous, but extremely advantageous to the mother country. In comparison with the profits of this, the expense of maintaining armies and fleets, to defend them, was trifling. She fought to keep them dependent upon her for protection, the best plan which could be divised for retaining in them peaceable subjection. The least appearance of a military spirit was therefore to be guarded against, and, although a war then raged, the act organizing a militia was disapproved of by the ministry. The regiments which had been formed under it were disbanded, and the defence of the province entrusted to regular troops.

(To be continued.)

ON AGRICULTURE.

BEING on a journey some time ago, I put up at a very decent inn and was pleased to find my landlord disposed to entertain me with his conversation: He seemed to be of a cheerful temper, and saw things on the bright side. After touching upon politics, which, next to the weather, is the first topic to scrape acquaintance with, he expressed his satisfaction that husbandry was beginning to prosper. It was a shame, he said, that freeholders should be so little ambitious to shew by the skilful management of their land, that it was their own. But he was happy to find, that at last the spirit of improvement had reached them—they were getting into the practice of rilling no more land than they were able to manure so well as to obtain very great crops.

This method was found to cause a considerable saving of labor, as well as a great increase of grain. He said that the most thrifty farmers in the village and neighborhood had agreed to meet at stated times under the name of the "Farmers' Club," and to communicate such useful observations as had occurred to them. Some of the club were directed to procure seeds by way of change, from distant parts; others agreed, from time to time, to make experiments, and to communicate the it folts to the club. One of their number, who was not at the last meeting had, sent his observations in a letter. My landlord finding that I was pleased with the letter directed his son to make me a copy of it: If you think it will be useful, you may publish it.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING lame I cannot as usual attend your meeting; but I send you, in writing, some observations, which I intended to have communicated in person.

Doubtless it was decreed that we should get our living by hard work. We have no cause to complain of our lot in this regard: it brings with it many blessings, and shields as many evils. The scholar sits pale at his books, and even white bread mens sour on his stomach; the East wind makes him shiver; and the sultry south wind deprives him of strength and spirits. We on the contrary swing the scythe, without faintness, in the dog-days, and, in the winter the management of the axe keeps us warm though up to the knees in snow. But tho it is ordained that we should work hard for our living, I cannot believe that we are to work hard and not get it. Yet, how many get but half a living, and go behind hand notwithstanding.—What is the cause? is it not the low state of the noble art of husbandry? To all that is possible to be done to improve it, will require great estates, great skill and a very long course of time to establish new methods of practice. But some improvements are obviously within the reach of every one, even the poorest farmer, and if practised; would enable the poorest farmer to pay his taxes, and to live comfortably.

We find that the produce of land is greater or less in proportion to the manure that is laid on it. Indeed, new lands for several years, and intervales near rivers will do without; but what I have remarked is true of almost all the old lands in the country. If we could find the means to increase manure, it would be better to do it than to buy more land; for an acre, well manured, will yield as much as two without manure—the crop is got for half the money; and in case of cold wet springs, or dry summers, it is not so likely to be cut off. All this you well know.

But perhaps you do not at all know, because you have not tried the means of increasing manure by compost. I have tried it, and wish you to follow my example.

Adjoining the sty where your swine are shut up, which should be dry and warm, fence a yard for them to wallow in; twenty or thirty feet square will be large enough for half a dozen hogs; cover this in the fall or spring with mud, or any rich earth or grass sods; common loom should not be refused, if richer earth cannot be procured. The hogs, having no rings in their noses, will render this mud or earth, if not more than two feet deep, an exceeding rich compost in a year's time. They will keep it stirring and fermenting with their dung and urine, which will be incorporated with the mud, and thereby their whole strength will be saved; for the mud or earth will prevent the dung and urine from being washed into the ground by the heavy rains, or evaporated by the sun and air—it not only saves them in a state of constant fermentation—the fermentation will be increased, and the whole mass will be improved by making this yard the receptacle for the weeds of your garden—throw into it your sour suds, brine, and all the greasy slop of the kitchen—you may add potatoe tops, which should be carefully saved for the purpose when you gather the potatoes—the stubborn cornstalks, which rot slowly in the cow-yard, will soon consume in the hog-yard. Indeed any vegetable or animal substance may be added, for there is none which will not make manure when rotten. Half a dozen hogs, if confined to a sty, and such a yard, will make more than 20 tons of the best manure in one year. The manure should be laid in heaps to mellow with the frosts of one winter, and it will answer to put into the hills of Indian corn as well as horse dung.

It is not necessary to tell farmers how to use manure, nor how much the crop will be increased by it. You all know that my crops have been remarkably large, and I assure you that I have obtained them by manuring my grounds in the before mentioned manner. The dung of hogs is fit for most purposes, but particularly for Indian corn, which is a great exhauster of the earth: It ferments more slowly than horse or sheep dung, and furnishes a steady supply to carry on the growth of this plant to the ripening of the ear. The dung of hogs, valuable as it is, is almost entirely lost throughout the country; and their urine, not less valuable, is totally lost and absorbed by the ground. A thick layer of earth in the hog-yard, as has been observed, not only prevents this loss, but improves the manure.

I advise you, therefore, to make trial of this method without loss of time. Do the like in your cow-yards—spread a thick layer of earth there, gather all the litter and rubbish, weeds, leaves and straw, that you can, and let the cattle tread it into the mass; if it should get hard trodden, stir it with an iron bar, or turn it up to the air several times in the summer with a plough. A diligent farmer will be surprised at the quantity of his manure, and a skilful one will not be at a loss for methods to improve the strength of it. It will be his own fault if the compost is inferior in strength to dung which is ommixed with earth or mud. This compost will improve by lying in heaps, exposed to the frosts of the winter. Spread on grass land, it makes fine crops, and indeed it answers every purpose of dung.

Our farms will certainly grow worse, unless we try to encrease their fertility by compost and artificial manure. Instead of wearing our lands out, and spoiling the earth we live on, it is time to turn our attention to the important subject of manure, after the example of England, where husbandry is greatly encouraged. My own experience has taught me that we may get better crops, while the fruitfulness of our grounds shall be made to advance from year to year.

You see, gentlemen, that I endeavour to contribute my mite to the benefit of the club. No member wishes it success more heartily. God prosper the plough, is the daily prayer of your humble servant,

PETER THRIFT.

EXTRACT:

From the Abridgement of Bruce's Travels into Abyssinia.

SOON after our travellers had lost sight of the ruins of this ancient capital of Abyssinia, they overtook three travellers driving a cow before them: they had black goat skins upon their shoulders, and lances and shields in their hands; in other respects were but thinly cloathed: they appeared to be soldiers. The cow did not seem to be fatted for killing, and it occurred to our travellers that it had been stolen. This, however, was not their business, nor was such an occurrence at all remarkable in a country so long engaged in war. They saw that their attendants attached themselves in a particular manner to the three soldiers who were driving the cow, and held a short conversation with them. Soon after, the drivers suddenly tript up the cow, and gave the poor animal a very rude fall upon the ground, which was but the beginning of her sufferings. One of them set aside her head, holding down her head by the horns, the other twisted the halter about her forefeet, while the left, who had a knife in his hand, to Mr. Bruce's very great surprise, in the place of taking her by the throat, got astride upon her belly before her hind legs, and gave a very deep wounded in the upper part of her buttock. From the time Mr. Bruce had seen them throw the beast upon the ground, he had rejoiced, thinking, that when three people were killing a cow, they must have agreed to sell part of her to them; and he was much dissappointed upon hearing the Abssinians say, that they were to pass the river to the other side, and not encamp where he intended. Upon Mr. Bruce's proposing they should bargin for part of the cow, his men answered, what they had already learned in conversation, that they were not to kill her, that she was not wholly theirs, and they could not sell her. This awakened Mr. Bruce's curiosity; he let his people go forward, and staid himself, till he saw, with the utmost astonishment, two pieces, thicker and longer than our ordinary beef steaks, cut out of the higher part of the buttock of the beast. How it was done he cannot possibly say, because judging the cow was to be killed from the moment he saw the knife drawn, he was not anxious to view that catastrophe, which was by no means an object of curiosity: whatever way it was done, it surely was adroitly, and the two pieces were spread upon the outside of one of their shields.

One of them still continued holding the head, while the other two were busied in curing the wound. This too was done not in an ordinary manner; the skin which had covered the flesh that was taken away was left entire, flapped over the wound, and was fastened to the corresponding parts by two or more small skewers, or pins. Whether they had put any thing under the skin between that and the wounded flesh, Mr. Bruce cannot tell; but at the river side, where they were, they had prepared a cataplasm of clay with which they covered the wound; they then forced the animal to rise, and drove it on before them, to furnish them with a fuller meal when they should meet their companions in the evening.

Mr. Bruce could not but admire a dinner so truly soldier-like, nor did he ever see so commodious a manner of carrying provisions along on the road as this was. He naturally attributed this to necessity, and the love of expedition. It was a liberty, to be sure, taken with christianity; but what transgression is not warranted to a soldier when distressed by his enemy, in the field? He could not yet conceive that this was the ordinary banquet of citizens, and even of priests, throughout all their country. In the hospitable, humane house of Isani, these living feasts had never appeared. It is true, they had seen raw meat, but no part of an animal torn from it with the blood. The first shocks of them as uncommon, but the other as impious

"While credit is refused to Bruce's account of the banquet on the flesh of a live ox in Abyssinia, it is to be observed, that a practice at which nature shudders as much, appertains to the Highlands of Scotland. It is not, however, cruel luxury, but fierce want, that compels the inhabitants of that part of our Island to the wretched experiment.

The Philanthropic Knox, in his View of the Highlands, page 122, thus relates the circumstance, in speaking of the Cattle—"In the winter when the grounds are covered with snow, and when the naked wilds afford neither shelter nor subsistance—the few Cows small, lean, and ready to drop down through want of pasture, are brought into the hut where the family resides; and frequently share with them their small stock of meal. The cattle, thus sustained, are bled occasionally to afford nourishment for their children."

THE CHILD TRAINED UP FOR THE GALLOWS.

By the late Governor LIVINGSTON.

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu. HOR.

Becomes the gibbet and adorns the string. POLTERTY.

IS any father so unnatural as to wish to have his son hanged? let him bring him up in idleness and without putting him to any trade. Let him particularly inure him to spend the Lord's day in play and diversion, instead of attending on public worship; and instead of instructing him, on that day, in the principles of the christain religion, let him rob a neighbouring hen-roost while the proprietor of it is gone to divine service.

Astonishing it is to see so many of our young people growing up without being apprenticed to any business for procuring their future livelihood!

The Jews had a proverb, "that whosoever was not bred to a trade, was bred for the gallows." Every mussulman is commanded by the koran to learn some handicraft or other: and to this precept even the family of the grand signior so far conform, as to learn as much about the mechanism of a watch as to be able to take it in pieces, and to put it together again. Are christians the only people in the world, that are to live in indolence; when one of the injunctions of the decalogue is, to labor six days in the week; & an inspired apostle has commanded us to work, under the express penalty of not eating, in default of it? "This we command you," says he, "that if any would not work, neither should he eat." "Train up a child," says king Solomon, "in the way that he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." But if you intend him for the gallows, train him up in the way that he would go; and before he is old, he will probably be hanged. In the age of vanity, refrain him not from the follies and allurements of it. In the age of learning and instruction, give him neither. As to catechising him, it is an old fashioned puritanical, useless formality. Never heed it—give him full scope in vice and immorality, according to the pious counsel of the deist, lest his mind be unhappily biassed by the influence of a religious education. Moses indeed, after saying to the children of Israel, "thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might," thought proper to subjoin, "and those words which I command thee this day, thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." But we know that Moses did not intend those children to be trained up for the gallows. His advice therefore is not in point. Mine, which is immediately directed to the object in view, must consequently be very different. And paramount to any other direction that I can possibly give, I would particularly advise, as an essential part of the course of this education, by which a child, when he arrives to manhood, is intended to make so exalted a figure, that his parents should suffer him every sabbath day, during summer and autumn, to patrol about the neighbourhood, and so steal as much fruit as he can carry off. To encourage him more in this branch of his education, in case the poor scrupulous lad should throw any compunctions of conscience about it, I would have his mother partake of the stolen fruit: and to eat it with keener appetite than she does any of her own, or her husband's lawfully acquired esculents. For his farther encouragement, both his parents should always take his part whenever the proprietor of the stolen fruit prefers to them his complaint against him; and by all means resolve to chastise him for his thievery. They should say, "where is the harm of taking a little fruit? The gentleman does not want it all, for his own use. He doubtless raised part of it for poor people."—This will greatly smooth his way to more extensive, and more profitable robberies. He will soon persuade himself, that many rich men have more wealth than they really want, so that no part of their influence to the poor, upon the principle of charity, why should not the poor take their share without the formality of asking consent? He will now become a thief in good earnest: and finding it easier, at least as he imagines, to support himself by theft, than by industry, he will continue the practice until he is detected, apprehended, convicted, condemned, and gibbetted. Then he will have exactly accomplished the destined end of his education; and proved himself to have been an apt scholar. Under the gallows and in his last dying speech, he will say, "had my father whipped me for breaking the sabbath; and had not my mother encouraged me to rob orchards and gardens and henroosts on the holy day, I should not have been brought to this ignominious punishment. But they have been the cause, by encouraging me in my early youth, in the ways of sin, of this my awful catastrophe, and probably of the eternal ruin of my immortal soul." Parent! believe and tremble, and resolve to educate your children in opposition to the gallows.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boston, April 22, 1791.

THE Commander in Chief, feels the highest satisfaction in contemplating the prosperous state of the Militia of this Commonwealth:—From the Returns and Reports of the Adjutant-General, the Infantry the Cavalry, and the Artillery, all equally merit his approbation and thanks.—In most of the Divisions, the progress of Military Knowledge, has already surpassed that of any former period,—And he flatters himself, that by a continued attention of the Superior Officers, it may be still further extended.

To promote so valuable a purpose for insuring the happiness and safety of our country—he calls upon all, both Officers and Men, to persevere in the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The Commander in Chief, expects that all the Regiments and Corps will be annually assembled and reviewed;—that timely and regular arrangements will be made in the several Divisions for that purpose,—& that the Major-Generals will hold all Officers under their commands, accountable, in their respective Departments, to see the law fully executed.

By these means only, can Military Knowledge be diffused through the Militia of the Commonwealth; —by them the Men will be inspired with an emulation honorary to themselves—they will be patient under discipline,—and the Officers will be impressed with a just sense of the dignity and importance of their stations.

The Brigadier Generals, the Colonels, and all other Officers commanding Corps, will be particularly attentive to the government and discipline of their respective commands; they will require a punctual compliance with the laws and orders; they will encourage both Officers and Men to a cheerful acquiescence in the execution of them, and endeavour to excite in them that passion for martial atchievements which alone will prompt them to appear with splendour in their Arms and Dress.

And the Commander in Chief requires that the Inspector General, superintend a general inspection of the Militia of the Commonwealth, and make regular Returns of his proceedings thereto.

The two Branches of the Legislature at their last session, having requested the Governour, "to give Orders to the Quarter-Master-General to furnish the Artillery Companies with Field-Pieces and apparatus, Ammunition-Carts, and such other equipments as the Law requires, to complete the said Companies for the Field,"—*It is hereby made known*, that Orders have been issued to the Quarter-Master-General, accordingly. And the Commander in Chief flatters himself, that an early equipment will be furnished to those Corps which are deficient.

He hopes the Officers in every Department have a just idea of the importance of a well regulated Militia, which is the only natural defence of a free Republic—being assured of their readiness to perform their several duties with exactness and punctuality. And that those of the Artillery in particular, by reason of their discouragements being lessened, will feel an additional stimulus, to instruct their Corps, and render their Commands as respectable as possible.

The Commander in Chief, has a full persuasion in his mind, that all the Officers will exert themselves during the present Season. And that the Militia of Massachusetts, will ever justly merit a distinguished character in the Militia of the United States.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM DONNISON, A. G.

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

MR. PRINTER,

LAST Saturday I went with several gentlemen, who viewed and measured the rock from which Lt. Joseph Shaw fell, and was remarkably preserved from sudden death:—and send you the account for publication.

On the morning of the 19th Feb. last, Mr. Shaw had taken a stand on the top of a very high mountain, for the purpose of way-laying a fox which he expected, as the hounds were then in the woods, and at no great distance. He had not waited long, before the fox come in view on a crags of the rock some distance below him; he hied, and the fox dropped from the rock on which he stood, and fell directly out of sight down the mountain.

The snow was exceedingly hard and smooth, occasioned by a considerable rain which had fallen a few days before and afterwards froze very hard. A considerable quantity of water had made its way from under the snow, a few feet from the verge of the precipice, and there froze to a smooth, solid ice, which added to the hideousness of the place; a light snow which was then falling made it impossible to distinguish between the enerusted snow and the ice: Thus circumstanced Mr. Shaw ventured to the extremity of the ledge to see what had become of his fox; when he had got within a few feet of the summit of the rock, he stepped upon the ice, and his feet slipping up, he fell instantaneously down the precipice. A line drawn from the place where he slipped off the rock, to where he first struck, which was on another rock, measures fifty two feet and an half; he then fell fifty seven feet and an half further before he struck again, and from thence he slid twenty, five feet and seven inches to the verge of another ledge, or benching of the mountain, where he providentially stopped, by catching hold of a small pine bush not larger than a man's finger. When he stopped, he lay with his head so far over the rock that he could look down the ledge, where if he had fallen again, he must have descended seventy or eighty feet further, and probably been dashed in pieces. As soon as he was able he called for help, and the young men who were hunting, and were at the foot of the mountain, though they exerted themselves to the utmost of their power for his assistance, could not by any means get within several hundred feet of him. After some time had elapsed, his brother, Mr. James Shaw, hearing him calling for help, though at the distance of near a mile, came to his assistance; after two hours incredible toil, he at length got within 200 or 30 feet of him, and found it impossible to proceed any nigher. Mr. Shaw finding no way to be assisted, found it necessary to extricate himself from his deplorable situation; and therefore, not without great danger, found means to get into his hand a dry small stick, the end of which he sharpened with his knife, and then cutting holes into the snow and ice, drew himself on his belly to his brother. One thing I had like to have forgotten to mention;—when Mr. Shaw had lain in the situation I have described near half an hour, and was endeavouring to shift himself into an easier posture, he found his foot dead & lying under him, which he threw down to the men who were waiting for them at the foot of the ledge. Though the two brothers were now together, they found it very difficult to get off the mountain, which however they affected in about four hours: and notwithstanding Mr. Shaw had fallen so far, and was very much bruised in his fall, he walked home to his own house, and is now nearly recovered.

Monson, March 28, 1791.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

OBSERVING in the Gazette, No. 243. April 27, 1791. A piece signed A LOVER OF PEACE, the title of it, TRUE LIBERTY; I felt a disposition to congratulate the author on his inimitable performance; but as he is unknown to me, I have no other method of sending him a gratulatory letter than thro' the channel of your paper.

My dear unknown Sir, I am frequently delighted with well wrote pieces, even if the sentiments do not perfectly coincide with my own; much more when they do: The author is then scarcely orthodox, whether he writes of Politicks or Religion. Judge then, dear Sir, how much I was pleased with your matchless performance.—I agree with you that the word Liberty is often used, "but little understood by people in general," your definition that it "is a power to do or forbear any particular action, as seems good to him, leave, free leave, &c." will doubtless give people a better understanding of it; especially if it be explained by an example: It seems good to Tom, G. G. to lie with your wife, therefore he has Liberty, leave, free leave, to do it. This my friend is the liberty you define, yet liberty indeed! Who should restrain him?

But perhaps I did not understand you; you meant you say to define Liberty of Conscience—you received part of a paragraph in the Bill of Rights—to have prevented all objections it might have been as well to have recited the whole of it. You conclude our Legislators *do not work it right*. Jack says you mistake the point. That the point is not whether the people of Massachusetts enjoy more liberty now, than they did before the Revolution, but we have preferred our liberty; That we did not fight for more liberty, but to maintain and retain the liberty God and Nature gave us. Jack says if a man may worship when, where and in what manner he pleases, without being restrained imprisoned, fined or molested on that account, that is liberty of conscience:—he saith that paying a salary to a Judge, or a minister, or a school master, has no connection, with, nor is any infringement of liberty of conscience, and he quotes the third article of the Bill of Rights—he saith you mean liberty of the Purse, when you say Liberty of Conscience. What, is the fellow crazy, saith Jack, must not a majority in Towns and Parishes govern? May they not agree with a minister or a school master, unless they have the voice of every individual? Is not public institution a public advantage? and ought not every one to bear his proportion of the charge? This is Jack's tast. But the silly fellow knows nothing about liberty; he is just fit to be a slave; you know he prated for government, so long as he durst, in the time of the revolution; and he resumed the same language in the time of shays. But he is not worth minding, we will teach him better notions about liberty.

Send on your Petition to Congress; many of the members of that august Body had a hand in the Revolution, they know something about Liberty. What numbers will join with you! What numbers applaud the scheme!—Congress however are full of business, you and others must wait patiently for an answer.

I must also Congratulate you on the happy signature you have chosen, "a Lover of Peace," excellent title! Doubtless every one will think that it befits you well, and perhaps some may expect that your next performance will bear the title of *the Peace Maker*, because you enter so heartily into the contentions of a neighbouring town, with whose quarrels you have really no business, and have hit upon so happy a method to heal them: But I will not flatter you too much, lest I raise your expectations too high. But remain your unknown friend,

IRONY TRUTH.

P. S. dear Sir, such justness of sentiment, propriety of expression, purity of diction, accuracy of definition, correctness of grammar, and elegance of stile, as appear in your inimitable piece, will doubtless ever be equally agreeable and pleasing to all men of taste as to me.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.

The following very alarming intelligence was lately circulated here:

"The Grand Fleet of Russia has been seen within a very little distance of Varna, and the second division of this fleet has captured twelve vessels laden with corn, for the support of our markets."

That report which the arrival of an express from the army of the Grand Vizir, whose dispatches were kept secret, had excited to much consternation, that the populace assembled in several quarters of the city, and, in positive terms, demanded the conclusion of a peace.

The dread of the Russian vessels was so great upon the European coasts, that even the fishermen had taken refuge in the Canals. No preparations were made for sending out another fleet, and the whole dependence of the Turks was upon that of the Algerines, which had sailed for Varna a few days before.

VIENNA, January 24.

Since the siege and taking of Ismail, we have received the following particulars:

The Turkish garison consisted of 18,000 men. The Russian camp, by land, of 25,000 and by water of 3000; General Suwarrow attacked the fortress by land with seven columns of divisions of 2,500 men each; three of them were thrice driven back over the already surmounted pallisades, by the Turks, and purfued to the trenches, when the Cossacks and Jagers had a third assault; however, these three divisions descended the batteries, and drove the Turks therefrom. The grenadier regiment of Francgroski formed the fourth column and suffered a great loss before they could get to the battery they aimed at. The 5th and 6th columns were composed of three regiments of infantry, and a squadron of carabineers, who were dismounted from their horses.

Both these columns suffered much in the principal trench, which they maintained during three hours, under a tremendous fire from their great guns, charged with cartridge balls, until at last they gained the chief rampart, and dislodged the Turkish garrison from three batteries. The three batteries on the left side of the fortress, whose garrison was between 6 and 700 men, after a defence of six hours, at length surrendered, and the valiant defenders were made prisoners. General Kilas, with his fleet of 70 sail, contributed much to this conquest. He partly conquered and destroyed twenty-eight Turkish Schaike cruizing on the Danube; he also destroyed the Turkish batteries along the river and opened thereby to his Soporogish Cossacks, the way to gain the lower city, called Wasserstadt, which they succeeded in. In this manner Ismail was assaulted, from five in the morning until noon, and was taken about one in the afternoon. The Russians lost both by land and water 2000 men, and a great many wounded.

The prisoners taken amount to 5000 men, and the rest of the garrison perished.

LONDON, March 2.

The Court of Spain, which ever since the conclusion of the American war, has been paying the closest attention to its naval power, though it is done silently and covertly, has a long time since given orders for the construction of ships of war in its remote possessions of South America.

The last advices from the Havannah mention the launching of a ship of the line and a frigate; that two more vessels were immediately laid down on the slips, and orders given for completing them with all possible expedition.—When Spain has constructed a large fleet, in a quarter of the Globe, which we are forbidden to approach for intelligence, she will probably ask of Britain, an explanation of some of the equivocal articles of the Pitt Convention.

The Americans have at length finally ratified their Treaty with the Court of Portugal—which, as it is a separate one with that Power, only bids fair for being of considerable utility to the United States, though it will not militate strongly against the interest of some of the European Courts.

The contrary winds have for some days prevented us from hearing any answer to our menacing intimation to the Empress. It is, however, generally believed, that her answer will be haughty and determined.

The allotment, imposed to the Empress, of thirty Russian soldiers to one female captive, is not a new instance of the polygamy of husbands, Serabo mentions, that such a polygamy prevailed in some parts of the Mediterranean; and is also recognized in the Gentoo code of laws.

The countries in Europe freest from excess of drinking, are Spain and Italy. By the ancient laws of Spain (and a modern traveller informs us, they have never been repealed) if a woman can prove her husband to have been three times drunk, she may obtain a divorce from him. How would such a law in this country multiply the business of Doctors Commons!

Early attorney.—A gentleman was presented at Court a few days ago, who is both a husband and a Colonel, and has not yet attained his eighteenth year!

There was a wicked time, in the history of this country, when a man might lose his heart in the cradling of a fleet. The good-natured diffidence of the present day relieves him from that danger, unless he can fix his eyes to a pair of legs, or fall in love with a curtain. As to eyes, teeth, and other ingredients of beauty, he has no more to apprehend from them, than if we were a nation of Spaniards; and as to "full eye" what the eye don't see, the heart will cut seldom feel.

The mode of attack, both in war and in love is subject to alterations and improvements. The ladies who formerly conquered by the *eye*, now hide them behind a curtain, and present their irresistable beauty of *feet patticoats* and *neat ancles*. This transition from one extreme to another, we cannot approve—*Media tutissimus!*

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

A few of the Turkish provinces in the possession of the Russia troops, will furnish them with the means of adding conquest to conquest, till the Empress, like a female Colossus, setting one foot on Asia, and the other in Europe, and grasping the isles in her hand, will assume the daring prerogative of giving law to the world.

These things ought not to be.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 3.

On wednesday a duel was fought between Mr. Alexander Inglis, and Mr. William Allen Deas; in which a ball entered the right side of Mr. Inglis, and was extracted from his left; but, unhappy catastrophe! the unfortunate Mr. Inglis expired on Thursday, amidst the piercing affliction of his three amiable daughters, who, with an only brother, now in Europe, are left to lament the sudden loss of an affectionate parent. The Coroner's Inquest was held, and the jury gave a verdict to purport, That he was killed by a shot from a pistol in the hand of William Allen Deas.

Holdendorff, who was committed to Camden gaol on suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting the paper medium of this state, we are informed, has made his escape.

GEORGETOWN, April 6.

Last Saturday night the house of a poor woman, in the vicinity of Alexandria, took fire by some unknown accident, the wind being very fresh. The whole was consumed, and a mother, with two children perished in the flames, before the inhabitants were alarmed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Atlantic, Capt. SWAINE, from Liverpool; this ship had the extraordinary run of 2086 miles in ten running days, and was only 22 days from Cape Clear, to the Capes of the Delaware.

Accounts received by this vessel are to 5th March, and state, that on the 5th January the people of Constantinople were in such a ferment, as to excite apprehensions of a revolt; that the republic of Venice is to furnish the Porte with three ships of war; that the city of Geneva was all in arms; 6000 men also in arms in the department of Gard and Ardeche, in France, the report of which did not appear to alarm the National Assembly—that Mons. de Noailles is President; that affairs in the North were a more pacific appearance, Catharine being more disposed for peace—and that great military preparations are making in France.

We hear that a very interesting discovery has lately been made at Naples. It is said that the most violent hemorrhages are immediately stopped by the volatile spor alkali. Repeated experiments made in the hospital of that city have had the compleatest success. The most singular is the last, which was made on a man who had his leg cut off; cotton dipt in volatile fluor alkali was applied on the part cut, which immediately stopped the blood, and cicatrized the wound.

The nabob of Arcot has filed a bill in the court of Chancery against the East India Company, calling them to account for ruining his country and plundering his revenue for 10 years past; how many years does a suit in Chancery require?

The number of convicts to be sent to Botany Bay this year amounts to 1200; 3-5ths of which are females; a fruitful source of emigration! But what colonists!

The hereditary general of the polts of the Empire and the Netherlands, has forbid all persons employed in these polts, to admit the circulation of a number of the French Gazettes.

Leave has been given to the British House of commons to bring in a bill for dividing Canada into two provinces, agreeable to the King's message.

The directors of the bank of England are taking spirited measures to prevent the ministry from taking possession of the unclaimed dividends.

By the above arrival from Europe we learn, that a peace is concluded between Austria and the Porte—every thing to remain as before the breaking out of the war in 1788. The Turks, so far from being disheartened at the loss of Ismael, are determined to prosecute the war against Russia, with vigor—the Sultan has accordingly ordered an immediate augmentation of his army by a reinforcement of 40000 men, and all the Bassas or Governors of Provinces, are ordered to enlist every man from 15 to 60 years of age.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

We hear, that a draught of shad was taken, near the narrows on Thursday last, which consisted of fourteen thousand fish—to secure which, the fishermen were obliged to add several seins, one upon the other. It is said that this single draught of shad is worth upwards of 200l.

NEW-LONDON, April 21.

By the arrival of Capt. Thomas, who left Port-au-Prince the 10th of March, we are enabled to inform the friends of humanity, that the acrimony of party in that place is fast subsiding—absentees, of whatever party, are returning—business beginning to resume its former appearance—and, in place of the drawn sword, is extended on all sides the hand of fellowship.

MIDDLETOWN, April 23.

A most shocking murder was lately committed at Guilford, by Solomon Foster and his wife—an infant child of theirs was either buried alive or previously killed, and then buried in the night. Foster is confined in gaol for trial.

BOSTON, April 28.

A late London paper mentions, that on the 3d of March, a dreadful fire broke out in the Albion mills, on the Surry side of Blackfriar's bridge, which raged with such fury, that in less than an hour the whole of that immense edifice, with all its materials, and upwards of four thousand sacks of corn, was entirely consumed!

It was low water at the time when the fire was first discovered: and when the engines were collected, their assistance was ineffectual—for the flames burst out in so many different directions, with such incredible fury, and intolerable heat, that it was impossible to approach on any side still the roof and interior part of the building tumbled, and compleated the general conflagration in a column of fire, so awfully grand, as to illuminate, for a time, the whole horizon!

The wind being easterly, the flames were so directed, as to break the greater part of the opposite windows by the intense heat. The ashes were carried in the same direction, and in such quantities as to cover the surface of St. James Park and its vicinity. Some of the grain was found on the Western road, at the distance of five miles, and though nearly consumed, bearing still the original form of its granulations!

The damages of this conflagration are estimated at 200,000l. independently of the loss of business, &c. The insurances made at the several offices are stated as not exceeding half that amount!

We hear from Stoughton, that on the 23d instant, the dwelling house of Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of the Second Parish in that town, took fire and was entirely consumed together with all his grain, and a great part of his household furniture.

It is said, that one of the Numbers which drew a prize in the State Lottery of 2000 dollars, was owned in Newport, (R. I.) by 40 Negroes! one of which paid 6s. towards the Ticket, and the remaining 8, 3s. each.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman living on the River Kentucus, to his friend in Stoneham (Virginia) dated March 20, 1791.

"Some time about the tenth instant, Mr. Sheridle Harmon, a Deputy Sheriff, on his way to Court, about 2 miles from Mr. George Clendenin's, was killed and scalped by the Indians—There appeared to be figure of about six in number.—He had about ten pounds in gold with him, and some silver, which they did not take.—I think the existing summer will be a warm one here."

NORTHAMPTON, May 2.

On Saturday last, the *Supreme Judicial Court* finished their Spring Session, for the County of Hampshire, in this town—During the Session, two criminals only were sentenced to receive corporial punishment, one for theft, the other for aiding and assisting to liberate prisoners from the prison in this town.

MARBLEHEAD third LOTTERY.

First prize 1500 Dollars.

A few tickets in the above Lottery, which commences drawing on Monday next, may be had of the Printer hereof. Price of Tickets 12s.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the second Brigade, in the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are by law qualified to vote in the choice of a Brigadier General, are hereby notified and requested to meet on Monday the fifteenth of May next, at Dresfield at the house of Mr. David Hoit, in said town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing some person for a Brigadier General—Vice Brigadier General Israel Chapin, removed out of the State.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen. 4th division Militia.

Northampton April 29, 1791.

Hampshire ss.

WHEREAS *Benjamin Morrison Woolley, the Executor of the last will and testament of Hannah Dickinson, late of Westfield, in Hampshire County, and Province of New-Brunswick; hath produced to Copy of said will, with a copy of the Probate thereof, under the seal of the Court of Kings County; certified by Henry Nase, Deputy Surrogate, for the province of New-Brunswick: unto the Judge of probate for the County of Hampshire, and there the testator had real estate, whereon the same may operate; and desired the same Will may be filed and recorded in the probate office in the County of Hampshire aforesaid.*

I do therefore assign Tuesday, the fourth day of June next, to be the time, and the town of Springfield, in said County of Hampshire, to be the place for taking the same into consideration, at which time and place, any person may appear and shew cause against the filing and recording the same.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge of Probate.

Hadley, April 30, 1791.

ALL those faithful VETERANS who have heretofore served their country with honour and reputation, and who wish to engage again; and those YOUNG MEN, whose enterprise leads them to a life of honor and fame, are invited to call at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern in Northampton, where an Officer in the 3d United States Regiment, will constantly attend to make known the terms of the new establishment.

May 3, 1791.

By Order of the Court of Common Pleas,
For the County of Suffolk.

On THURSDAY, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Will be sold By Public Auction,

At Col. Elijah Dwight's Tavern in Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire,

TWO LOTS of excellent Land, lying in said Belchertown, being part of the real estate of *Nathaniel Barber*, Esq. late of Boston, deceased; one lot containing 380 acres, the other about 300 acres, through which a stream of Water runs sufficiently for Saw and Grist Mills. Terms of payment will be made easy, & Lawful Deeds executed by

DAVID BARBER, acting Administrator.

Boston, April 20, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in November last, a two years old *Black Steer*, mark'd with a slit the under side the near ear, a crop of the off ear, & the under side of the same. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying charges.

SETH MOODY.

South-Hadley, March 15, 1791.

PARISH TYTHES.
An old TALE, in verse.

THE parson of a little village,
Who had other tythes besides of tillage,
Being in a merry mood one day,
Thus to his clerk did gaily say :—
"*Uriah*, I am told, thou art
A fornicating clerk at heart.
Now, if thou'lt own the dames thou'st kiss'd,
I'll tell thee honestly my list."
"With all my soul (the clerk replies)
Old Nick take him the first that lies."
To prove their work, they early go,
Each takes his desk—and as each do
Come into church, he who has known
The lady gay, or fair or brown,
Must stroke his chin, and call out *Hem!*
And t'other must reply, *Amen!*
The clerk, thus leaning on his Psalms,
The parson without any qualms,
Lolls on his Bible, waiting keen
To *hem* at the first lady seen.
The squire's wife, demure and sly,
Enters the first : the parson's eye
Fixes on her—he *hems*. Another,
Supporting her aged mother,
Attracts the parson's quick attention ;
Twice he *hem'd*—I shall not mention
The qualities and generous faces,
Of all the parson's village graces,
Suffice it then to say, eleven
Came in ; he *hem'd*—the clerk said "Heav'n!"
Twelve more appear, d—he did afford
Twelve *hem's*—*Uriah* cry'd, "O Lord!"
Next was the lawyers wife—a fair one—
He *hem'd*,—the clerk cry'd, "Thou'rt a sareone!"
At length quite sober, sleek and thin,
The parson's pretty wife came in ;
The parson *hem'd*—the clerk *hem'd* too ;
"Zounds!" cries the priest, "that can't be true!"
"Not true! why not? you may condemn,
But Old Nick have me, but *tis hem!*"

MISCELLANEOUS REFLECTIONS.

I KNOW of no great man in history but has had the misfortune of seeing his laurels blasted by the impure breath of envy and prejudice ; but now these same laurels bloom again on their tombs, and our posterity will all admire the freshness of their verdure.

Little evil is said of man ; who has few or no pretensions to be praised : the reason is, that revenge is scarcely ever levelled but against superiority of merit.

How many are there who think only when they speak ; and how many more still there are who speak always without thinking ?

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.
The PROMPTER—No. XV.
Any other time will do as well.

YES, yes ; but are you sure that *any other time* will arrive ? or if it should, are you certain you can attend to it ? If I hear a man or a woman say frequently, *any other time will do as well*, I set them down on my list, the one as *slack slovenly*—the other, a *careless, slip-shod* hussy.

Call on such a man to settle his accounts—"O, I can't attend to it now," says the man, "it will do as well *any other time*." Call again ; O I am busy—it will do as well to-morrow, or any other time. Call a third time and a forth time ; but he is never ready. The account stands unsettled—It encreases from year to year—at length death that sturdy tyrant, trips up his heels, and lays him flat on his back—his accounts unsettled—his administrator has work enough upon his hands—for a man who will *little* his accounts at *any other time*, will generally make his charges in the same way—he does not set down every article at the time of purchase or sale—he trusts to memory—he can remember the article and price and charge at *any other time*—he forgets—takes mistakes—his books are irregularly kept—they are disputed—his administrator has no proof but the books—and other people are alive to swear to *their* account of accounts, or produce other evidence—Then begins lawsuits—and when *law* opens the door of litigation, *poverty* follows up close and enters with it. Juries and arbitrators decide these disputes upon vague uncertain evidence—and somebody suffers the loss. So much for this *any other time*.

But suppose a man lives long, as the worst men generally live the longest—why he plagues every one that has any dealings with him—yes, and is eternally haunted himself.

The Prompter has heard it said, that, *take care of the farthings the pounds will take care of themselves*. Now a word upon this, if you please. Take special care of little shilling accounts—they are like the old serpent, who deceived Eve, *fly, insinuating, tempting* things. "How much does it cost?" is the question, whenever an article is to be purchased : A shilling, is the answer. O, then get it by all means : A shilling is a trifle. It is so ; but "*fools from the mountain*." Look to that, I say. The whole evil is, that this *shilling* is a *trifle*—A *dollar* ! that is no trifle—I can't afford a dollar—Very well—a dollar consists only of the small number of six shillings, and when six of these little trifles, these Lilliputian shillings are gone—a dollar, that gigantic part of a man's estate, is gone.

Now then in order to baffle the temptations of spending shillings—settle your accounts often—*once a year at least*—for otherwise they will swell into an unmanageable size. Suppose four neighbours take a news-paper, in partnership—This makes the expence a *trifle*. Very good—this is laudable—it is economical. But suppose you do not *pay* this trifle—How are the printer, publishers and paper-makers, to live ? Look, you, my friends ; Connecticut river is a large river—but th's river is made up of little springs, that will run thro a gimblet hole. When you walk about your fields, or traverse the woods, you step over little brooks, and little gurgling rills, and never think that you are stepping over Connecticut river. But remember if all these little rills dry up, Connecticut river is gone.—Just so it is with the Printers, with Merchants, and with the State Treasury. Every shilling is a little rill—a small stream that runs into the postriders pocket or the collectors purse—a number of these little streams, thus united make a large stream, like Farmington and Chikkapee, rivers—these streams empty into the printing-office or treasury, where they form Connecticut river and keep the business going on.—Now follow nature—little rills run *perpetually*.—They *murmur* too, but they *run*, or the river dries up—They never stop and say, *any other time will do as well*.

Those VETERANS,

WHOSE services entitled them to Lands in the Western Territory, are informed, that an opportunity now offers for them, to visit them free of expense.—And all those YOUNG MEN, whose *spirit* and *enterprize* give them a *right* to a *participation* in the HONOR of SERVING their COUNTRY, are invited to the American Standard. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Parsons's Tavern in Springfield.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Captain
2d United States Regiment.

April 21, 1791.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Norwich, that their lands are taxed for the year* 1789, *as follows, viz.*

Capt. Enoch Shepherd, state tax 5*s.* 8*d.*
Benjamin Converse, state tax 2*l.* 2*d.—town tax* 1*l.* 1*d.—minister tax* 3*l.* 1*d.—school tax* 1*l.* 10*d.*

Unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday the 23*d of May next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich, at* 1 *o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.*

WALTER FOBES, Collector.

Norwich April 13, 1791.

SPENCER WHITING,

WOULD inform his Customers & others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms —He wishes to purchase Butter—Tow Cloth—Ashes, &c. and will pay CASH for Salts of Lye.

Worthington, April 20, 1791.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY inform the Public, that from the encouragement already given to the 8th CLASS, of the Monthly LOTTERY—they will positively commence drawing that Class on Thursday the 5th of May next, instead of the 12th, as intended in the Scheme.

If the State of the Lottery should be such, as to make it expedient to commence drawing the said Lottery, on a still earlier day, the public will be informed of it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 1, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in Belchertown, containing about 750 Acres, laid out in 100 acre lots of a square form, and may be had together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser; who may have his own time to make payment, on paying the interest of the purchase yearly. Any person disposed to purchase, is requested to apply to either of the subscribers who are fully impowered by the town of Northampton, to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT BRECK.
SIMEON PARSONS.
JOSEPH LYMAN.
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, April 25, 1791.

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.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Norwich in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 7, and No. 8, and in the town, County and Ministerial taxes, for the year 1787, 1789 and 90.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
George Green, for 1787.	2	4	9	0
George Green, for 1789.	1	9	5	0
George Green, for 1790.	3	12	3	1
Capt. Enoch Shephard, 1790.	0	13	4	3
Ely Clapp, 1790.	0	3	4	0

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday 27th day of June next, so much of said lands will be then sold at publick Vendue at the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Parsons Innholder in said Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERS, } Collectors for 1787, 1789, 1790.
GILES LYMAN, }

Norwich, April 20, 1791.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for regulating the Fishery in Connecticut River.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons, shall between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June in any year, set or draw any sein or seins or any other machine, for the purpose of catching fish in Connecticut river, or in any river or stream falling into the same, from the rising of the sun on Saturday morning, until the rising of the Sun on Tuesday morning : And every person that shall be convicted of any breach of this act, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and also the value of the sein and other machines or utensils used in fishing as aforesaid, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same before any Court having jurisdiction thereof. And all acts heretofore made for regulating the fishery in the rivers and streams aforesaid, are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE EIGHTH.

SCHEME

OF the 8th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Thursday the 12th of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011 Prizes				15850
3989 Blanks,		Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun,
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 16, 1791.

WILL COVER

THIS season, week about at Worthington and Chesterfield the full blooded

GORDEN HORSE,

at 12/ the season, and 6/ the leap, and 24/ to insure a foal. Said Horse is a good Bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this grass ; equal in speed and activity, to any Horse in the County ; he covered in Westfield and other places where his colts recommend him.

Likewise the famous *JACK*, at 12/ the season, and 6/ the leap, FOUR POUNDS in Cash given for the Mules at 3 months old, and the use of the Jack gratis.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N. B. Good pasturing for Mares.

April 21, 1791.

CASH
Given for
FLAX,
by ZEBINA STEBBINS.

Springfield, March 18, 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 245.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE EXCESSITY of 2 LEARNED CLERGY.

From PALEY's moral and political philosophy.

WHETHER the knowledge and profession of religion can be maintained in a country, without a class of men set a part to the study and teaching of religion, and to the conducting of public worship, is a question of fundamental importance. Now it must be remembered, that christianity is a historical religion, founded in facts, which are related to have passed, upon discourses which were held, and letters which were written in a remote age, and distant country of the world, as well as under a state of life and manners, and during the prevalence of opinions, customs and institutions, very unlike to those found among mankind at present. This religion, having been first published in Judea, and being built on the more ancient religion of the Jews, is intimately connected with the sacred writings, history and polity of that singular people ; to which must be added, that the records of both revelations are preserved in language, which have long ceased to be spoken in any part of the world. Books which come down to us from times of remote, and under-so many cases of obscurity, cannot, in divers parts be understood without study and preparation. The languages must be learnt, & the originals will be inaccessible. The various writings which these volumes contain must be carefully compared with themselves and one another. The remains of contemporary authors, or of authors connected with the age, country or subject of the scriptures, must be perused, in order to interpret doubtful forms of speech, or to explain allusions, which refer to objects or usages, that no longer exist. The modes of expression, the habits of reasoning, which were then in use, and to which the discourses of inspired teachers were necessarily adapted, must be sufficiently known ; but cannot be known without a due acquaintance with ancient literature. And, lastly, to establish the genuiness and integrity of the canonical scriptures, a series of testimony, recognizing the authority and reception of these books, must be deduced from times near to those of their first publication, down the succession of ages, through which they have been transmitted to us. The qualification necessary for such researches demand a degree of leisure, and kind of education, inconsistent with a dependence on the exercise of any other profession for a subsistence.—Original knowledge of this kind can never be universal, and perhaps will seldom, in the degree described, be general among the clergy themselves. But it is of the utmost importance, that there be, at all times found some qualified for such inquiries, and in whose independent and concurring conclusions the rest of the Christain community may safely confide ; whereas, without an order of clergy generally educated for their profession, and led to these studies by the object of their vocation, it may be questioned whether there would be any competent to such researches, and whether the learning itself, by which the records of our faith are interpreted and defended, would not in time be lost. And besides this, the more ordinary offices of public teaching, and of conducting public worship, call for qualifications not ordinarily to be met with amidst the employments of civil life. It may perhaps be said, there are certain sects, who uphold the profession and knowledge of Christianity without a learned ministry, and without any stated, separate ministry at all. But this objection is of little weight for these sects are every where confined in conjunction with those Christians, who are careful to enjoy and support a well educated ministry. They have access to the writings, and profit by the labours of learned ministers in common with other Christains. They participate in that general diffusion of religious knowledge, which the constant teaching of a more regular ministry keeps up in the country : With such aid, and under such circumstances, the defects of a plan may not be strongly felt, though the plan itself, if universally adopted, would terminate in ignorance and infidelity.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER.—No. XVI.
Any other time will do as well.

NATURE never says this. She jogs on without delay and always does her work in season.

The Parson puts off preparation for Sunday, from Monday to Tuesday, and from Tuesday to Wednesday, and so on to Saturday. He can write a sermon *any time*. The first of the week is given away in visits, in business—in amusement—the last of the week is to be devoted to study—but company, a sick patient, and twenty unexpected avocations break in upon this reserved part of the week—no preparation is made for the duties of Sunday, until Saturday, even a genius may get be tolerably well prepared in a few hours—but how few are the preachers of such genius !—Yet even the dull have a resource—an old sermon with a new text is just as good as a fresh made sermon—Time, for how few would know whether they had heard a sermon once or a dozen times. Happy dulness ! Like people, like priest !

The Doctor has a patient in a dangerous situation—he hurries to his relief—he makes no delay. But suppose his patient has a lingering disorder—why, says the Doctor, I can visit him *at any time*. He has engaged an hour indeed when he will see his patient ; but *any other time will do as well*. The patient waits till the hour is past—then he becomes *impatient*—if his disorder is not violent, most probably he is cross and irritable—he frets at the Doctor—and ten to one the Dr. loses his custom. Then the Doctor behaves with the Prompter, that no time will do so well as the *right time*.

The lawyer has several causes in court—he can prepare them for trial *at any time*. Several causes stand assigned for trial before his—he can finish the pleadings at any time—by some unforeseen accident, business takes a new turn—the Court urges forward to complete it—his causes are called, and they are not ready—a nonsuit—a continuance—or some other expensive alternative is the consequence.

The Farmer's fence is down and his fields exposed to his neighbours cattle—but he has a little job to do first—he can repair his fence at *any time* before his *any time* comes, & sly or a hundred sheep get into his field and eat and trample down his wheat.—For want of an hour's work, he loses ten, fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat. His apple trees want pruning—but he must dress his flax before he can do it—warm weather approaches—he will certainly prune his trees in a day or two—but he'll finish a little job first—before he has done, the season is past—it is too late to prune his trees —they must go another year—*and half the fruit is lost*.

The lounging house wife rises in the morning in haste ; for lazy folks are ever in a hurry—She has not time to put on her cloaths properly—but she can do it *at any time*. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned—her handkerchief is thrown away across her neck—her shoes down at the heels—the buttles about with her hair over her eyes—the sun from room to room flip-flod resolved to *do up the work* and dress herself—but folks who are flip-flop about the feet, are usually flip-flod all over the house and all day—they *begin every thing and finish nothing*. In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, somebody comes in—she is in a flutter—runs into the next room—pins up her gown and handkerchief—hurries back with her heels thumbing the floor—O dear, you have catched us all in the suds—I intended to have *cleaned up* before any body came in—but I have had every thing to do this morning—in the mean time, the catches hold of the broom and begins to sweep—the dust rises and stifles every soul present. This is ill manners indeed to brush the dust into a neighbour's face, because the woman is *very sorry it happens so*.

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with *apologies* and *sighs* at a friend's house, and wherever this takes place, depend on it, the mistress puts off to *any time*, that is, to *no time*, what ought to be done at the *present time*.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. PRINTER,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige a constant reader. S. C. A.

SINCE the legislature have taken the education of youth under their patronage, and seemingly adopted the most efficient measure to remove every barrier, by which there was even a possibility of its being retarded : It might reasonable be expected, that the publick would no longer be imposed upon by school masters, who throw a habit of indolence, and pedantic affectation have heretofore crept into that office, by the mistake of mankind. These impostors, I have known to suborn others whom they judged to be in better standing, then themselves, to stipulate for them, and directed those, whom they had thus engaged, to barter them off upon the most simple terms. That the office of a school-master, which ought to be really honorable, has been degraded to subserve the most vile and ignoble purposes.—To this, the most unchurh tuffick, and abandoned debauchee lay the strongest pretentions ; and although the most dangerous, is hard to conceive ! the presumption is however in favour of the latter, he may fill his sphere with becoming decency, and discharge all the duties of his office, with propriety and fidelity ; feel the former, tho' perhaps he has no disposition to do any harm, is incapable of doing any good—his instructions are a dull series of tasteless formality and serve only to render the hearts of youth callous and impenetrable by the *tender strokes of wit*. Thus the essential advantages, which the state might derive from this fruitful source, are blasted by the scorching drought of inficity, or destroyed by the killing frost of debauchery. Iam far from supposing this to be universally the case. I am sensible there are many school-masters of dignified characters, who not withstanding the mortification they meet with from this quarter, take up their cross, and follow on, with perseverance, thro the rugged road of public usefulness. I appeal to the feelings of any Gentleman of an extensive acquaintance : whether it is not shocking to humanity, to cast an observing eye over the conduct of parents in this matter. Are there not many, who to *save a penny*, will subject their child(dren to all the dangers and disadvantages of a *bad education* ? And how, of what higher principles of action is the human heart susceptable, than those of natural affection and patriotism ! These coincide and unitedly influence it upon all, to train up their children for public usefulness, and to inflame their youthful breasts, with *the love of our Country*—Especially under a Government like ours which admits of no hereditary power, no nobility of extraction ; and where the glory of an ancestor exhibits alike the degeneracy, or the worth of his posterity, there is every encouragement. Here the parent may see his family rise from the veil of obscurity, to real eminence—here he may behold them step forth from behind the curtain of private life, on the public theatre of immortal fame, advanced to public honors, and his name transmitted by them to posterity. But here let it be observed, that the forming the manners—regulating the affections, and strengthening the judgement, depends greatly on the the school master : he ought to possess the tenderness of a mother, the influencing properties of a gallant, and the firmness of a General, in addition to every requisite, literary qualification. Therefore let all parents, as they with for the temporal prosperity, the personal respectability and future felicity of their posterity, be very careful in the choice of school-masters of their usefulness in the world is greatly dependent on this single point. Here did I not wish to avoid personalities, I might adduce many instances in which the reputation of youth has been blasted ; thro the wantonness of immoral instruction ; and yet parents will behold their children walking upon the brink of destruction, or verging upon the shoals and quicksands of ruin, or viewing with the heedless air of indifference ; with the smiles of approbation, that it is in their power, to lead them to the blissful haven of honor, peace and tranquility.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I OBSERVED a piece in your paper of April 27th, under the figesture of Tree Liberty, signed a Lover of peace. The author feeh to be one that reads books, for in the front of his laboured production he has transcribed his definition of the word Liberty, verbatim out of Bailey's Dictionary, and in another place a part of a sentence out of the hill of rights ; yet although his deep concern seems to be about Religion, says not a word about the Bible, the scriptures of the old and new Testament, or the Word of God, nor the Gospel of Jesus Christ) to support his own notions, or confute any errors in the practice of others, from which I conclude he is ignorant of the scriptures, or else his conscience (that he so frequently mentions) condemns him, when he reads them.

His scattered production leads me to think he aimed a fatal blow to the support of the ministers of the Gospel of Christ, and to stop the foundation of all revealed Religion, but I trust his feeble attempts, altho' pernicious in their nature, will have no influence as he designed.

In his second dissertation of liberty, he says it is good science in matters of religion ; but has not given us his explanation of conscience, or religion, nor given them together as concomitants, like faith and repentance, I am left some what in the dark as to his meaning, but from his great earnestness as the support of ministers, I conclude he means money. Another caste of his understanding is, that in town meeting the major part controles the minor, which he mentions, to show that tyranny and oppression is in our land, and as a full further proof, gives a feeble history of his neighbouring town, being governed by a small Majority, that has thrown the town into a disorder worse than the small pox ; I advise the adjoining inhabitants, if they are exposed to take the infection the natural way, therefore safely to innoculate, that the distemper might stop soon, or and fatel. I would also advise this Lover of Peace, as a likely way to obtain peace, to read the scriptures of the old and new testament, which I call the word of God, we are there told how God himself ordered the maintainance and support of the Jewish Priests or ministers ; see Numbers eighteenth Chapter—and also in the new testament, Matthew tenth Chapter, from the sixth verse and on, as also first of Corinthians ninth chapter, from the seventh verse to the fourteenth inclusive ; and

compare them with the present scanty support of the ministers of the Gospel, in the mean time preparate to answer this question, viz. whether Christ came into the world to destroy the privileges of his servants, and whether he thinks it less honourable to be a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, than a Teacher of the Law under the Jewish State, and seriously reflect on the consequences of calling such open contempt upon the orders and institutions given by God himself.

Particulars of the life of Mary Brown a young woman of Stafford, who suffered for personal beauty & early depravity; and who was executed in Wales for being concerned with others in a burglary.

The account appears to be written by herself, and is in substance as follows:

SHE was the only daughter of a reputable shopkeeper in Staffordshire, whose affection for her induced him to spare no expence in giving her an accomplished education. From her earliest youth she was strongly addicted to pleasure, and her beauty exposing her to the grossest flattery, her pride encreased with her years, and she soon formed the most ambitious views. At fifteen years of age, she left her father's house at night, and came upon the out side of a stage to London, where she determined to embrace the first offer of any train of opulence, who should solicit her to live with him as a mistress. In a short time she attracted the notice of a baronet, with whom she readily consented to live; for in 6 months she liked him very well, but by degrees began to hate him. Having had a few words together, she was determined to be revenged; and one night she placed three fellows in one of the apartments, who stripped the house of all its valuables and the next day she enjoyed the sorrow of a man she hated and despised. After leaving this gentleman, she took a large house at the west end of the town, and commenced a fashionable courtezan; but having contracted several large debts, with different tradesmen, she married a common soldier, who was going abroad, and who, upon being paid 12 guineas, was contented never to see her any more. This gave her an opportunity of living as a man of property, & she had penetration enough to discover, he was not accustomed to opulence; all his affections betrayed the meanness of his education. She soon began to perceive that interest operated with him more powerfully than love, which was soon made manifest by her receiving intelligence that he was preparing to rob her house, and fly off with the booty to his native country. She was however, quicker in her revenge than he in his injury. The day before his intended flight, she invited him to her bed, and the next morning he was found dead upon the floor, and no suspicion entertained of her having strangled him. Some months after this she was dazzled with the apparent opulence of a man who offered her his protection, and she became his mistress, but he turned out to be a profelled gamester. With him she lived for some time in splendor, but a sudden change of fortune plunging them into distress, she advised him to invite one of his acquaintances to supper, to intoxicate and then rob him; this was agreed upon, and the person came agreeable to invitation, but they could not prevail upon him to drink much. Finding, however, he had got a considerable sum about him, they were resolved not to loose so great a prize; she went behind him with a silk sash, & throwing it round his neck, soon dispatched him; they seized upon his money, leaving him a few guineas and his watch, and then rattling upon the servant in an affected fright, ascribed his death to a fit of the apoplexy. Besides these atrocious acts the confessed her having murdered her keeper a short time afterwards, and swore the fact to his own son, in revenge for his having refused to meet her advances; and he was tried upon her evidence for the murder, and acquitted. Being compelled by the commission of numberless crimes to leave England, she went into Wales, where she was concerned in several robberies, suffered an ignominious death in the 21st year of her age.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

IN your paper of the 27th of April, you have a piece of the signature of which is a Lover of Peace: A Lover of Peace one would think would conduct himself in such a manner, that other people that love peace, as well as himself, might be able to live in peace with him; but the contents of his performance loudly declare to those acquainted with facts, that the idea of peace has no residence in his breast; nothing but wars and rumors of wars dwell there: if that was not the case, how could he make prefent matters as he does, & tell things for facts which have no existence. But we will attend to his performance: This lover of peace tells us that it is the opinion of the people at large, that Liberty consists in a mans having a power to do as he pleases, or to speak in his own words, "liberty as commonly understood is freedom, which is a power a man has to do, forbear any particular action as seems good to him, at pleasure or free leave." So far I believe he is true, and lamentable it is that people in common should have no better conception of liberty than that; and our author himself seems to state largely in this extraordinary idea of liberty; that true liberty consists in its being in a man's power to commit any act of violence with impunity, to fall upon the property of his neighbour and take away his good name. The latter of which seems to be the present employment of this Lover of Peace; not considering that these are the only free people that are bound by good and wholesome laws of their own making.

Laws that will punish vice and encourage virtue. Our author complains that people are constrained to worship God contrary to the dictates of their consciences. I should be glad to know who they are, is there are any of that description, the laws of the land is in their favor—the constitution of this state expressly says, that every man shall pay his money where he usually attends the worship. It seems to bear some-what hard on those that have no religion, it may be thing hard on those that have no religion, it may be that our author feels himself pinched in that spot. This wonderful Lover of Peace complains most bitterly that the ministers are not outlawed, that any engagement with them for their support should be binding and always ways to be considered null and void: why not banish them out of the land—there is nobody that ever heard of, let his crimes be what they will, or ever so great, but what has the benefit of the laws of the land where he resides, except those that are exiled or ordered out of the Nation; a man that is a whoremonger, thief, profane, or whatever has a right to collect an honest debt; but it is matter of great grievance that a minister of the Gospel should be able to get his earnings: we are behold en to men of his refined genius for this wonderfull discovery. We will take notice of matters now as glaringly false (and it muft be done with defign) as ever fell from the pen of mortal; he tells you that about three years since a minister was settled with a small majority, and some dispute, there being a majority, it is impossible it seems he should be mistaken when the two were called together to vote in this matter, thirty voted in favor, and by their own account only six against; and this matter has been talked over at town meetings several times since, and the opposers of the minister never pretended there was more than six, that they have been able to muster more to oppose his salary I muft confess, but here the representation is very wrong. A year ago last March, the town, being not fully together, the vote was not obtained to raise his salary, but soon after the town met fully, and the vote for next year there appeared as great a majority; afterwards at the adjournment when the town was not generally prefent, they got hold of that opportunity and negatived the vote, but before the meeting was over, the vote was called again and obtained for raising the salary. A moft gross & cruel representation with respect to the deacon, the deacon was one of the assessors the last year, and after fixing the valeation, the making the rates was committed to him, he made the rates as it is customary I presume every where; if there should be any that stand fair for being taxed, left out of the valuation thro forgetfulness or want of knowledge, the man that makes the rates puts them in, and if it appears that they have done wrong, the town has a right and often does abate their rates; but the great crime of the deacon is, that he put one man in after the bill was committed to the collector, for which he is charged by this Lover of Peace, with perjury and a design between him and the collector to get a sum of money to themselves, which way this could have been effected Ipresume none but the penetrating genius of our author can discover, for the Collector had told the man that—he was not in the bills, afterwards told others that he had got him put in, a very impolitic way of doing business if their was a plan layed for cheating and getting the money to themselves. Neither was this man excempted by the town as has been represented, he had been left out by the assessors a year or two, but as he was a man in health, had a good trade, no family but himself and wife, and his poverty occasioned as it was said by his intemperance; they thought he stood fair for paying taxes: neither did the Deacon deny that he had put him in as has been represented, but this whole affair is done to injure the innocent, and as the deacon and collector has the appearance of religion, it is I presume a crime sufficient to raise the pensiley tongue of this Lover of Peace and all his adherents.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

DIALOGUE between two young Misses, just about quitting SCHOOL.

P.—MY dear friend and fellow class-mate, as we are soon to leave our pleasing studies to enter on the busy stage of life, let us be circumspect in all our conduct.

S.—By all means, and as our prefent, as well as future happiness will entirely depend on the rectitude of our deportment, I am determined to be wary and cautious in my journey through life.

P.—I do assure you it will require all our care and caution to steer clear of the ugly monsters of this world, Envy, Censure, and Malice; but let us act as becomes rational, accountable beings—our consciences will then acquit, and shield us against its thafts, and we shall be invulnerable.

S.—Oh! how picturesque and lovely does this world appear to me? 'tis like a delicious garden full of sweet flowers, and merthinks I am like a lively little bird, just escaped from its cage, and on the wing to taste its sweets.

P.—Be not so much in love with the imagined charms of your silvan garden, for depend upon it many briars and thorns grow up among the roses and lilies, to wound incautious, giddy mortals, and let not our hearts be set on those trifles light as air, and of no value.

S.—Tell me, what have we been sent into this world for, but to enjoy its blessings? and big muft be a blind Bartimus indeed, that cannot see to choose the best, and have the worst untouched.

P.—Indeed you do now see deep enough into the nature of things—believe me, we have not been placed here for the sole purpose of gratifying our inclinations and propensities in the mires here below. Not so, thou fair image of our sire, unhappy parent, remember and avoid her crime, and be content with a reasonable taste of the good things of this life, and hope for more substantial blessings above the skies, where unto joy only may be found.

S.—Are you going to preach a sermon to me this morning? Do you wish to check the desire after happiness (implanted in our nature) and which now presents itself before me with all its charms? Would you have me mope away my days like a recluse in a cave, without the least pleasure on earth? No—I cannot do it.

P.—A moderate taste of pleasure may be enjoyed with innocence, but too much dissipation will alienate our affections from a better world, our only true home, and may endanger our everlasting bliss—the pleasures of this world are too fascinating and dangerous for me to indulge in, and I intreat you to reflect seriously on what I have said—some cynical male writers, unhappy in themselves and envious of the superior excellence of our natures, have maliciously detracted the characters of us females: they say we are too much given to levity, dissipation and folly, daily and perpetually gadding about like a legion of merry Andrews, on morning visits interrupting the domestic regularity of families, or skipping from shop to shop, prizing gewgaws, but buy little, and apparently on moments too business, but in reality strolling about the world with our towering head, and half covered bewitching faces, for no other purpose but that of fascinating the young males, and forcing them to become as great fools as ourselves—I hope these farcasms are ill founded, but let me intreat you to weigh them well—the cap does not, nor shall it fit my head, I will love my home, and act agreeably to the true character of a female, and should there be any such inconsistent giddy young ladies in this city, let me entreat them to consider the dignity of their nature and slay more at home in future, employing all their leisure moments in knitting stockings for poor children, a truly charitable christian employment, which will bring blessings on their heads, and induce prudent young men that with to be united with discreet help mates, to seek for, and find you in your retreats, and as the headstone attracts the needle, thus will congenial souls be drawn together, and such visits muft be productive of mutual joy, harmony and bliss!

S.—My dear Monitor, for I promise you I will consider them, but I muft now leave you to obey the commands of my dear Mamma—Let us meet again to-morrow, and renew the pleasing theme; I dearly love to hear you talk on heavenly subjects, and who knows but you may make a convert of me, and we may, perfect on your sermon. Adieu.

P.—Let mutual love pervade our hearts, and unite our congenial souls in the strongest bond, of friendship—sweet friendship when founded on virtue, is sure, improved, will bring us both to bliss hereafter, and place us among the happy Cherubs around the throne of God, in Heaven! Adieu, my dear Sophia, and let us meet again and again, in our pilgrimage through this world, to prepare ourselves for a better world hereafter—may guardian Angels hover round your pillow and inspire your mind with angelic visions, when reclining on your downy bed of rest.

LONDON, March 4.

On the 22d of February, the common report at Paris was, that Monsieur, the King's next brother, had attempted to escape out of the Kingdom; but that he had been stopped by the people.

Orders have been given to keep the whole of the French National Guards in constant activity for eight days. The pretext is the dread of a counter-revolution, but the truth is that it is expected that Monsieur, the King's Aunts will not be permitted to proceed on their journey, but that after many obstacles, they will be brought back to Paris, with or without their consent.

When the last letters left Paris, it was reported, that 40,000 concealed assassins were armed with ferrated daggers, that they may tear up the flesh more effectually, and cause mortification!

Another report was current, that the Dauphin was gone with Madames, and that the child who remains at Paris, and passes for the Dauphin, is far from having any pretensions to Royalty, though he greatly refembles the Heir Apparent to the Crown of France.

On the 24th inft. 30,000 men were assembled round the Thuilleries, under pretence of some expected commotions; but in reality, with a view to keep alive the fury of the mob against every thing and every body supposed to be attached to the old system, or against every one who differs in his opinion from the ringleading demagogues.

The same day, an infinite number of persons of both sexes, and all ages and distinctions, went to the Luxembourg, and insisted on Monsieur and his consort accompanying them to the Thuilleries, to prevent their escape out of the Kingdom. It is needless to add, that they were obliged to comply. All the Royal Family is, therefore, at present under strict guard.

A certain enthusiastic character (Lord George Gordon) now in Newgate, considering the old proverb, that it is best fishing in troubled waters; has been making repeated applications to the court of France, and the French Ambassador, for the remission of a sentence pronounced on him for libels. It has not however succeeded; and the mandate remained, as at present, in full force.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Ann's, to the Printer, dated Feb. 3.

"This morning our feelings were affected by a most distressing scene—a signal of distress—a white flag hoisted to a piece of a shallop's mast, about six feet high, was seen about a mile at sea; with the glass we could distinctly discover some people on the wreck of a small vessel, water logged and scarcely visible, the sea breaking over her with great violence—we could give her no assistance, having no craft here that dare venture out at the Juno's two sailing boats being wind bound at Runaway Bay, and Captain Hood having no boat but his barge, which we one on shore imagined could have been of no forbearance to such a tempestuous ocean as the wreck was in; Captain Hood, however, as an encouragement to his largement, leaped himself into her, to undertake an office of humanity at the great risk of his own life. The spectators, you may suppose were numerous. Our distress was protracted instead of being allayed by the bold attempt, for we expected every moment to see the barge and her crew perish—the sea running mountains high, and with an incredible violence; but it pleased the Almighty to favor the attempt, and to protect the brave, humane Captain and his men. In less than half an hour the barge reached the wreck which had now driven on shoal on the Roaring reef. One of her crew had been drowned before Captain Hood came up with her, the remaining three were saved, but they were so benumbed, that they were not able of themselves to get into the barge, and in two minutes more, but for the assistance of Capt. Hood, muft have perished on the reef.

"It required great good management to keep the barge from filling, having been obliged to go so near the reef to rescue the poor wretches from death, that he was among the breakers.

"The wreck it seems was a Tortier belonging to Montego-Bay, and had oversett about two miles from where the people were taken out of her.

"You may form some idea of the violence of the sea, from the wreck's being overset and righted again several times."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 17.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's parish, dated April 10.

"TWO Negroes, one the property of Mr. Miles, the other of Mr. S. Wigfall, of Santee, were apprehended and tried for an attempt on the life of a Mr. Welch of this neighbourhood. He swore to the indenity of the negroes, and further evidenced, that having missed his horse, he took his track and followed it to the river, and two dogs; coming near to half way creek, he discovered him hoppled, and was loosing the hopple, when the growling of his dogs caused him to look up; he then saw the two negroes within fifteen yards, advancing boldly towards him; he caught up his rifle, presented her at the foremost, and probably would have killed him, but the only snapped. The Fellow who acted moft resolutely seized him, when his dogs attacked the other, and kept him some time at bay; being pretty strong, in all probability, he would have overcome the one, but the other disengaged himself from the dogs, came up, and with a large stick gave him three blows, one on the hip, another on the arm, and the third on the temple which stunned him; in the interim they took his rifles, pawder horn and shot bag. Having recovered in some measure, he discovered his horse providentially standing near; on him he sprung, and rode off as fast as he could; when he had got some distance, he looked back and saw the negro in the act of priming.

"They did not deny the attack, but the moft active only intended to disarm Welch, that he might get out of his way: The other, though an accessary, did not appear capable of the act, but was a mere instrument. The negro of Mr. Miles was sentenced to be hanged; the other to be cropped, branded and whipped. When sentence was pronounced, the former was prodigiously shocked, and has since discovered the perpetrators of the murder of Mr. Mazrel, of Santee; in consequence of which, his execution is postponed. The greatest fears being observed in the culprits are all apprehended, the evidences before whom they boasted of the atrocious crime. All are in safe custody near here. Great expedition has been used, for the negroes under sentence were tried on Friday last, and those now on trial are already brought from Santee river. If the murder of Mazrel is proved, the negro under sentence of death is promised a petition from the Court to the Governour, for a pardon, on condition of being shipped off."

FREDERICKSTOWN, April 26.

On Monday last passed thro this town on his way from Kentucky, Mr. James Talbot, who informs, that on Sunday the 20th of last month, an amiable and respectable family, named Harris, consisting of nine persons, among whom was a young lady 19 years of age, were murdered on the west side of Alleghany river, by a party of Indians. Our informant further says, that the scenes of cruelty which took place in the massacre of these unfortunate persons, were of so cruel a nature, as to draw forth the tear of pity and compassion from a number of persons who came some distance to examine and view the mangled remains of a family respected and beloved by all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.

On Friday the 15th inft. the Hon. Daniel Carroll, and Dr. David Stewart, arrived in this town, to superintend to laying of the firt Corner-Stone of the Federal District.

The Mayor and Commonalty, together with the members of the different lodges of the town, at 9 o'clock waited on the commissioners at Mr. Wife's, where they had dined; after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz. "May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North-America," the company proceeded to Jones's point in the following order:

1st. The town-sergeant—2d, the Hon. Daniel Carroll and the Mayor—3d, Mr. Elliott and the Recorder—4th, such of the Aldermen and Common Council as were not free masons—5th, the strangers—6th, the master of Lodge No. 22. with Dr. David Stewart at his right, and the Rev. James Muir at his left, followed by the reft of the fraternity, in their usual form of procession,—and lastly the citizens, two by two.—When Mr. Elliott had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the district was to proceed, the Masters of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart, assisted by others of their brethren, placed the Stones; after which a deposit of corn, wine and oil was made upon it, and the following observations were delivered by the Rev. James Muir:

"Of America it may be said, as it was of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large; and a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills—a land of wheat and barley, and vines, and figtrees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein we eat bread without fcarceneis, and have lack of nothing; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou may'ft dig brass; a land which the Lord thy God careth for, the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year. May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall secure the indulgence of Providence! May they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to *greatness!* May true patriotism actuate every heart! May it be the devout and universal wish, Peace be within thy wall, O America! and prosperity within thy palaces!" Amiable it is for brethren to dwell in unity. It is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garment! It is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill!

"May this Stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among the nations—Under this Stone may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried! From this Stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequalled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savages of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof!

The company partook of some refreshment, and then returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drank, and the following, which was delivered by the Master of the Lodge, was received with every token of approbation:

"*Brethren and Gentlemen,*

"May "*Jealousy*, that green eyed Monster," be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District!"

It may be safely pronounced that this, or a similar sentiment pervaded the breast of every individual present on the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

We have authentic information that a loan for two millions and a half of florins, which was opened at Amsterdam, on the 15th of Feb. last, on account of the United States, upon terms better than any European power, except the Emperor, now borrows in Holland, and upon equal terms with the Emperor, was subscribed, or filled in two hours. And it muft afford pleasing reflections to every good American to know, that this success is attributed essentially to the high confidence inspired by the new constitution of the United States, and its present administration.

We have the satisfaction to assure the public, that the recruiting service proceeds with vigor—already upwards of five hundred men are on their march for Fort-Pitt, from the respective rendezvous in this State, Jersey and Delaware.

Lieut. Platt marched from Christiana-bridge on the 27th, with a fine company, inlisted for three years.

Capt. Armstrong marched from this city on the 27th with a choice company, inlisted for the same period.

On the same day Capt. Snowden marched with a detachment of one hundred levies for Trenton.

And about two hundred and fifty were ordered to march yesterday from Carlisle, in this State.

Besides which, a company under the command of Capt. Montfort, inlisted for three years, are on their march from North-Carolina to the Great Kenhawa, by which they will defcend to Fort Washington.

The recruits from the Eastern States will rendezvous at New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey, and thence march to Fort-Pitt.

The remedy recommended in cases of Cows overfeeding themselves on clover, was lately tried with success on a Cow that was near dying from eating too large a quantity of potatoes.—An egg shell filled with tar, was forced down her throat which gave immediate relief.

On Saturday the 9th instant, was launched at Baltimore, the new Revenue Cutter, pronounced by good judges, to be a very beautiful vessel. She was built by Captain David Stoddet, and is to be commanded by Capt. Grose, formerly first Lieutenant of the Continental frigate Confederacy.

ALBANY, April 18.

On Tuesday night, the 5th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Moses Benton, of Ballston, together with all his wearing apparel, houlhold furniture, &c. were entirely consumed by fire—and still more melancholy to relate! two of his children perished in the flames—one of them a daughter of between 7 and 8 years of age; the other an infant of 6 or 7 months.—When the family were awakened, the flames had already took such full and complete possession of the building, as to allow them not a moment for consideration—Mrs. Benton therefore gave the infant in her arms, to her little daughter, telling her to run with it out of the house, while she went in search of her other children, and catching it up immediately followed—Mr. Benton was by this time out of the house, but so much scorched as to only have taken up his bed instead of looking for his children—it was alas! but too late. discovered that their little daughter with the infant, were still in the house—and their cries and shrieks soon summoned the father to attempt their relief, who rushed into the flames, regardless of the danger, and but for his wife's catching hold of him muft inevitably have perish'd, as the upper part of the house was then falling in.

EXETER, April 3.

Yesterday the dwelling house of Mr. Benjamin Cram, about one mile from this town, accidentally took fire, and was immediately confumed, together with all the houshold furniture. Mrs. Cram, an old lady, narrowly escaped the flames.

On monday night the 4th inft. the dwelling house of Dr. Benjamin Page, of Chester, was discovered to be on fire, which with all the houshold furniture (a desk and one bed excepted) wearing apparel, &c. together with his barn and wood-house were entirely consumed. The Doctor and his lady narrowly escaped by knocking out a glass window thro. which they made their exit. The bed-room in which they sleep, adjoined upon the kitchen, where the fire was first discovered, the Doctor on being alarmed, attempted to open the door; but the fire had become so powerful as to burst it open on its being unlatched, and the flames came into the room in such a manner, as it was with the utmost difficulty he could shut it again to prevent being smothered. A large family of small children were sleeping over the kitchen chamber, most of have fallen victims to the merciless element, but for the praise worthy conduct of the maid, who discovered the fire but just time enough to alarm the sleeping family and conduct the children out of the house; which by the assistance of the doctor's desk soon, the happily accomplished, tho at the risk of her own life.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.

We are happy to inform the public of the arrival of Capt. John Hills, in this place—who is employed by the Secretary at War, to make such observations, as may lead to the accomplishment of the object mentioned in the following certificate:—

THIS is to certify that the bearer, Capt. John Hills has been employed by me for the purpose of exploring the Country from Springfield to Charles-River, and making an accurate survey thereof, with a view to ascertain whether an INLAND NAVIGATION would be practicable.

As this object is of the highest public utility, all good people are requested to give him such information and advice, as the nature of the case may require.

GIVEN at Philadelphia, this 20th day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

H. KNOX.

To whom it may concern.

NORTHAMPTON, May 11.

On Monday last, SAMUEL HEBERAW, Esq. was chosen to represent this town in the General Court, for the year ensuing.

DIED.]—In this town, on Thursday evening last, the Widow SARAH CLARKE, aged 83 years.

* * Those Gentlemen who have in their hands Subscription Papers for re-printing the Rev. Mr. *Worthington's* Discourses, are requested to forward them to the Printer at *Springfield*, as soon as they can make it convenient.

☞ TICKETS in the third Class of *Marblehead Lottery*, may be had of the *Printer* hereof, until THURSDAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient DWELLING HOUSE, in Colrain within half a mile of the Meeting House, with a good Garden spot, well situated for a Trader, or Mechanic—on the county road, where four roads meet, leading to New-Marlborough and Bennings'on, any person inclined to purchase, may have the Premises on reasonable terms, and pay made easy. Enquire of JESSE LYONS, living on the Premises.

Colrain, April 22. 1791.

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 several creditors, to the estate of Enfign *Jabez Negus*, late of Amherst, deceased: (represented insolvent,) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business, of our appointment, at the House of Lt. GIDEON PARSONS' innholder, in Amherst, on the first Monday of August, and October next, from two until seven o'clock P. M.—Six months being allowed by the said Judge, for the Creditors to bring in their claims.

MOSES COOK, jun.
CALVIN MERRILL,
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—to

SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, Administrator.

Amherst, May 3. 1791.

TAKE NOTICE

ALL Persons indebted to Jonathan Allis and Reuben Wait, of Hatfield, under the firm of Allis & Wait, or the said Reuben Wait by note or book account, are hereby called upon to settle the same by the first day of June next, with the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive the same, or they may expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner!—The Copartnership of said Allis and Wait, is mutually dissolved.

Hadley, May 9. 1791. JOHN WALKER.

THE INVITATION.

Or, the Passionate Shepherd to his Love.

COME live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That hills and valleys, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield,
There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.
There will I make thee beds of roses
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flow'rets and a girdle,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle;
A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we'll pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps, and amber studs.
The shepherd swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight each May morning.
Then if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

THE REPLY.

If the world and love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love.
But, time drives flocks from field to fold,
And rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come.
The flow'rets fade and wanton fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields;
A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.
Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy bed of roses,
Thy cap, thy girdle, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten.
Thy belt of straw, and ivy buds,
Thy coral clasps, and amber studs;
All these in me no means can move
To come to thee, and be thy love.
But, could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love.

A LESSON for a LOVER.

Or, a Modern Picture of Matrimonial Comfort and Happiness.

Wednesday, nine o'clock—Got up, found my wife sitting by the parlor fire—wonders how I can lie in bed so long, after sleeping found the whole night—eat my self, and take up the Gazette—the hates the paper, and vows it engrosses my whole attention.

Ten o'clock—Eat one bit of toast and butter—my wife offended at the smallness of my appetite, has no doubt I can eat hearty enough in other places—turns her chair about, and scarcely puts a bit of sugar in my cup.

Eleven o'clock—Prepare for going out—inform my wife I shall not dine at home—questioned as to my engagement—surprised I do not live entirely out, a declaration, that she shall likewise go—a violent pull of the bell—calls for her muff and cloak—scolds the servant, and departs.

Twelve o'clock—Alter my mind—determined to stay at home to dinner—my wife returns—staying at home, one of my old reaches—but she can find me out—have no regard for her—once thought I never would use her so.

One o'clock—Ask for a pair of white silk stockings—black brought me—as I dont go abroad, black may do well enough—no weather for white stockings—linen changed, hair dressed, and cloaths put on.

Two o'clock—Dinner, the meat quite raw, and the potatoes all rotten—out of humour—reprehend my wife—says I can never like any think at home—asks if Mrs.—'s is to my liking, has no doubt but she is an excellent manager—have the mutton hashed—eat a little and retire from the table—wife offended that I did not stay.

Three o'clock—Going out—my wife in tears—staid out till twelve—scolded in return—made no answer—fell fast asleep, and rose at nine on Thursday morning.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for regulating the Fishery in Connecticut River.

BE it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons shall between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of June in any year, set or draw any sein or seins or any other machine, for the purpose of catching fish in Connecticut river, or in any river or stream falling into the same, from the rising of the sun on Saturday morning, until the rising of the Sun on Tuesday morning; And every person that shall be convicted of any breach of this act, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and also the value of the sein and other machines or utensils used in fishing as aforesaid, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same before any Court having jurisdiction thereof. And all acts heretofore made for regulating the fishery in the rivers and streams aforesaid, are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate March 7, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the town of Norwich in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 7, and No. 8, and in the town, County and Ministerial taxes, for the year 1787, 1789 and 90.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
George Green, for 1787.	2	4	9	0
George Green, for 1789.	1	9	5	0
George Green, for 1790.	3	12	3	1
Capt. Enoch Shephard, 1790,	0	13	4	3
Ely Clapp, 1790.	0	3	4	0

That unless said taxes are paid on or before Monday 27th day of June next, so much of said lands will be then sold at publick Vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Parsons Innholder in said Norwich, at one o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERS, } Col's. for 1787, 1789, 1790.
GILES LYMAN, }

Norwich, April 20, 1791.

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.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in Belchertown, containing about 750 Acres, laid out in 100 acre lots of a square form, and may be had together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser, who may have his own time to make payment, on paying the interest of the purchase yearly. Any person disposed to purchase, is requested to apply to either of the subscribers who are fully impowered by the town of Northampton, to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT BRECK.
SIMEON PARSONS.
JOSEPH LYMAN.
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, April 25, 1791.

Those VETERANS,

WHOSE services entitled them to Lands in the Western Territory, are informed, that an opportunity now offers for them, to visit them free of expense.—And all those YOUNG MEN, whose *spirit* and *enterprize* give them a *right* to a *participation* in the HONOR of SERVING their COUNTRY, are invited to the American Standard. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Parsons's Tavern in Springfield.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Captain
2d United States Regiment.

April 21, 1791.

WILL COVER

THIS season, week about at Worthington and Chesterfield the full blooded

GORDEN HORSE,

at 12/ the season, and 6/ the leap, and 24/ to insure a foal. Said Horse is a good Bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this grass; equal in speed and activity, to any Horse in the County; he covered in Westfield and other places, where his colts recommend him.

Likewise a famous *JACK*, at 12/ the season, and 6/ the leap, FOUR POUNDS in Cash given for the Mules at 3 months old, and the use of the Jack gratis.

BENJ. LATHROP.

N B. Good pasturing for Mares.

ALL those faithful VETERANS who have heretofore served their country with honour and reputation, and who wish to engage again; and those YOUNG MEN, whose enterprize leads them to a life of honor and fame, are invited to call at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern in Northampton, where an Officer in the 2d United States Regiment, will constantly attend to make known the terms of the new establishment.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boston, April 12, 1791.

THE Commander in Chief, feels the highest satisfaction in contemplating the prosperous state of the Militia of this Commonwealth:—From the Returns and Reports of the Adjutant-General, the Infantry, the Cavalry, and the Artillery, all equally merit his approbation and thanks.—In most of the Divisions, the progress of Military Knowledge, has already surpassed that of any former period;—And he flatters himself, that by a continued attention of the Superior Officers, it may be still further extended.

To promote so valuable a purpose for insuring the happiness and safety of our country—he calls upon all, both Officers and Men, to persevere in the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The Commander in Chief, expects that all the Regiments and Corps will be annually assembled and reviewed;—that timely and regular arrangements will be made in the several Divisions for that purpose,—& that the Major-Generals will hold all Officers under their commands, accountable, in their particular Department, to see the law fully executed:—

By these means only, can Military Knowledge be diffused through the Militia of the Commonwealth;—by them the Men will be inspired with an emulation honorary to themselves—they will be patient under discipline,—and the Officers will be impressed with a just sense of the dignity and importance of their stations.

The Brigadier Generals, the Colonels, and all other Officers commanding Corps, will be particularly attentive to the government and discipline of their respective commands; they will require a punctual compliance with the laws and orders; they will encourage both Officers and Men to a cheerful acquiescence in the execution of them, and endeavour to excite in them that passion for martial atchievements which alone will prompt them to appear with splendour in their Arms and Dress.

And the Commander in Chief requires that the Inspector General, superintend a general inspection of the Militia of the Commonwealth, and make regular Returns of his proceedings therein.

The two Branches of the Legislature at their last session, having requested the Governour, "to give Orders to the Quarter-Master-General to furnish the Artillery Companies with Field-Pieces and apparatus, Ammunition-Carts, and such other equipments as the Law requires, to complete the said Companies for the Field,"—*It is hereby made known*; that Orders have been issued to the Quarter-Master-General, accordingly. And the Commander in Chief flatters himself, that an early equipment will be furnished to those Corps which are deficient.

He hopes the Officers in every Department have a just idea of the importance of a well regulated Militia, which is the only natural defence of a free Republic—being assured of their readiness to perform their several duties with exactness and punctuality. And that those of the Artillery in particular, by reason of their discouragements being lessened, will feel an additional stimulus, to instruct their Corps, and render their Commands as respectable as possible.

The Commander in Chief, has a full persuasion in his mind, that all the Officers will exert themselves during the present Season. And that the Militia of Massachusetts, will ever justly merit a distinguished character in the Militia of the United States.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

WILLIAM DONNISON, A. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the second Brigade, in the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are by law qualified to vote in the choice of a Brigadier General, are hereby notified and requested to meet on Monday the fifteenth of May next, at Deerfield at the house of Mr. David Hoit, in said town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing some person for a Brigadier General—Vice Brigadier General Israel Chapin, removed out of the State.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.
4th division Militia.

Northampton April 29, 1791.

Hampshire ss.

WHEREAS *Benjamin Marston Woolley, the Executor of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Dickinson, late of Westfield, Kings County, and Province of New-Brunswick; hath produced a Copy of said will, with a copy of the Probate thereof, under the seal of the Court of Kings County; attested by Henry Nase, Deputy Surrogate, for the province of New-Brunswick unto the Judge of probate for the County of Hampshire, wherein the testator had real estate, wherein the same may operate; and desired the same Will may be filed and recorded in the probate office in the County of Hampshire aforesaid.*

"I do therefore assign Tuesday, the seventh day of June next, to be the time, and the town of Springfield in said County of Hampshire, to be the place for taking the same into consideration, at which time and place, any person may appear, and shew cause against the filing and recording the same.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge of Probate.

Hadley, April 30, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in November last, two years old *Black Steer*, marked with a slit the under side the near ear, a crop of the off ear, a slit the under side of the same. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying charges.

SETH MOODY.

South-Hadly, March 15, 1791.

Vol. X.] THE [Numb. 516.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Address from the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE, to the PEOPLE of IRELAND.

IN the first moments of our new created liberty, our hearts overflow with joy, exquisite as that which man experienced when he first awoke into being, and stood erect, and lifted his eyes to the sun; with a similar relish for the novelty of our present situation, we look up to heaven, and around to the nations of the earth. In becoming free, we become entitled to address every people who possess freedom, or who wish to possess it, as their equals and their brethren, to address them in the familiarity of friendship, with the brotherhood of humanity; for while we felicitate ourselves; we sympathize with those that suffer, and we, therefore, fix our first attention upon YOU.

Too long have the kingdoms of Europe been afflicted by the wretched ambition of a few men, independent, armed, and hostile. Arbitrary power, protects its elective will, and not only insulates every place and every person, but has prejudiced nation against nation, and keeps them strangers, to render them foes. It is in mutual ignorance which begets mutual fear, and to love, we have only to know each other. It is time when nations begin to know themselves, that they should know each other, and expelled as they have hitherto been by the first enemy, personal, by the caprice of kings and their wars of policy, into a state of nature which was barbarism; let them now, from these states from the tyranny of prejudice and ignorance, a truer state of nature, which will be humanity. Let the law of nations, which has hitherto been the miserable code of contentious Monarchs, be regulated by a republic of free kingdoms, and become the guarantee of general amity and peace. Let the channels of, not common ocean, be as they were destined to, be, the veins and arteries which may circulate and communicate to every part of the great public, the means of life, and the nutriment of benignant nature.

Exposed as your Island is, with three sides to the ocean, you have viewed Europe only thro' the fourth, and even then through a deceiving medium. You have been intercepted from the sight of the world, and obliged to communicate with it by an interpreter. Your proximity to Britain has set you apart from the nations, and you appear to us rising out of the sea, like a new discovered island. We have indeed long known and admired the valor of Ireland, who have so often fought and bled at our side; who, in the course of a century, has 4 fought thirty six battles, which were thirty six victories—but they never told us that they had a country, and until the assertions of independence lately reached our ears, you were a cypher among nations of a certain relative value, intrinsically insignificant.

You have now asserted your independence, and we do believe you. We do believe that no man or body of men can exercise any authority, other than that which emanates expressly from the will of the nation. We cannot suppose that your assertion of national right, could have been made immaturely, or imprudently, or that you could fall into the absurdity of independence without self government, and free constitution without internal controul; on this account, therefore, we address you, emancipated from the disgrace of political subordination, and eager, doubtless, to improve your geographical position, the most inestimable in this quarter of the globe.—Let us know each other.

Our mutual prejudices have arisen, you more from the delusions of governors, and the accidents of political Ration, than from the permanent maxims of political writers, who are daily inculcating their principles upon the land which the next tide of human affairs is about to wash away. The French love their kings as free nations love their constitution; the French were zealously attached to the form and decoration of royalty, the French army is devoted to the maintenance of arbitrary power, the French religion is professing mere nature, the French are your natural enemies. It is not nature, it is not true Irishmen, Irishmen and we shall sometimes make ourselves known to you. Away with those false interpreters, who have neither capacity of head, nor largeness of heart to look abroad into nature and say, who keep pacing after one another round a circle of allections, but never labor in progression or advance, and unitedly to the discovery of useful truth. Shaking off the incumbrances of local & prefer-equal prejudices, more suited to petty corporations than the corporation of free born; let us meet on the solid and eternal basis of freedom and reason, nor let us keep the crooked and miscalculated road because it was trodden by our forefathers.

There is an error that we would say the human race by sea will have paid for it in the pleasure. There is an art of delusion happy to relieve and perfect the human part, when nations concur to say such is our WILL.—There now are in sleep mankind miserable, and to make government itself a grievance, but there is an art to make us happy, and to organize the common wealth for the common weal. The problems in this sublime art are here for no individual state to look up all right to attempt their solution, by barely crying—It is impossible.—Until great things are done, men wonder, they can be done, and when they are done, wonder they were not sooner done; for the heroic spirit of this age, can oftingwath between things extraordinary, and things impossible; for hard is it to say, what is impossible to Heads and Hands—Let us then know each other.

We know the danger of our present situation well. We know that in overturning despotic power, we are surrounded by a world filled with its worshippers. We know that when this gigantic image fell in France, the earth shook, and on that very moment, when we first announced the natural, unalienable, and indefeasible rights of men; when we declared the investment of those rights to be the end of political association, the principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, and that there is no superior to law, by which our King, now the King of Freemen, may reign, and in virtue of which he can only exact obedience—on that memorable moment, we did not leave ourselves a single friend, from Russia down to Sardinia, in the cabinet of Kings.

We have hewn down the feudal system, cut off its branches, shaken the leaves, scattered the fruit; and from this very moment, when we declared the law to be the expression of general will, that every citizen had the right of concurring to form that law, personally or by representation, and that under this law, every citizen was admissible to every public station without any distinction but what must arise from their virtues and their abilities, on that moment the aristocracies of the earth shook, and every Germany, down to the most petty Italian State, have begun to tremble.

We have declared that the state which has not sufficiently assured the rights of liberty, of property, of security to all its citizens, without exception, and of resistance to oppression, has No CONSTITUTION—and from that moment, the jealousy of nations free by reputation, has arisen against us. Were we in want of an ally, where, in the wide world should we find one more generous, for the support of opposed independancy? The exiles that left their country when Freedom entered it, are planning our ruin—all those orders who have for so long a time wasted and forstalled the rights of men, are conspiring around us. The mischief counter-revolution is working beneath our feet—all Europe, under different pretences, is arming against us—HERE, even HERE, mixed and mingled with us, all in the centre of this Assembly—the very heart of France, are men who take their seats as Constitutions for the common weal, and yet nestle with venomous pulsions in the inmost vitals of the Constitution. We stand alone—But let us look up to Heaven, and around to France, we stand undismayed, fearless, and fearless, resolutions of great danger, and confident, under GOD, of a happy deliverance—under GOD, in whose presence, by the authority of this great nation, we and our invisible ones along with us, have stretched forth our hands, at the altar of our holy affections, and sworn perpetual fealty to the law & the King, as the reliance of the law, and to each other, in defence of that constitution we have sworn to it.

And now to the name of our beloved and immortal HENRY, whose character has first conceived, not a family compact, but the grand idea of confederated nations, we call upon Ireland, not for help, but as the cradle and for the shrine of humanity. Let us know each other—let us speak to the world.—Much have we been misrepresented, and by no nation more than our own; whole systems of false things have always kept pace with the knowledge in others. We have been misled and misunderstood by men who are accounted of their own land, liberal, learned and wise.—We were about to complain, but looking to that Great, on which the Redeemer of our Kind, expiring in the midst of agony and insult, we pity such comments, and we first only forgive you. We recollect that if we had not at this moment met with such a one, we should at this moment have been in a situation which really deprecated.

We will, therefore, at ourselves, declare to you what we were, what we are, and what we design to be.—What was to be done, what has been, and what remains to do. You, yourselves, will compare.—You will judge—and you will act as men are bound to act, who have asserted in the face of the world, that the choice of happiness or misery lies in their own hands.

Surrounded and guarded as we are by public opinion, elevated with a sense of the attributes of human nature, and a grand consciousness of having gained both the will and power to serve them, we are not ashamed in declaring to you, and to the world, the diametral degradation which men have suffered, in a fraud enriched at this time with the gifts of Heaven, and placed in the centre of the most civilized quarter of the globe.—After the misery of the human race has for two ages encreased, in proportion to the means with nature makes to render them happy.

What then was France? We say, was, on credit of our oath to the nation, that though she may yet suffer, she shall not suffer long. France, had a King, despotic, when he chose to do mischief—to sport with the public welfare, powerless as a child.—She had a ministerial power, in place of an executive authority—a subdivided despotism, a government too managed for her undertaken—and a judicature set to form a fiant which could neither keep faith with others nor withself—a treasury overflowing by exaction, or exhausted by prodigality—a private purse profaminted, without the sovereign's knowledge, for the vilest purposes, upon the vilest men—a Clergy feeding in place of the Church, and a Nobility for the Nation—a war of Orders against the order of society—a government to screen an artificial interest, a clerical interest, a landed interest, a mercantile interest; but the interest of the whole, the population of France, laid between the hammer and the anvil, and beaten with alternate strokes of rent, prostitute, and taxation.

The peasantry of France, and in them we see the people, a set of beings, with their families, their young, and their domestic animals herding together in hovels that are open to the storm, and bare of all furniture—the window, a hole, and the door a chimney—of the world knowing nothing, of their country little more than the market where they sometimes go to barter one necessary of life for another—their daily bread, for something to cover, rather than clothe them—their manners savage, their language jargon; barren in their expressions, because scanty in ideas, and unintelligible even in the same air—their bodies beat, their spirits broken, suffering with the remorse of cultivated brutes, the repeated bills of fare of their Gods, subjected they know not why, to a man dressed in lace, who by a stroke of a pen, transfers into his pocket the fruit of that annual labour, which they had gathered with the sweat of their brow, and to the agony of their toil—congregating certain days into a sort of barn, where they are handled to sounds, as a ceremony which they cannot understand, fighting to another man dressed in black, whom they must pay for not understanding—and sometimes abandoning their homes and their families, when they hear the rattle of the drum and engaging before another man, dressed in scarlet, to get themselves killed, or to kill their fellow creatures in a foreign land, for a quarter of what they gained by tilling in their own.—Such was the peasantry of France, and from all the most precious gift which GOD presented to man, is the necessity of labor, the greatest curse which he can suffer us, when labor itself becomes the means of aggravating misery.

The redemption of this country has taken its rise from the very causes of public calamity; the extremity of national grievance, and the total corruption of a constitution to be reformed only by regeneration. The evil by too deep to be cured by any remedy, less than a great convulsion. It happened. We live—and Oh! that every isle and flavith nation, as we were, could know how cheaply liberty can be bought, and they would live also! We were then led to consider the political edifice, and not thinking ourselves in sufficient security, by merely keeping the ruins in repair, we began to build again from the very foundation. By doing so, we discovered the hollowness and infallibity of those artificial principles on which some nations so fondly rest. Political abuses must be overturned immediately, and at once, or not at all—slow and partial reform always ends where it began, for, from a single loop remaining in the earth, there will spring forth a bush. We knew this, and take lead it to the root of evil, not to the branches. Political, the moral reform must not merely be the lateral repentance of the times, that feels a few pangs of sorrow, and a few tears of pity, a few rebelling bills, and then returns to the broad.

Now what has France done?

In the form of diffects and in the midst of losses, we have laid the foundation on which the great acts of national liberty may rest in stable tranquility. We have renovated the rights of men first seen by, and known, or known only, to shadowed and falsified by a declaration which will stand a testimony for mankind, an eternal declaration of war against their oppressors and a law to legislators themselves.

The right of making law, and of imposing taxes, we have restored to the nation, recognizing at the same time, the genuine principles of our monarchy, by making the crown of our king hereditary, and his person inviolable.

In place of the States General, where the ancient privileges of artificial disorders, superseded national

necessities, stifled the utterance of public will, and dictated discretionary law, we have gained a permanent periodic National Assembly, where hereditary honors, and fictitious distinctions are welded down, and assimilated under the comprehensive and endearing appellations of citizens. All orders give place to the social order. Every Frenchman is a citizen, and every citizen a Frenchman.

What citizens have created; it is their duty and their right to defend—our national guard that started at the strong and sonorous call of Liberty, are now with wakeful eye, and indefatigable spirit, superintending the private safety and public good.

The means of happiness have been hitherto hoarded, and the enjoyment of them dealed out at the discretion of the few. We have therefore enfranchised our provinces, and have cleansed them from the vexatious, and noisome reliques, of feudality, a system, which though dead still spread contagion, and was to be banished from the habitations of men, like those cemeteries, which contaminate the air, and diffuse putrefaction.

Arbitrary orders for imprisonment, which lay in wait for the liberties of citizens, as beasts of prey in their dens, have been annihilated, and we have said *First Justice*—Let justice be done to all.

Our criminal code has already received a provisional reform, and we are busied about a more perfect one, in which juries shall never be superceeded by judges, written extemporaneous law, nor the summary jurisdiction of particular courts converted into an omnipotent & omnipresent instrument of ministerial vengeance.

We have not like you, felt the panic innovation, but by a radical reform of the elective bodies, and by a new division of this kingdom, we founded representation on property, population and contribution to the state, completely obliterating every remaining mark of those inhuman distinctions which had parcelled out the common weal into immunity, privilege and prerogative. We have substituted general welfare in place of provincial interest, restored to the unity of the state, apportioned the rights of every man and every division according to their relative value to the whole, and in short, by arranging the mighty mass into such organization that every part and particle live, move and have a being. We have solved a problem in a nation of twenty five millions, which your little island lately abandoned in despair. Our cantons, our communities, our districts, and our departments, are all concentric circles, instinct with spirit, that gradually contract from the widest range, until at length, the will and energy, the heads, and hearts, and hands of twenty-four million, four hundred thousand active citizens, are collected and condensed into one focus of legislation. How small a part of your small island, is that part which lives, how much is dead and rotten!

All power which does not emanate from, and is not accountable to the people must be usurpation. We have marked the sagacious nature of ministerial power. We have not suffered the authority of the king to be plundered by his own servants under the shadow of perogative, but pursue them through all their elevations, brought them into light, and tied them down by rigid responsibility. No Minister can sit and influence this Assembly.

The necessity of the state does not form the sole rule for taxation. We Will not to eviscerate the poor, or to exhaust from the hovel in order to pamper the pensioner and feed rapacious prodigality, but have endeavoured to lighten the burthen which it is necessary to bear, and to distribute it with equality, with wisdom and with mercy.

We have curtailed the enormity of our pensions list, subjected it to the broad eye of the public, and converted it into a fund for discharging the obligations of the nation, to men who have dedicated their time, their fortunes and their health to the public, and for its good, have lost—their all.

We have, in the name of the nation (the great and only Lord of the soil) reclaimed tythes, and territorial possessions of the clergy—a profession existing by the nation for national functions and services—a property beneficiary in its nature, and entrusted on the condition of allotting a chief portion to the necessities of the poor and the instruction of youth, while at the same time we have reserved an adequate provision for the culture of religion, the maintenance of its ministers, and the liquidation of their debts. The use only of the estate was in them, and in revoking this property as we have done, for the permanence of France, we have not encroached on the rights of persons which are antecedent to law, but only resumed the donation of the state to an order, which depends for its existence on the public will, and for the mode of that existence, must conform to the public welfare—an order which is now placed on a similar stipendiary footing with other servants of the public, with ministers, with judges, and with Kings.

Finally, we have regulated the finances, by balancing the revenues of the state with its expenditures, assisted in the work by a minister, whose policy, founded on virtue and religion, has gained the confidence of France, and whose only misfortune, was a want of power to push good principles as far as we have been enabled to do, by the unexampled sacrifices of a magnanimous public.

Such was France, as we received it from our fathers, and such the improved heritage, we leave to our children. We now look upon our offspring with redoubled, with unutterable delight. We feel their hearts; they beat with joy and hope. We mark the enthusiasm that sparkles in their eyes, and how longingly they look out for that day when they are to take the oath which makes them men.—Frenchmen and fellow citizens.

We are now to give France a military system, in which the soldier and the citizen, the martial and civic virtues shall be united, in which the army (as other countries the engine of despotism) shall have become the Ægis of Liberty, and in which the soldier, frequently returning into the community, shall still preserve a home and all the affociation connected with that idea: No; he shall not grow a stranger in his native land, and an eventual enemy to the liberties of his country. We desire not the glory of distressing other countries, but only to secure and guard the greatest quantity of happiness in our own.

We are to give this country a system of finance, which will pay equal respect to agriculture, industry, and freedom of trade: a clear, a simple system, easily understood by those who pay, easily levied by those who collect; a system which will make the appropriation of its revenues notorious to the whole nation, and direct the eyes of every Frenchman to the bottom of that deep, dark, voracious gulph, which has swallowed up the resources of the kingdom.

We are to give France an ecclesiastical system, allied to the state only, by the bond of public utility, in which the clergy, no longer the church itself, but only the pastors belonging to it, no longer a superb order, but an useful class of citizens, a model to the poor and to the rich, by being neither rich nor poor, shall regain the heart of the nation, and promote, instead of retarding, the spread of Christianity. Placed in this happy mediocrity, they will be subjected to being pitied, for they will no longer be subjected to the aspersions of envy, nor yet to the humiliation of being pitied; for they will no longer afford the sad spectacle of opulence sinking into inaction, and labour without reward.

We are to give France a system of criminal and Penal Law, which dictated by reason, by justice, and by mercy will, even in the person of the criminal, have respect to the nature of man, and to the sanctions of morality.

We are to give France a system of Municipal law, in which justice will be administered gratuitously, judges will be elected by popular sufferages, and order and coherence be given to an obscure, complicated, and contradictory code, or rather chaos, without form and void, where the most upright Judge must wander misled by his will, his error or his ignorance. Willing also to confine domestic dissentions within the walls where they originated, to make every man's home sacred and hallowed, we are about to frame a tribunal of kindred and of blood, which will retain families in the bond of affection and peace.

We are to terminate our labours, by giving France a system of public instruction and national education, which may place the constitution under the guardianship of succeeding generations, and diffuse knowledge, the nurse of virtue, through all ranks of the representative body, down to the mass of the people—a people now laboring under a state of mental mutilation, but about to become instructed and intelligent; decent and orderly; respectful and respected, a combination of intellectual, social, and martial virtues

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

FALSE LIBERTY.

TRUE liberty deserves much encomium; but false liberty is the bane of society. There is such a thing as true liberty. There is a proposition in which all are agreed. But in determining what constitutes true liberty, and where it may be found all are not agreed. The solution of such a question, affords a diversity of sentiment. And this unlikeness of sentiment arises, principally, from a diversity of moral taste. The libertine will define liberty to harmonize with libertinism, or licentious practices. Every man will define liberty according to his own taste; and as there is a very great difference between a virtuous character, and a man destitute of all virtue; just so different will be their definition of liberty.

A man destitute of virtue will define liberty to consist in a power which a man has to do, or not to do any particular action, as seems good to him. It seems good to a wicked man to do mischief; he can not sleep except he cause some to fall. If therefore, he hath not power to do all the mischief which seems good to him, he thinks himself deprived of the sweets of liberty. He therefore curses his God and his king and looks upward. For either God, or his king hath perverted his doing all that mischief which seemed good to him. Liberty to a man of virtue conveys a very different idea; he does not conceive that a man has a right to do what seems good to him, unless what seems good to him is really good, or at least not inconsistent with the general good.

Every man thinks he has a right to the enjoyment of liberty; and doubtless to the enjoyment of that liberty, which coincides with his definition of it. Suppose then a man, whose definition of liberty; which consists in a power to do as he pleases, should meet another in a solitary place with a large sum of money, yet weak and defenceless? Suppose again he should lay violent hands upon the weak unarmed man with the bag of money, and rob him of all his treasure? His answer would be, that he had power to do it and he was pleased to do it. It seemed good to him; he therefore only acted agreeably to his definition of liberty, sweet liberty! If therefore the law should find him out, and he be brought to justice; under such circumstances, if he be confident with his own idea of liberty, will doubtless say, if there be a law to punish a man for enjoying the sweets of liberty, *The Legislators do not work it right.*

Natural liberty is a right which every man has to do as he pleases, so far as his pleasure is consistent with the general good. And the exercise of this right injures no man. No one has any reason to complain. And if mankind were disposed to act agreeably to natural liberty, human laws would not be necessary. But as mankind are not inclined to act consistently with the general good, it become necessary for the formation to bodies politic, and agree upon some constitution or frame of government. This being done, no one of this body politic, has any right to act, or not to act otherwise than agreeably to the constitution, or laws of said society. And the privileges granted to each member agreeably to the constitution is civil liberty. Here a definition is used, and becomes familiar in bodies politic, viz. civil liberty, of which those in a state of nature are ignorant.

A man of virtue has no desire to exercise any liberty, or perform any action inconsistently with the constitution, or frame of government under which he lives. But a man of a depraved taste, thinks he has a right to do what seems good to him, even if it seems ever so evil to every body else. And freemen, think themselves greatly injured, if there be a law to restrain them from doing what they please. They say their hands are their own, and it is a hard case, if they may not do as they please; there tongue is their own, and they have right to say what they please.

From these observations we may account for all the mischief which takes place in the world. False liberty is the source from whence flows all evil. Every evil in society takes its rise from this corrupt fountain; it sends forth a pestilential stream more fatal than the small pox. This corrupt fountain sends forth calumny and reproach, which light upon men of the first character. Were it not for this corrupt fountain, we should have universal peace and happiness. And when legislators act officio agreeably to constitution they would not be reproached by base men who say, *they do not work it right.*

SOLON.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 12.

The scenes of villainy which Walsh and others were concerned in, are every hour developing. The check books have been brought from Columbia to this city, for the purpose of detecting the counterfeit Securities. Colonel Jonathan Haskel, of Massachusetts who is now here, has lost 5000l. sterling, by the villian Walsh—and would have been utterly ruined by him, had it not been for an accident—which discovered to the Colonel, his character.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 30.

Yesterday morning, about one or two o'clock, the ship Termagant, belonging to the house of Messrs. Claggett, lying in the stream opposite this town, was discovered to be on fire. The inhabitants of the town & the seamen in the harbour speedily collected, but on account of a quantity of powder that was on board, the efforts that otherwise would have been exerted to extinguish the flame were withholden. The fire soon communicated itself to the powder, and the explosion was so severe as sensibly to shake most of the houses in the town. The cinders and pieces of the ship were flying in every direction, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the counting house and dwelling-houses, on the water side, were saved from sharing the same fate of the ship. The extensive tobacco warehouse, the property of Francis and Charles Lowndes, situated at some distance from the water, wherein upwards of 1000 hogsheads of tobacco were stored, was several times in different places on fire, but happily extinguished without sustaining much damage. The loss occasioned, by this alarming element, must be great indeed, as the ship was large and new; besides, there were goods to a considerable amount, and a pretty large sum of money on board of her: all of which, (excepting a part of the money, which has since been found) was destroyed We are informed that this accident proceeded from the steward's falling to sleep and leaving a candle burning in the cabin, which, by some means or other, set fire to the sails that were stowed there. It had got far advanced before it was discovered. Providentially no lives were lost.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 26.

Yesterday the house of Mr. John Dayton, at Chatham, took fire, supposed by a spark from the chimney, and was entirely consumed, with great part of his furniture. The wind was so high, that in fifteen minutes after discovery, it was envolopped in one general flame.

Saturday night a Soldier that was quartered in the White-House, supposed to have his faculties impaired by a bacchanalian revel, made but one step from the second story, and landed on terra firma, by which gigantic stride he broke his thigh in two or three places.—*A hard bargain for Congress!*

May 4. Last Saturday William Jones, who has been confined some time for the murder of Samuel Shotwell; after a fair and impartial trial, by a jury of his peers, was found guilty, and received sentence of death accordingly.—He is to be executed next Friday.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

By a letter from Pondicherry, dated July 27, 1790, received in France in the, Frigate la Nymph, and published in the Leyden Gazette, we find, that the British General Meadows has been confoundedly drubbed by Tippo Sultan; the action lasted between three and four hours. In the action Gen. Meadows lost the flower of his troops. Provisions are scarce, and enormously high priced. It is further said, that the news of this defeat by Tippoo's superior generalship, had three Madras into a great consternation.

Captain Truxton lately arrived in the Delaware from Calcutta in Bengal, (which place he left about the beginning of December) informs that much blood had been shed in different engagements between Tippoo and the British General Meadows—and that Lord Cornwallis was preparing to take the field and command in person.

On the 23d of February, a boat in going down the Wabash river, under the command of Indian Jacob Melcher, of the 1st United States regiment, was attacked near the confluence of that River with the Ohio, by an armed party of Indians from the shore. Notwithstanding a very heavy fire, the boat was saved from capture with the loss of one man killed and two wounded. Another boat in company, belonging to a Mr. Vigo, was taken, through the cowardice of the people on board, none of them however suffered any injury from the Indians, but were suffered to depart.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (S. C.)

"We are making great preparations for the reception of the President of the United States. There is to be a ball on the night of his arrival. What think you of 1001. sterling for the rent of a house for eight days. Sixty pounds was the least it could be obtained for—however, I tell them it is wrong to engage one, as the President will not deviate from his rule, which is, not to take private lodgings."

The present Empress, of Russia, born in 1729 was a German Princess, daughter of Christian Augustus Prince of Anhault Zerest, and in 1745, married Peter the IIId. a Sovereign distinguished for his folly and vices, who after his ascending the throne was weak enough to wear the Prussian uniform, professs himself a soldier of Frederick (the public enemy of his country) attempted to cut the beards of his clergy, and was the avowed foe of literary improvements. After a turbulent rain of about six months, he was deposed by the united concurrence of his subjects who in July, 1762 believed the Diadem upon his wife, the present Empress, who then changed her name of Sophi Augusta for that of Catherine Alexiewna (the second. She is, undoubtedly, very ambitious; but excepting the great Leopold, is the first Legislature of the present age; the protector of her people, in relieving the miseries of her peasants; and has by a series of most brilliant atchievements and astonishing successes, raised the Russian Empire to a height of glory, which now threatens to overturn the balance of Europe.

NEW-PORT, April 30.

On Monday night last the prisoners under sentence of death in the goal in this town, attempted to make their escape—On examining them and searching the room next morning, a saw, knife, gimblets, flints, steel, tinder, &c. were found concealed, which were conveyed to them through the vault, by Mount's wife—who has since been taken up at Bristol, brought to this town, and committed to prison.

WINDSOR, May 3.

Saturday the 16th of April, about noon, a child belonging to Mrs. Gleason, in Cavendish, about six years old, went to a sugar place at some distance from the house to get a basket that was left there: the snow being mostly gone, the paths from the boiling place to the troughs were in various directions; by which means it is supposed she was led into the woods, and though she was soon missed, and sought for in the afternoon of said day, could not be found. Sunday morning, by day light a considerable number of the inhabitants were collected, and went in search for the child all day. Her tracks were discovered in several places but her person would not be found. Monday a large number were collected, who used their utmost endeavours to no purpose. On Tuesday, it is thought there were near a thousand people assembled from this and the neighbouring towns, who proceeded into the woods in almost every direction, endeavouring to observe as good order as possible. About two o'clock afternoon the child was found near a pond, at near three miles distance from home. It is remarkable that the child had neither shoes nor stockings, and was otherwise very thinly cloathed—with the thin cold and freezing, and snow in many places in the woods.

Imagination can scarce conceive the mixture of joy and grief which almost overcame a fond mother when her lost child was restored to her arms—and a general sympathy ran through the numerous concourse of people collected on the occasion.

After considerable donation subscribed by the people, and a committee chosen to improve the same in the best manner for the lost child, they dispersed, leaving it in the embraces of a mother who had been deprived of it three days and three nights, exposed to cold, hunger, and beasts of pray. Surely the providence of God is to be acknowledged, who protects amidst the greatest dangers.

BOSTON, May 4.

There is no choice in Bristol District of Federal Representative.—Mr. Bishop still stands highest on the return.

SLAVE-TRADE.

A gentleman just arrived from St. Domingo, brings the following intelligence, viz. that the Supreme Council of that place have passed the following sentence upon the Sieur Maingeny—that he be banished from that colony for nine years; that he be rendered incapable of ever possessing another slave, and that he pay a penalty of 10,000 livres to the King. The offences of which he is severally convicted were—of having frequently beaten his slaves with bludgeons, and having also occasionally wounded them with scissars and an instrument called Manchette, of having bitten them in the fallies of his passion with his teeth, and torturing them at sundry times by applying hot iron and burning coals to their bodies! Let this fact, now upon the records of the Supreme Council, serve as an argument constantly used by the advocates for this horrid traffic, planters, &c. "That whereas slaves are their property, they are never to be ill used, because it would be against their interest so to do!"

RESUSICATION.

The son of Mr. Seth Blake, of Dorchester, on Saturday week, fell into the river, at Milton, and was taken up for dead. A gentleman of the faculty was called in, and after using the means prescribed for resuscitating drowned persons, for three hours, he was again restored to his joyful parents.

May 7.—On Thursday His Excellency the Governour gave an elegant entertainment to a number of the principal characters of this town, and, the officers of his Britannick Majesty's ship Allegator. His Excellency was so well as to be able to preside at table.—After dinner, among other judicious and liberal toasts, the following were given:—

Happiness to all mankind.

The President of the United States.

His Majesty George the IIId. King of Great-Britain.

His Most Christian Majesty, the King of Frenchmen, &c.

May 12. On Monday last, Messrs Edward Eby and Oliver Johnson, of Westmoreland, in the state of New-Hampshire, produced the Ticket, No. 6052. which drew the highest Prize in the semi-annual State Lottery, to Mr. John Kneeland, the Manager who signed that *fortunate Number*—who gave them a Check on the Bank, for their money, which they received the next day.

NEW HAVEN, May 4.

Last Saturday the Circuit Court of the United States finished the business before them in this place, having sat six days.

During the session many important questions were agitated and decided. Among others came on the great and much litigated question, Whether obligations in favour of real British subjects, or those who had joined the armies of the King of Great Britain, during the time the creditors were inaccessible by reason of the war. In this case the court adjudged that the statute law of Connecticut enabling the state courts to deduct interest in such cases, was an infringement of the peace, and that upon common law principles, interest was recoverable.—The learned and ingenious arguments from the bench on this question, were highly interesting and gave general satisfaction.

Died last Thursday, much lamented by those who wish to defraud their creditors, an act or law of Connecticut, entitled, "An act relating to debts due to persons who have been and remained within the enemies power, or lines, during the late war."—This statute, though of a weakly habit, hath yielded great service to the people of this state.—It has been productive of at least 100,000 pounds in cash.—It received its death wound by the adoption of the New Constitution, and hath languished in extreme agony ever since.—On Thursday the 28th ult the two-edged sword of justice gave it's fatal stroke, and it expired without a groan.—Numerous spectators beheld its corpse with a smile, and hoped that it might never rise again in this world, to our shame, or the world to come to our confusion.

DANBURY, April 26.

Last Thursday night the dwelling house of Miss Sarah and Phebe Comstock, in Norwalk, two aged Maidens, was consumed by fire.

By this accident those ladies have lost property to the amount of one thousand pounds.

HARTFORD, May 16.

Last Thursday the anniversary Election of Supreme Magistrates, for the government of this State was held in this City, when

HIS EXCELLENCY
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq. was chosen
Governor.
And the HONORABLE
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.

Last Monday morning the following horrible deed was perpetrated at Windsor, by Selah Sheldon, the father of three children, two sons and a daughter, the youngest aged sixteen months.—Taking the opportunity when his wife and her father were withdrawn a few rods from the house, leaving the eldest in the bed the youngest in the cradle, and the second sitting at its foot, he came with an axe, and laying the head of his youngest child over the side of the cradle, and after two or three strokes on its neck, as appeared by observation, cut its throat in the most awful manner. The second child in her fright ran with the tidings to her mother, who hastening into the house, found her husband holding the weapon of death over the eldest son whom he had dragged from the bed to the floor—seizing instantly the axe she prevented the uplifted stroke. A jury was called who pronounced the babe to be murdered. The unnatural father was immediately taken into custody, and was permitted to attend the remains of the slaughtered babe to the meeting-house, where a Sermon adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, from Eccles. iv. 3. *The hearts of the sons of men are full of evil, and madness is in their hearts while they live, and after that they go to the dead.* He was afterwards sent on by authority to be committed to the common goal to await his trial.

NORTHAMPTON, May 18.

In this paper of the 4th inst. was published under the Middletown head, an account of the murder of an infant child, by Solomon Foster and his wife, of Guilford. The following particulars of that affair are copied from the New-Haven Gazette.

"It appears by the information of a gentleman present at the court of enquiry, pursuant to a complaint of the grand jury, that Foster's wife was delivered of a female child on the 6th or 7th month of her pregnacy—that the child was born alive, but appeared unlikely to live—Mrs. Foster's mother, supposing the child to be dead (as she says) sometime in the evening put it into a rat trap, conveyed it into the garret, with a view to prevent the children in the neighbourhood from seeing it. Inquiry being made for the child, by persons who came in, they were told it was dead, and put out of the way; but search being made, it was found alive in the garret with little or no cloaths on it, in the old trap—the child was then carried down and some care taken of it, though very unlikely to live. The old lady then went home, and some time in the night the child was buried in the same trap, by the father, (being as he says dead). Both the father and grandmother are turned over by the authority of Guilford, and are in jail in this city."

We are informed that 30 poor people in the town of Salem, assessed themselves one shilling each, and brought a semi-annual Lottery Ticket, which came out a prize of 200 dollars.

It is supposed that the adventurers of the town of Boston, lost 25000 dollars in the late Lottery; besides "wear and tear" of conscience, and perhaps 50,000 dollars in time.

The infamous Burroughs, who, since the expiration of his apprenticeship at the Castle, has been employed as a school-master in the town of Charlton, was lately brought to the bar on four indictments—two for attempting rapes on two of his pupils, and two for the most wanton and lascivious conduct. He was convicted on three indictments, and sentenced to sit one hour on the gallows, to stand two hours in the pillory, to be whipped 50 stripes, to be imprisoned 3 month, pay cost of prosecution, and be bound for his good behavior for 3 years.—The objects of his brutal attempts were sisters, one in the 13th and the other in the 14th year of her age.

On Monday evening last, a small shock of an earthquake was felt in this and the adjacent towns, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock.

FOR SALE,

A Fifty acre lot of good Land in Norwich in the county of Hampshire, lying within half a mile of the MEETING-HOUSE. May be had also, a convenient DWELLING HOUSE adjoining 12 few acres under improvement.—Inquire of *John Kirtland*, Esq. living near the Premises;—Said land has been improved by John Whiting.

Norwich, May 16, 1791.

CASH
GIVEN for old Silver, Copper and Brass, by
J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, May 17, 1791.

CHEAP GOODS!

Wright & Stoddard

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of Goods, suited to the present season, which they are now selling for Cash, Butter and Tow-Cloth, on the most reasonable terms. CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, May 18, 1791.

Richard Butler & Co.

HEREBY inform the publick, That they have taken that large and convenient Store lately erected by Mr. William Ellery, at the South part of the Landings in this City, where they purpose to receive all kinds of Produce, West-India and other Goods, to sell on Commission, or store for transporting up Connecticut River, or to ship to New-York or Boston, or any other Seaport within the United States. They have correspondents in New-York and Boston, gentlemen of trust, to whom they can consign for Sale any produce, &c. which may pass through their hands for those places, and the net proceeds of Sales (if required) will be paid here free of any charges—and as they are acquainted with the most approved Vessels and Boats employed in the coasting and boating business, they will have it in their power to ship all Goods, Produce, &c. which may be committed to their charge, in the safest manner, as well to have them disposed of to the best advantage for their employers.

It being their intention to do business solely in the Commission line, by a strict attention to all orders commited to them, and charging a reasonable commission for doing the business, hope to merit the encouragement of those who may have concerns centring at this Landing.

They expect to be in constant supply of Cash to advance, at a moderate rate for Pot and Pearl Ashes that are delivered to their care to be forwarded to New-York or Boston; the Cash to be reimbursed out of the Sales when made.

Hartford, April 4, 1791.

Hampshire ss.

WHEREAS Benjamin Mansion Woolley, the Executor of the last will and testament of Nathaniel Dickinson, late of Westfield, Kings County and Province of New-Brunswick; hath produced a Copy of said will, with a copy of the Probate thereof, under the seal of the Court of Kings County; attested by Henry Nase, Deputy Surrogate, for the province of New-Brunswick: unto the Judge of probate for the County of Hampshire, where the testator had real estate, wherein the same may operate; and desired the same. Will may be filed and recorded in the probate office in the County of Hampshire aforesaid.

I do therefore assign Tuesday, the seventh day of June next, to be the time, and the towne of Springfield in said County of Hampshire, to be the place for taking the same into consideration, at which time and place, any person may appear and shew cause against the filing and recording the same.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge of Probate.

Hadley, April 30, 1791.

**** ALL Persons indebted to the printer hereofare requested to make immediate payment.

On a NEWS PAPER.

HAIL, best conveyance to the youthful fair,
Of *all* that *wants* should *tell*, or *virtue* hear!
Hail! thou instructor of the truly brave,
Who scorn a tyrant and despise a Slave—
Hail! thou who can to age new light impart,
And rouse to worthy deeds the youthful heart!
Thy page, the sacred page, the soul can cheer,
Nor tire with pedantry the willing ear;
Guide the *bold patriot*, thro' *true honor's* path,
And check the aspiring tyrant in his wrath;
Ye Merchants! to my humble lays attend!
And at my shrine, ye grateful Farmers bend:
Ye Beaux and Belles, who pride *yourselves* on *dress*,
Mechanics! my unbounded power confess;
Old, young, fair homely, rich and poor allow,
Teale affliction's throb and clear the brow—
Give weight to freedom, elegance and worth;
Of Head to Heaven, and al ways gladden earth:
Hasle then, to gratitude and incerest true,
The *press* to favor, which has favor'd you.

THE DECEIVER DECEIVED: A TALE.

IN a remote part of one of our distant countries, lived the beautiful Arabella, with her aged mother, Sophronie. This young lady had just attained the age of eighteen, and was reckoned a prodigy of beauty; but though she had charms that could excite the admiration of a court, yet she had modesty sufficient to repress her desire of exhibiting them to public view: she lived in solitude with her mother; bent all her care to obviate the wants of age, and to sooth the pillow of sickness: she knew nothing of the polite world, but from the relations of her parent, and seemed but little affected with the splendors of greatness. Thus bred in a life of innocence and happiness, she sought only from books that vicissitude of fortune which others court by experience.

It may be easily supposed that such beauty had many lovers, but her fortune being very small, as she was an officer's daughter, and her mother subsisted chiefly on a pension, those who paid her their addresses in an honorable way, were too mean, to satisfy either her taste or her ambition.

It happened, that Florimore, a young gentleman of great accomplishments, had a large estate left him in that part of the kingdom that had served for the retreat of our beautiful subjects. Coming down to take possession, he accidentally saw her by the side of a beautiful wood that grew upon his demesne. As he had never before seen so much perfection, he was going to address the young lady in the familiar style of a superior; but reflecting that he had a character to support in the country he was come into, and that an intrigue with one beneath him, would quickly become the talk of the place, he resolved to go more cunningly to work, and endeavour, by disguising himself, to gain an intimacy, with one he desired to possess as a mistress but had too much pride to stoop to as a wife.

With this resolution, therefore, he the next day changed his dress, and equipped himself in the habit of one of thesemen who bring toys and other baubles about the country to sell. He was furnished with a box behind and a little basket before in which his trinkets were disposed in a very orderly manner, while he assumed in gait and conversation the arch manner of those sort of people. His first attempt was to secure himself a lodging in a little public house near where the old gentle woman dwelt, and here he continued for a day or two, giving directions to one of the servants of the house whom he had bribed for this purpose, to boast to the young lady of the great bargains that were to be bought, and the amazing beauty of the merchants commodities. This had the desired effect, and he was ordered to come and shew his wares before the old gentlewoman and her lovely daughter.

It may easily be supposed how happy the young lady was in turning over his trinkets, and how well pleased the old one at the amazing bargains which he readily gave them. He was desired to renew his visits whenever he came that way again, and to let them have the first offer of such things as he brought into the country. He very gladly accepted the proposal, and in this manner repeated his visit several times. It was on one day with a parcel of the finest lineus; at another, with the most elegant snuff boxes; upon one occasion he would pretend to sell a piece of silk, upon another a beautiful necklace.

In this manner he continued to deceive the innocent couple; but, as it was natural, in his absence, for the young lady to shew her bargains to such as she happened to be acquainted with, among others she shewed them to an old gentleman in the neighbourhood who was surprized at the beauty of every article, but particular at a snuff box which had been sold as a metal one, and which he knew to be true gold.

This alarmed his suspicions, and he gave the old lady such instructions as would in some measure put her upon her guard in case their imaginary merchant should be an impostor, and have other designs than just commerce. She waited with impatience to put her project in execution, but it was not long before young Florimore repaired to his usual market place, with a lesser of the most beautiful artificial Italian flowers which could originally be purchased only at a large expence. The innocent Arabella had now begun every day to wait with impatience for the arrival of her young merchant, and by a thousand artsshe by this time persuaded her of his attachment to her person. But he had introduced his professions of love with so much humility, and refined so much distinterestedness that he had actually produced a mutual flame in the breast of his charming dupe. It was in one of these most agreeable interviews that Sophronia came to overhear their conversation, but was astonished to find that the subject of it was love. Concealing however her suspicions she came up to Florimore; and in terms of the warmest gratitude thanked him for the many admirable presents he had made her daughter; and added, that from the number of them which amounted to near the value of five hundred pounds, she was enabled to portion off Arabella to the son of a neighbouring gentleman who had long been passionately in love with her, but whose father had objected to the match, from pecuniary considerations. Such news was like a thunder stroke to the unfortunate Florimore, who was by this time deeply enamoured, and would have even consented to marimony to complete his happiness. The old lady however pursued her triumph; and, perceiving his uneasiness went on to observe that the next day was that appointed for her daughter's wedding, and that she would be happy to see her benefactor among the number of her guests. He at first refused—But the persisting in her demand he was going to retire, but Sophronia caught him by his great coat, which giving way discovered, to the astonishment of both Ladies, a star on the gentleman's breast, and a ribbon from whence depended the badge of his order. We may easily suppose the consternation of all the parties; but Florimore, at length willing to make reparation by marriage for his attempts to secure the young lady's virtue offered her his hand and heart. Both were joyfully accepted, as the old gentlewoman's glory of another husband was merely artificial, and readily to bring a real confession, from Florimore. Their nuptials therefore were actually celebrated the next day, and they now make the most happy couple in all that part of the country.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boston, April 12, 1791.

THE Commander in Chief, feels the highest satisfaction in contemplating the prosperous state of the Militia of this Commonwealth:—From the Returns and Reports of the Adjutant-General, the Infactry the Cavalry, and the Artillery, all equally merit his approbation and thanks.—In most of the Devisions, the progress of Military Knowledge, has already surpassed that of any former period;—And he flatters himself, that by a continued attention of the Superior Officers, it may be still further extended.

To promote so valuable a purpose for insuring the happiness and safety of our country—he calls upon all, both Officers and Men, to persevere in the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The Commander in Chief, expects that all the Regiments and Corps will be annually assembled and reviewed;—that timely and regular arrangements will be made in the several Divisions for that purpose,—& that the Major-Generals will hold all Officers under their command, accountable, in their particular Departments, to see the law fully executed:—

By these means only, can Military Knowledge be diffused through the Militia of the Commonwealth;—by them the Men will be inspired with an emulation honorary to themselves—they will be patient under discipline,—and the Officers will be impressed with a just sense of the dignity and importance of their stations.

The Brigadier-Generals, the Colonels, and all other Officers commanding Corps, will be particularly attentive to the government and discipline of their respective commands; they will require a punctual compliance with the laws and orders; they will encourage both Officers and Men to a cheerful acquiescence in the execution of them, and endeavour to excite in them that passion for martial achievements which alone will prompt them to appear with splendour in their Arms and Dress.

And the Commander in Chief requires that the Inspector General, superintend a general inspection of the Militia of the Commonwealth, and make regular Returns of his proceedings therein.

The two Branches of the Legislature at their last session, having requested the Governour, "to give Orders to the Quarter-Master-General to furnish the Artillery Companies with Field-Pieces and apparatus, Ammunition-Carts, and such other equipments as the Law requires, to complete the said Companies for the Field," *It is hereby made known*, that Orders have been issued to the Quarter-Master-General, accordingly. And the Commander in Chief flatters himself, that an early equipment will be furnished to those Corps which are deficient.

He hopes the Officers in every Department have a just idea of the importance of a well regulated Militia, which is the only natural defence of a free Republic—being allotted of their readiness to perform their several duties with exactness and punctuality.—And that those of the Artillery in particular, by reason of their discouragements being lessened, will feel an additional stimulus, to instruct their Corps, and render their Commands as respectable as possible.

The Commander in Chief, has a full persuasion in his mind, that all the Officers, will exert themselves during the present Season, and that the Militia of Massachusetts, will ever justly merit a distinguished character in the Militia of the United States.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM DONNISON, Ad. G.

ALL those faithful VETERANS who have heretofore served their country with honour and reputation, and who wish to engage again; and those YOUNG MEN, whose enterprize leads them to a life of honor and fame, are invited to call at Mr. ASAHEL PORTER'S Tavern in Northampton, where an Officer in the 2d United States Regiment, will constantly attend to make known the terms of the new establishment.

By Order of the Court of Common Pleas,
For the County of Suffolk,

On THURSDAY, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Will be sold by Public Auction,
At Col. Elijah Dwight's Tavern in Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire,

TWO LOTS of excellent Land, lying in said Belchertown, being part of the real estate of *Nathaniel Barber*, Esq. late of Boston, deceased; one Lot containing 380 acres, the other about 500 acres, through which a stream of Water runs sufficiently for Saw and Grist Mills. Terms of payment will be made easy, & Lawful Deeds executed by

DAVID BARBER, acting Administrator.
Boston, April 20, 1791.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the second Brigade, in the fourth division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are by law qualified to vote in the choice of a Brigadier General, are hereby notified and requested to meet on Monday the fifteenth of May next, at Deerfield at the house of Mr. David Hoit, in said town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing some person for a Brigadier General—Vice Brigadier General Israel Chapin, resigned out of the State.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.
4th division Militia.

Northampton April 29, 1791.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Jonathan Allis and Reuben Wait, of Hatfield, under the firm of Allis & Wait, or the said Reuben Wait by note or book account, are hereby called upon to settle the same by the first day of June next, with the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive the same, or they may expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner.—The Copartnership of said Allis and Wait, is mutually dissolved.

Hadley, May 9, 1791. JOHN WALKER

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 several creditors, to the estate of Rufus *John Nash*, late of Amherst, deceased: (represented insolvent,) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the House of Lt. GIDEON PARSONS' innholder, in Amherst, on the first Monday of August, and October next, from two until seven o'clock P. M.—Six months being allowed by the said Judge, for the Creditors to bring in their claims.

MOSES COOK, jun.
CALVIN MERRILL,
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—to

SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, Administrator.
Amherst, May 3, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient DWELLIG HOSUE, in Colrain within half a mile of the Meeting House, with a good Garden Spot, well situated for a Trader or Mechanic—on the county road, where four roads meet leading to New-Marlborough and Bennington; any person inclined to purchase, may have the Premises on reasonable terms, and pay made easy. Enquire of JESSE LYONS, living on the Premises.

Colrain, April 22, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in Belchertown, containing about 150 Acres, laid out in 100 acre lots of a square form, and may be had together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser; who may have his own time to make payment, on paying the interest of the purchase yearly. Any person disposed to purchase, is requested to apply to either of the subscribers who are fully impowered by the town of Northampton, to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT BRECK.
SIMEON PARSONS.
JOSEPH LYMAN.
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, April 25, 1791.

Those VETERANS,

WHOSE services entitled them to Lands in the Western Territory are informed, that an opportunity now offers for them, to visit them free of expence. And all those YOUNG MEN, whose *spirit* and *enterprize* give them a *right* to a *participation* in the HONOR of SERVING their COUNTRY, are invited to the American Standard. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Parsons's Tavern in Springfield.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Captain
2d United States Regiment.

April 25, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Subscriber hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place,—also, Justices' blank

Record Books, &c.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 247.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

I DID not intend to have troubled you with any thing more so soon: But observing in No 244 a scurrilous Piece, by the signature of Irony Truth, and finding the writer had it in view to throw a little dirt upon what I wrote upon Liberty: I beg your patience a few moments, while I wipe off the dirt thrown upon me by a Bachelor of Arts, assisted by his deacon, or Jack. But Irony's piece being of such jargon, that shall not trouble myself nor my readers with reciting much of it. If a man should shoot a charge of shot among a flock of birds, and none of them should move or flutter at all, one would be ready to think he had not hit one of them. But it appears in the said neighbouring town there is a remarkable flattering, the minister, and his deacon are roused up; the minister is fraid of giving himself the title of Bachelor of arts, has assumed that of Irony Truth. And it was impossible he could have found, or placed a more proper signature to his piece: for the word Irony signifies, a figure in Rhetorick; by which *is* speak contrary to what we think; by way of derision or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

And 'tis an old saying, that nothing cuts like the truth. But Irony's Jack, or deacon says, "But he is not worth minding, we will reach him better notions about liberty." But this I think he never can do, until he has taken another degree, which he must receive from the spirit of God. True Liberty is that which I before said it was, and Irony has not confuted the argument, otherwise than by his great learning in Rhetoric. He says, "it seems good to Tom, R. G. to lie with your wife, therefore he has liberty, leave, free leave, to do it." This my friend is the liberty you define, which is false, as there is no such definition given in the piece under True Liberty.

Irony Truth tells us, that his Jack (meaning as some say his deacon) says, "that paying a salary to a Judge, or a minister, or a school-master, has no connection with, nor is any infringement of liberty of conscience, &c." he saith (that is Jack) "you mean liberty of the purse, when you say liberty of conscience."

To all which I answer, if a Judge, a minister, and school master, are synonymous, and all belong to one category, they are all officers of the civil department, and may have their stinted hire, one by a majority of the General Court, another by a majority of Selectmen, and a third by a majority of a town: and I am willing to consider all hirelings, minister in the department of civil officers; then let them call themselves civil law ministers, not ministers of the Gospel; for the Gospel knows of no such hirelings, and there are some of these United States that know no such hirelings, and would to God there were not any that did; for tis the opinion of many, that ministers being settled by civil law, causes more animosities in towns, and parishies, than any thing else.

And let Irony and his Jack, say what they may, true liberty of conscience, does not exist where people are under the controul of civil authority in matters of religion; for man is accountable to the Deity only, & not to man for his religion. But Irony's Jack pretend I mean liberty of the purse, when I say liberty of conscience, but that is to say, not to prove.

I have reason to believe Irony Truth and his Jack, are so blind with tradition, that they will not believe the truth. But, says Jack, "is not publick instruction a publick advantage." I answer if it be such public instruction as is commonly exhibited by the minister in the neighbouring towns it is of no advantage at all, for his public performances, are commonly as full of inconsistencies, as the piece signed Irony Truth. "And ought not every one to bear his proportion of the charge? This is Jack's part." And Jack's part it is, and deserves no further notice.

Irony Truth, seems to think, many of the members of Congress had a hand in the revolution, and they know something about liberty. And I am full of his opinion, and at the commencement of the war, those Gentlemen thought it was best to make war, and remove all those pensioners that insulted our land in order for peace. So the "Lover of Peace" believes that a spiritual war must be kept up, until all Popes, monks, fryers and hirling ministers, are set aside and totally neglected; and then mankind will enjoy true liberty of conscience, and never till then.

Witness the church of Rome, in France, and in the Islands of Great Britain! How much blood was shed for religion and conscience? Witness Episcopalians persecuting the dessenters, and the dessenters the Baptists and Quakers in this country. And the same spirit is kind, tho' not in degree, reigns in every heart that wishes to controul his fellow creatures in matters of religion.

Irony Truth says, the author of true liberty "is scarcely orthodox, whether he writes of Politicks or religion." And I confess I am as much at a loss about him; if he means that gospel ministers should have a stipend, is the same way, and manner, as the civil and judicial officers of the Commonwealth, for they have no more affinity or agreement, than light has with darkness.

But when Irony Truth, (or the neighbouring minister) is about to close his scurrilous letter, endeavours to give the such a character whereby I may be known, and calls me a "silly fellow and knows nothing about liberty; just fit to be a slave, &c." I might perhaps give Irony Truth, as just a character being unknown, (as he says I was to him) whereby he may be known. Inconceive he is one of them that peddles out (what he calls) gospel, a little while at one place, and he sees the wolf coming, flees because he's an hireling, and stops and is hired to peddle at another place; is very sovereign, and choice in his company, has very few friends, that he will converse with, he will go where a number of his neighbours are met, he will speak to some, to others he will not, tho they speak to him and ask him questions, he will not answer; finally he is certainly dumb when he is asked any question about Religion. And to make an end, for I am determined not to write again, let what will be said. But that all animosities might subsside in the Neighbouring town, and throughout the world, is the real wish of,

A LOVER OF PEACE.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

AS I am one of your constant readers, I observed a piece in your paper, of the 27th of April, on True Liberty, signed a Lover of Peace. Since which time I have observed several pieces, which appear as tho' they found a great deal of fault with the writer on true Liberty. But none of them has done any more to the Lover of Peace than to write Burlesque. One piece was signed Irony Truth, which was ludicrous. There are two other Pieces in your Paper of May 11. One under the forged signature of a Lover of Peace, the other is anonymous. Mr. Printer, I am well acquainted with the person, who some say is the author of true Liberty; and can tell ify that he bears the character of an honest man. And I agree with the writer of the anonymous piece, that he "seems to be one that reads books," and that he has read some in the Bible, would appear, if he were to take pp, and write upon all the Paragraphs that is levelled at him: but as he thinks they are not worth much notice, until they can state matters with less of tentation.

But in behalf of the author on true liberty, I shall make a few observations, 1st. on the anonymous piece, "I would also advise this Lover of Peace, to read the scriptures of the old and new testament, which I call the word of God." Now if that author will look into the new testament, he will there find, that something was the word of God, besides the old and new testaments. "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God. The same was in the beginning with God." Now I conclude that the old and new testament, was not understood to be the word of God by the apostle John; nor our meeting house the house of God. But our minister (as no doubt the above quoted author is one) tells us to look into the old testament and see how ministers were maintained under the law: but I believe they will find but one maintained, by a stinted hire as they are, and that we find in the xviii. and xxiiith Chapters of Judges, all the rest of the priests under the law, was maintained by a free will offering. And every one under the Gospel dispensation; not one word in the gospel, about ministers having a stinted hire, but the contrary, witness Acts xx. from the 17th verse to the end of the chapter. 1. Thes. ii. & 11. Thessii. 9. and many more to the same purpose might be mentioned.

But this anonymous author calls upon the Lover of Peace "to answer this question, viz. whether Christ came into the world to lessen the privileges of his servants, and whether he thinks it less honourable to be a preacher of the gospel of Christ, than a teacher of the law under the Jewish State." The answer is no, but to make the privilege much greater, and more honourable; as Christ gives his servants, and preachers of his gospel, such measures of his holy spirit, that they can preach without a stinted hire, (without which they cannot preach at all) which is much more honourable. And I have reason to think that the Lover of Peace has not the least idea "of calling contempt upon the orders and institutions given by God himself," but suppose we are under a new covenant dispensation, the old being done away. I would also advise the said anonymous author to prepare (as a likely way to obtain peace to his own soul) to answer the following question, viz. Whether there is one sentence, in all the new testament, that is a sufficient warrant, for Preachers of the gospel to demand a stinted hire or maintainance, and for the same from people by civil law? And explain John x. 12, 13. But to attend a little to the piece, whose forged signature is "A Lover of Peace." As to the aspersions thrown out by this author, on the author on True Liberty, I need only cite my readers to the said author's piece, and compare it with that on liberty, and they will see that the idea exhibited by the author on liberty, is not at all attended to by this writer; but the greatest part of the performance is false. He says much about the badness, great grievance, &c. that a minister of the Gospel, should not be able to get his earnings, when shivers, and whoremongers can get theirs by civil law: but as I have treated of this matter above I shall take no further notice here. Our author tells us that the Lover of Peace, has asserted a falsehood, in asserting, that the neighbouring town, settled a minister with a small majority, and some dispute, there being a majority, &c. but I declare it to be true, a small majority it was then, and a small one now, but he sometimes confesses, a year ago, &c. they had not a full meeting, the vote was not obtained; soon after a full meeting, and a vote obtained, true it was: but he says two to one, that is false, and if he will tell his name, it shall be proved.

Our author goes on to tell what, a most gross and cruel representation with respect to the deacon: But all the Lover of Peace wrote about the deacon was true, and a great deal more; for if the deacon put the man into the bills, as has been set forth, what can it be but perjury? and if the collector did put, or cause to be put, a man into his bills, privately, then what is it but forgery? and if the deacon and collector did so conceal the matter as not to render any account to the Treasurer, that the town might have the benefit arising from this supernumerary, it must be considered that they appropriated the money to their own use and behoof.

But our author says, "the collector had told the man that he was not in the bills, afterwards told others that he had got him put in, a very impolitic way of doing business, if there was a plan laid for cheating in getting the money to themselves."

I would just inform the publick, how the matter was with respect to this innocent plan. This Neighbouring town last spring made choice of a new set of selectmen, and assessors, who found that one of the old assessors had privately put a man into the collectors bills, after the Collector had received them, and had neither inserted the name in the copy, nor rendered an account thereof to the Treasurer. One of the selectmen, and the Treasurer, went to the said assessor, and asked him if he had put such a man, (naming the man) into the rate bills, his answer was in the negative, two of the selectmen then proceeded to enquire how the said name came on his bills, the collector then fearing his bills would be taken from him, and be dealt with for forgery, told the selectmen that the deacon put it in, this was the way the collector "told others that he had him put in." Then the said select men proceeded again to the deacon, and charging him with the matter; the deacon after considering the affair, and knowing the selectmen had been to the collector, and the intrigue found out, he smacked his lips, fetched a hem, or two, and recollected that he did put the man into the said bills, but could not recollect when, but said he believed it was some time last fall: but it was done a few days before. The said deacon then confessed to the selectmen, that it was both sorry, and ashamed. After this being told that he said he was sorry and ashamed, he denied that he ever said so. And now if any one will prove who this neighbouring town, deacon, and Collector are, and where they live, all these facts may be proved by,

SUSPICIOUS.

"BEGIN WHERE YOUR FATHERS BEGAN"

WAS the sage counsel of a good old man, to a couple of young people about to be married. The wholetendency of his seasonable advice was to inspire and encourage a love of industry, a love of frugality, of temperance, of justice, and of all the virtues which exalt and dignify the character of man. These were feared as so many duties resulting out of the various relations which affect a good citizen, as a man, husband, and a father: and that without the practice of them he would not only disgrace his character in those respects, and destroy the prosperity of his family—but in some degree, the peace and happiness of society. The wants and conveniences of life are but few and may be amply supplied, by industry and good economy. They are the exhaustless sources of health and riches; and the grand pillars of private as well as public felicity. Those, who exercise these duties, are useful to their families and to society, are generally found do be just in their dealings, and attached to all the moral virtues, while those who dispise such *unfashionable doctrines*, run into the extremes of luxury, as

a compliment to the degeneracy of prevailing taste, and By this means plunge themselves, their families, and their character, in the vortex of disgrace, misery, and ruin. But *The man of fashion* is so riveted in scepticism, that nothing can flash conviction upon his senses—he is so immersed in luxury, and so ravished with its charms, that he perceives not its poisonous influence. He can never adopt the opinion of a celebrated writer.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long;"

Because they are not congenial with his ideas of the reigning taste. On the contrary, in the display of that taste, he imagines he is realizes them—pionsly persuading himself that they are but "the baseless fabric of a vision," the mere vagaries of an unsupported theory. He wisely spurns at doctrines, which prescribe limits to his pleasures and voluptuousness. He, with much address, and with unchallengeable of arguments, proves the absurdity of industry and frugality, and the idol schemes of morality, by exhibiting, in contrast, sentiments, which cannot fail of pouring conviction of an irresistable quality upon the mind of every man of common sense. He tells you, in the most polite manner, and with the most imposing air of plausibility, that the supreme pleasure of life consists in elegant buildings, gorgeous apparel, expensive furniture, sumptuous tables, and princely equipages. That to procure these, it is necessary that a man of taste should not regard the retailers of morality, but allow his expences to exceed his income, and subject his person and estate to the incumbrances and restraints of execution—and run headlong into every species of dissipation and extravagance. These are necessary compliments to fashion, and their being attended with some inconvenience, such as an inquisition at the bankrupt's bar, and the like, are by no means discouraging. They are trifles, mere trifles, when compared with the contempt due to a want of taste. And if you happen to be a favourite with my gentleman, he will confide a very important secret to you, which, if you be not already convinced of his powers in argument, must infallibly convince you of the great depth of his moral and political judgements. For he wisely reasons that this fashion of he way of life, is pregnant with the most brilliant advantages, which more than counterbalance all the inconveniences to which it is said by *the vulgar* to be liable. He will relish his friend in confidence, the way to settle all his accounts in a single day, and at the same moment get rid entirely, in a very genteel manner too, of the impertinent visits of his unmannerly creditors, to his own joy, and their very great ease and convenience. Thus in a single day, the labours of industry, the claims of justice, and the obligations of morality, are pionsly liquidated, as if by magic, without the intervention, in some instances, of a single farthing! This, to be sure, is a masterstroke of art, whose superiour excellency is evidently seen in contrast with the unmanly, the beggarly policy of industry and frugality—these are downright trading vices, which would surely defile the taste of the man of fashion. *O tempora! O mores!*

These extremes of luxury, the haggard offspring of pleasure and extravagance besides the depravation of morals which they eventually produce in all the voteries, spread their contagious influence on society at large, its happiness, and liberty. Every instance of this kind of prodigacy is reflected upon society, has an unavoidable tendency to unnerve the spirit of industry by spreading effeminacy, and weakening the obligations of morality and justice. Every addition to the already too general mass of corruption is an additional contribution to a destruction of republican manners, good faith, and all the manly virtues. If purity of morals, if a sacred regard to the obligations of justice, necessary to the preservation of republican liberty, the position receives very considerable weight from their being not less necessary to establish private happiness. And such is the connexion between public and private felicity, that the subversion of the former is, in the nature of things, the unavoidable distruction of the latter. If then private felicity be dependent upon public prosperity, every free American ought carefully to regard the advancement of that prosperity as the infallible means of procuring to himself a correspondent degree of private security and happiness. He will consequently regard whatever effects the public interest, in an injurious manner, as a violence offered to himself, and a profanation of the temple of his city. The influence of luxury is not amongst the least of the evils, which ought to be contemplated in this point of view. If political writers of respectable authority are to be relied upon—if the voice of authentic history, and of the commonwealths of Greece and Rome, deserves our faith, we shall have no reason to doubt that luxury threatens and finally effects a decline of empire. The same causes cannot fail of producing the same effects in United America. Wherever luxury has prevailed, it has been found to be an indication of national debility, and its enfeebling arts have ever been the prelude to a subversion of the just and lawful authority. A depravation of manners has ever been the consequence of luxury, and the overthrow of the state the consequence of debauched manners. These tend to destroy the very substance and energy of good government—lay it open to foreign influence and corruption—and introduce the hideous monster, Anarchy in their train. They sink the national courage, and destroy all public spirit: the love of country, the love of liberty, and the love of law, become then extinct. Religion, industry, and justice, and every virtue that can ennoble human nature, are swept away by an irresistable torrent of corruption. The nation is then ripe for slavery, and the fetters of oppression are even forged in her bosom.

These are the dreadful effects of luxury! The picture is not too high drawn. It is authorified by the experience of the most celebrated commonwealths, that are placed on the ancient records of fame, and justified the authentic testimony of impartial history. Hence it appears that luxury is not only hostile to the liberty of a republic, but equally destructive to private order and happiness.

Our ancestors, in these then provinces were men of truly republican manners. Their souls were too manly, and their opinions of liberty, and of their exalted nature, too noble, to be inspired with a love of luxurious taste. They were remarkable for the plainness of their manners, and the purity of their morals. Industry, frugality, and integrity were their favourite rules—they justly considered them, a resource of an inexhaustible nature, and practised them as religious duties, and as the indespensible conditions of good reputation. Hence their strong and rivetted attachment to liberty, the invariable attendant of good manners! Patriotism and public spiritedness, the illustrious offspring of genuine freedom, became the ruling passions of their lives. Thus they became invincible by British thunder—and resisted with effect the chains forged in Europe to bind them in eternal slavery. What a contrast this exhibits between the debilitating effects of luxury and the invigorating influence of purity of manners! If then the practice of those virtues, for which our ancestors have been distinguished, and by which they have handed down to us glory, honor, renown, and liberty be restored; the same purity of manners which rendered them so conspicious, must be restored to us. For this purpose let the free and independent youth of America *begin anew their fathers began*—let them be influenced by their laudable example—let them cherish a sacred regard for religion, for justice, temperance, industry, and frugality. Let them esteem good manners, untempered with the luxuries of the reigning taste, as the best support of liberty and the authority of the laws—and let them reverence the plough, as the basis upon which to raise the superstructure of their future glory and happiness.

Affecting Situation of a Non-Juring Rector, as lately published in a London News-paper.

THE sacrifice made in France by the Bishops, of all their livings, has no doubt cost them dear; but that made by the Rectors is of a much dearer nature.

The Bishops are almost in a man descending from noble and wealthy families, and consequently they have relations from whom they may expect subsistence.

But the Rectors, particularly in the country parishes, are very differently situated. So far from having opulent relations to whom they may look for support, when driven from churches, many of them are the only support of aged parents, and indigent relations; and consequently Rectors, so circumstanced, must feel the voice of conscience imperiously strong indeed, when they sacrifice to it the only means by which they can maintain not only themselves but their nearest and dearest relations.

A most distressing scene of this nature lately occurred in France.

The Municipal Officers of a little country-town, arraying themselves in their robes of Magistracy, and taking with them four soldiers with fixed bayonets, repaired in all their formalities to the house of their Rector, and summoned him to take the Civic Oath. This Clergyman had been 28 years Rector of that parish, and was the only support of an aged father and mother, both of whom were upwards of eighty years of age, and lived with him in the parsonage-house.

The speech which he made on the occasion, was so affecting, that he must be either more or less than man who can read it without emotion:

"It is now (said he) 28 years since Providence placed me among you as your pastor; and in that time I have contracted habits which are dear to me. I am affectionately attached to my parish, which I have governed to the best of my power and judgment; to my church, which I have decorated to the utmost extent of my means; to my house, which I have fitted up not only for my own convenience, but for that of my successors; and to my garden, which I have laid out and cultivated with my own hands. The scanty pittance of 1200 livres a year (48l. sterling) which has been promised me, after I had been stripped of the surplus of my living, is all that I have now left to support myself and two aged and infirm parents. Their only resource under heaven is my little income, which it has been my happiness, as it was my duty to divide with them. This you well know is my real situation, and you call upon me to take an oath, which I believe in my conscience I cannot take without incurring the guilt of perjury, and exposing my soul to perdition. If I refuse to take this oath, you condemn me to perish with hunger, and in the same sentence you involve those whom I hold dearest upon earth, the venerable pair to whom I owe my existence."

The Municipal Officers, unmoved by this pathetic address, still pressed him to take the oath. Finding they were not affected by what he had said, he paused for some time, he appeared strongly agitated, the conflict in his mind was visible in his countenance, he turned pale, and at last burst into tears—he then addressed the Magistrates again—

"If you see me look pale (said he) and my eyes overflow with tears, think not that it is the fear of poverty or death that produces these effects; for God knows I could, under my present circumstances, say with the Apostle, *death would be gain to me.* But in refusing to take the oath, I live without bread, without resource, and give up to all the horrors of hunger and want, a father and a mother at the age of *fourscore*, whose lives I would willingly preserve at the expense of my own. Great God, support me in this dreadful conflict!"

He concluded by declaring that he could not sacrifice, even to the preservation of persons so dear to him, the duty which he owed to conscience and to God; and therefore, he said, it was impossible for him to take an oath, which in his opinion would violate and betray that duty. As for his parents, he said, that he would work day and night to maintain them; and as he could no longer live and enable them to live by the *Altar*, he would endeavour to support them by the *labour of his hands.* The Magistrates, like the law which they were obliged to enforce, were inexorable; and this worthy and exemplary pastor was deprived of his living.

LONDON, March 1.

LIBEL.

A case which threatens the utter extinction of the liberty of the PRESS.

Yesterday, JOHN LUXFORD, late Printer of the MORNING HERALD, was brought up to receive judgement in the Court of King's Bench, for a Libel.

That the public may see to what extent the doctrine of Libels is now carried in the Courts of Law, and be able to compare the magnitude of the offence with the rigor of the sentence, we shall briefly relate the case.

In Trinity term, 1790, a criminal prosecution was instituted by the Attorney General, against Mr. Luxford, for having printed in the Morning Herald, of Monday, May 16th, a paper under the title of "A Retrospect of Politics," of which the following extract is the objectionable part.

After talking of the armaments, on account of the dispute with Spain, the writer of the paper adds:

"We cannot dismiss this serious and alarming subject without observing that this manœuvre of our Ministry, will make a deep impression upon the French Cabinet, National Assembly, and people in general.—They will not be easily led to believe, that Nootka Sound, on the further side of North America, can be such an important object to a people, who have just the other day, so tamely surrendered up the whole Eastern side of North-America, as to induce them to hazard all upon such a new discovered, undefined, and almost unknown land, lying, as we may say, at the back of the world. They will sooner think that this armament is destined against Brest and Toulon, than Cadiz and Barcelona, upon such grounds as are held out to public view; and notwithstanding their present seeming disjointed state, they will find ways and means to coalesce among themselves so as to put the State Machine in order, so as to lend some effectious aid to their never-failing Allies, the Spaniards."

Mr. Luxford, dreading the expence of defending a criminal prosecution by the crown, and naturally desirous of recommending himself to the lenity of the Prosecutor and the Court, suffered judgement to go by default.

In Michaelmas term, the Attorney General prayed judgement; but as the Court had only the record of the conviction before them, they took time to consider the matter of the libel, and ordered Mr. Luxford to stand committed till next term.

The judgement of the Court yesterday, was,

"That he be imprisoned fortwelve months in the Prison of the King's Bench; stand once in the pillory in the course of that period; find security at the expiration of it for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 100l. and two other persons in 50l. each, and to be imprisoned till such security be given."

On the malice and tendency of this libel, we leave every reader to make his own comment.

We shall only observe that, if the mere inference of a probable consequence from any act of government, is to subject men to fine, imprisonment and pillory, there must soon be an end of all public discussion of public measures; and that it is impossible for us to know whether we may not have subjected ourselves to the penalties of a libel on the government, or, the Court of King's Bench, by merely stating the case to the public.

(Nor is the conduct of the Printer on this occasion, adds a correspondent, in submitting the matter to the Court, and granting judgement to go by default, less extraordinary than the determination thereof. Instead of litigating the merits of the publication as libellous, or otherwise by counsel learned in the profession; instead of calling on a jury of his peers & of his country to decide such an important question, as his duty called on him to do, he basely resigns himself to the discretion of the Court, from whose favours he had little or no hope or expect. It is presumed that this influence will never be quoted as a precedent to injure the freedom of publication, especially in a free country, which is under the government of salutary laws and not of arbitary law-tyrants. It displays either a timidity on the part of the Printer, or is such a testimony of treason towards the press, that it has no manner of weight, and cannot be regarded in the same degree in which it is reprobated and detested, and should be forever reprobated and detested by every independent Printer and freeman.

May no timid or corrupt Printers, nor over bearing, temporising Judges in this or any other country, inhabited by friends of freedom, ever impair the inestimable liberty of the press!)

In all cases of Libel—whoever may be called on as Jurors to determine—there is from time immemorial, this striking difference from all other cases. In matters of the most criminal kind, even in Treason and Murder. Judges have seldom combared against the Prisoner—but where Libel has been the subject, every Law Book is full of cases, where judges have been eternally swearing to prevent Juries from taking the whole question together—and where they have been desiring them to find the Publishing only—as if the Publication of a thing was in itself a crime.

The reason of this general wish in Judges is as obvious as the Noon-day Sun. They have ever been as officers under the Crown, the designed and ordinated

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members of the Freedom of the Press—because it is a species of popular investigation, which they do not like, forever will. If any man doubt this a moment—every Law Report will convince him to the contrary, if he will only take the trouble to read it. And on this strong ground it is that Jurors should never let go out of their hands, the right of judging on the question—Law, as well as Fact.

MARCH 5.

Thursday night, at ten o'clock, an officer on half pay in his Majesty's service that himself at his lodgings in the Strand. Upon a table in the room was found a letter directed to be given to a General that was to call upon him in the morning, in which he said that having been promised to be placed on full pay, but finding that those promises had of late been frequently broken, and being reduced to the last six pence in the world, by waiting in town so long to gain his promotion, he had been induced to put a period to his life. He was a gentleman much respected by a numerous acquaintance, and had been fourteen years in the service.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

There are some calamities, in their nature so peculiarly distressing, as not only to involve individuals and particular families in the deepest affliction, but to extend their baleful influence through the various classes of a whole community. Amongst these, the untimely fate of the much lamented Mr. David Sterrett, of this town, merchant, may be justly numbered, who, impelled by a false, alas, too fatal sense of honour, on Friday morning last, in consequence of a dispute the preceding day, met Mr. Thomas Hadfield, in a duel. Scarce had the respective seconds measured the distance, when the winged messenger of death flew swift to execution, and by the first fire of his antagonist, Mr. Sterrett fell a lifeless corpse upon the sanguinary field, aged 26 years. In one instant that heart, which so lately glowed with filial piety, fraternal affection, and heaven-born philanthropy, and every vital function was extinct.

Could the advocates for duelling but witness the heart rending scene attendant on this sad catastrophe—could they but behold the bitter drops of anguish which bedew the venerable cheeks of his tender and respectable parents in being thus bereav'd of an amiable and promising son, "who never gave them pain but when he died"—could they conceive (what no language can express) the agonizing pangs that wring the bosom of fraternal affection, and the sympathizing sadness which pervades every feeling heart, on this melancholy occasion, they would forever disband an opinion so erroneous, and reprobate a practice so destructive to the peace and happiness of mankind. By an adherence to this mistaken idea, the community is now deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. Mr. Sterrett being a young gentleman from whose abilities his friends and countrymen drew the most flattering prelages of future eminence. Though born in affluence, he forgot not the children of adversity, and endeared himself to all by the gentleness of his manners, and the engaging sweetness of his disposition—but the artless tribute of unaffected encomium paid to his memory by every class of his fellow-citizens, forms the truest criterion to judge of his merit, and is the best eulogium on his virtues.

On Saturday his remains were consigned to the silent tomb, attended by an uncommonly numerous train of weeping relatives and sympathising friends, when an exhortation, elegantly pathetic, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Allison. The next day, a Sermon, adapted to the mournful occasion, was preached by the same gentleman, at the Presbyterian Church, to an attentive audience, composed of citizens of all denominations, from the following words,

"*My soul is weary of my life: I will leave my complaint upon myself; I will speak in the bitterness of my soul.*

BENNINGTON, May 2.

A Gentleman from the northward informs, that it appears probable the opening a custom-house at the port of Alburgh, in this state, will induce a disposition of the point, whether Great Britain has a right to hold a military post within the boundaries of the United States or not. The fact, as he states it, is thus, a few miles on this side the spot where Col. Keyes proposed to establish his official residence, at Alburgh, a guard of British troops is placed, and the schooner Maria stationed, by which all boats passing and re-passing are brought too and examined. This will no doubt be disagreeable to the feelings of the collector of the port of Alburgh, from whose established character it may reasonably be presumed, an official insult will not be tamely brooked.

NORTHAMPTON, May 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"*I rejoice to see by the papers, that the United States of America are in such a flourishing condition, and that trade, commerce, husbandry, arts, sciences, manufactures, &c. begin to prosper on your side of the Atlantic. May the blessing of GOD continue to send peace, unity and prosperity to the most westerly empire. In London you have many hearty friends, well from the best information, throughout all England. There is great joy among the friends of America here, when things go well in your lands; and are sorry for you, from personal observation, that your friends daily increase, that the credit of the American States is perpetually rising, all owing to your well-established and efficient government. May heaven long preserve your well-beloved* GEORGE, *and continue him to be the friend, the supporter and guardian of your dear native country! America was the first who kept forth the glorious lamp of freedom in the world; France has followed her example, and I trust that in time, the whole globe will be illuminated with the same pure flame.*

His Excellency AUTHOR FENNER, Esq. is re-elected Governor of Rhode-Island, and the honorable SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

The State of Rhodisland contains 68,451 inhabitants.

The District of Maine contains 96,500 inhabitants; 2101 Males more than Females.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY, CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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	or	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
110		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

CLASS THE NINTH.

SCHEME

Of the 9th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly StateLottery, positively to commence drawing on Thursday the 30th of June next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100	are	1200
25		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1689		4		6720
2011 Prizes				15850
3989 Blanks,		Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun,
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 12, 1791.

NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a supply of SPRING GOODS suited to the present season—which are now selling very cheap, for pay in hand.—WANTED, yard wide TOW-CLOTH—BUTTER—FLAX, &c.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

BE PLEAS'D TO TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indiscriminately, who are indebted to the subscriber by note of Hand, or on book, are once more, and for the last time, in this Public manner, called upon to make Payment, or their notes and accompts will be put in suit at the next term.

GILES CROUCH KELLOGG.

Hadley, May 21, 1791.

Wright & Stoddard

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of Goods, suited to the present season, which they are now selling for Cash, Butter and Tow-Cloth, on the most reasonable terms. CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, May 18, 1791.

Just imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

A General assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, &c.—ALSO—

Drugs & Medicines,

and a large quantity of DYE STUFFS, such as Oil of Vitriol, ground Cam Wood, Alum and Copperas, &c.

He has likewise a very general supply of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, amongst which are Nails of all kinds, Glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7, N. England and W. India Rum, Wine, &c.

Said Shephard wants a quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Salts of Lye, for which he will give the highest price.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Captains and subalterns, of the Regiment of Militia, lately commanded by Col. Seth Murray, who are legally qualified to vote in the choice of Field Officers are hereby notified and required to meet at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on Monday the 30th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing said regiment with field Officers agreeably to law.—Also the non-commissioned officers and privates, in the troop of horse commanded by Capt. William Allis, are notified and required to meet on Monday the sixth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the House of Mr. Samuel Dickinson, in Hatfield, for the purpose of organizing said Company with Officers, agreeably to law—by order of Maj. General Shephard.

SAMUEL BUFFINTON, A. D. C.

Northampton, May 18, 1791.

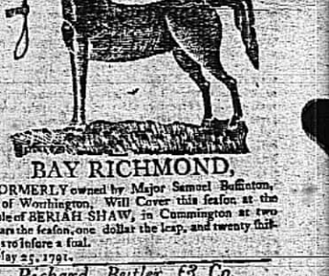
WILL COVER,

AT the Stable of the subscriber, this present season a smart proved JACK, raised in this Country (therefore the more sure) at 6/ the leap 12/ the season and 24/ to insure a foal, and Four Pounds given for the mules at five months old, and the use of the Jack Gratis—good pasturing for mares.

J. WARE.

N. B. As there are some false ideas circulating in these parts with respect to breeding mares which has been put to Jacks, greatly injurious to the profits which might be made by raising mules—I inform the public, that I have been acquainted with the mule trade, and the way of managing the raising of them in this country for eight or ten years past; and certify that mares are as likely to have colts, after having mules, as colts after having colts, which has often been proved; also mares are as sure to be with foal when going to Jacks, as they are when put to a horse-fire.

Norwich, May 18, 1791.



BAY RICHMOND,

FORMERLY owned by Major Samuel Buffinton, of Worthington, Will Cover this season at the Stable of BERIAH SHAW, in Cummington at two dollars the season, one dollar the leap, and twenty shillings to insure a foal.

May 25, 1791.

Richard Butler & Co.

HEREBY inform the publick, That they have taken that large and convenient Store lately erected by Mr. William Ellery, at the South part of the Landing in this City, where they purpose to receive all kinds of Produce, West-India and others Goods, to sell on Commission, or store for transporting up Connecticut River, or to ship to New-York or Boston, or any other Seaport within the United States. They have correspondents in New-York and Boston, gentlemen of trust, to whom they can consign for Sale any produce, &c. which may pass through their hands for those places, and the net proceeds of Sales (if required) will be paid here free of any charges—and as they are acquainted with the most approved Vessels and Boats employed in the coasting and boating business, they will have it in their power to ship all Goods, Produce, &c. which may be committed to their charge, in the safest manner, as well to have them dispatched to the best advantage for their employers.

It being their intention to do business solely in the Commission line, by a strict attention to all orders committed to them, and charging a reasonable commission for doing the business, hope to merit the encouragement of those who may have concerns centring at this Landing.

They expect to be in constant supply of Cash to advance, at a moderate rate for Pot and Pearl Ashes, that are delivered to their care to be forwarded to New-York or Boston; the Cash to be reimbursed out of the sales when made.

Hartford, April 4, 1791.

EMMA: or the ROSE—A Pastoral Ode.

FAIR Emma, stay, nor walk the green,
With gait divine and heavenly mien;
But learn thy shepherd's song.
'Tis purest passion warms my soul,
Bids humble rapture instant roll,
And burns my speechless tongue.

When silent evening calm'd my mind,
To contemplation much inclin'd,
Mid Dian's love-sick rays
I walk'd, till on a bank I stood,
To hear the murmuring of a flood,
In bubbling accents play.

I saw a Rose of beauteous hue,
Blush through the fragrance of the dew,
A damsk in agroin;
With winged speed I flew the dale,
And met a full Arabian gale,
That sill'd the world with love.

With fond embrace I sought to hide,
The soul of all the rose ate tribe,
Within my rapture'd heart;
But soon, alas! I felt a Thorn,
(So centars guard the gates of morn)
That shot a poison'd dart.

All beauteous maid, angelic fair,
Oh! save a soul from deep despair,
And draw the Thorn from love:
'Tis thine to pour the sovereign balm,
Bind up the wound, dissolve the charm,
And ev'ry pang remove.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PROMPTER.—No. XVII.

When a man's name is up, he may lie abed till noon.

BUT the prompter's name is not *half* up— he can therefore take a short nap only.

Our good country folks who talk English, when they mean to say a man's fame is spread abroad, or his reputation extensively established, say, his *name is up*, or *he has got his name up*. How blessed is the man who has *got his name up*.

Every body knows how a certain almanac maker, by foretelling snow in the month of May. The truth was, in the copy of his Almanac, in the month of May, there happened to be a blank space—*snow* was the first word that occurred; and *snow* was written in the blank. Heaven, not by accident, for Heaven has nothing to do with capricious things called accidents; Heaven had determined there should be snow that year in May; and snow there was, though the almanac maker had as little foreknowledge of this as his horse block—No sooner did it see, but all the world looked into the almanac—"La, (said the world) our almanac tells of snow at this very time. This is a knowing man—he is a *genius*." What a lucky hit! The *man's name was up*—no almanacs so good as his—and while he continued to make Almanacs, Sir Isaac Newton himself would have stirred upon Almanac making within the fame of this mighty conjurer, whose Almanacs, by one *more guess*, had *got his name up* and drove all competitors from the market. When this was done, he might lie abed till noon. A *single blunder*, before *his name was up*, would damned his Almanac—afterwards, fifty errors only gave credit to the work, for, say the world, great men may mistake, but this *man's name is up*.

I have known a man *get his name up* by curing the belly ache, (excuse me, Ladies, for the Ladies in Philadelphia of tip top fashion call certain rolls of sweet cake by much less delicate name) with a powder of unknown composition. All at once the Doctor is sent for to cure the belly ache—Even the boys who eat green apples must have the belly ache Doctor—Skill, science, wisdom, prudence in all prostrated before that Doctor and his powder. If his patients die, no matter; *his name is up*, and he will still have business.

It is a good thing to *get one's name up*—especially for curing some disease that no body else can cure—one that is commonly fatal. The more terrifying the disease, the better; as the consumption or cancers, for ex ample. But the most delectable way for the family to get up their name, is, to advertise as German Doctors, to prescribe for all diseases by inspecting a sample of the water—hush—But to receive bottles from all quarters!

I once knew a shopkeeper who got his name up as a *cheap trader*. He did indeed sell cheap—wonderous cheap—even *below first cost*. He began to trade with *little* capital—sold goods for *less* than he gave—and yet grew *rich*. How can this be? The Prompter thinks it is very easy. That article which every body wants and knows the value of, sell very low; even lower than first cost—get your name up—draw all the world to your shop—and then put double profit on other goods. It is very easy and very common; the greatest blockhead can do this and make a fortune.

So when a writer gets his *name up* he may retail all manner of nonsense and it will find a ready market in public opinion. A good Essay appears in the newspaper—who wrote it? Dr. Franklin, it is said; wrote it. Well; it is like him—it is a masterly production. —Some time after, the real author appears to be a young man, who, as the poet say, is *unknown to fame*; and as I say, whose *name is not up*—impossible! he cannot be the author. Who ever heard of *him* before? I am sure Dr. F——— or Gov. L———— helped him—In fact his *name is not up*.

I was once travelling through a neighbouring State, and enquiring for the best inns on the road, was directed to a noted one, whose owner had *got his name up* for the best entertainment. He had a large house well partitioned into small rooms for single lodgers. His table was excellent—but the ordinary at his table was wretched—mean indeed—I could eat nothing. But every traveller would seek this noted inn—he would ride half the night and pass half a dozen better houses, to get to this noted inn—in fact the man has *got his name up* and he might lie abed till noon.

A young lady *gets her name up* for a beauty or a fortune—all the world are fighting and dying for her.—Wit, sense, accomplishments all distinguish her—beaus hang round her, like flies about a cask of sugar—suddenly she has a fit of sickness—the roses on her cheek decay. It is discovered she has no fortune—her admirers draw off—she is a *clever girl*, but she is not so clever as I thought her.

I once knew a very sensible woman who took a great fancy to names. One of her whims was that her daughters should marry names beginning with *H*. She could give no reason for her inclination but this; she had known several of her neighbors who married men with names beginning with *H*, and they all made good husbands. They were kind, good natured husbands, and would suffer any thing rather than be offended. All the neighbourhood were in love with the letter *H*—nothing would do for a husband, but this *H*, which some squeamish grammarians will have to be no letter. But the *name* of the letter *was up*.

To conclude, a man by the name of Washington some time ago passed thro' the village where I live. This was soon known—Mr. Washington! What, a relation of the President's. This indeed was not known—But every body really thought he looked a little like the President. All the world collected to get a peep at him as he passed the window of his lodging—Every body bowed as he passed—Every body looked and admired! The man was indeed a very great scoundrel—but he new human nature—he knew the *name of Washington was up*—he assumed the name for travelling purposes—the President's real letters of recommendation could not have procured him more respect.

When a man's name is up, he may lie abed till noon.

The recovery of a drowned person, apparently dead, strikingly delineated by the celebrated Doctor FRANKLIN. From a Sermon preached by that gentleman to the Society instituted for the recovery of drowned persons in London.

SUPPOSE yourselves (says the Doctor) but for a few moments, in your evening walk of rural retirement, on the borders of a delightful stream; imagine your contemplations interrupted by a strange and uncommon appearance. At a little distance from you, behold a busy bustling crowd of industrious labourers encircling the body of their helpless companion, whom they have taken, at the hazard of their own lives, out of the neighbouring river, and dragged to the shore without life or motion. Scarce an hour has passed since the object of their grief and attention, had left his little circle of domestic happiness in all the glow of youth, health and vigor.—All now behold his body swoln, his eyes closed and sunk, his face pale and livid, his limbs torpid and motionless: without the least signs of life, they convey him in hopeless despondency to his own home. The whole afflicted family, summoned by the dreadful news, are gathered together. Fear, despondency, horror, and astonishment, are spread over every countenance. On one side, behold the aged mother lamenting her lost child, the prop and support of her declining years; on the other stands mute and insensible the afflicted wife, afraid to look up to the horid spectacle before her; whilst the innocent little ones, happy only in not knowing how much they have lost, look with amazement at the motionless hands which so lately were stretched out to embrace them, and wonder at the silence of him who always so kindly greeted them on his return. Those who would most gladly take upon them the task of restoring him, are the most unable to perform it: their faculties are all absorbed in grief, their limbs petrified with despair, and all the precious moments which should have been employed in the means of his recovery, are lost in fruitless tears and lamentation.—They hang over him in silent anguish, take their farewell in the agonies of despair, and consign him to the grave.

And now, my brethren, observe the change. It chances that one of the sons of humanity (which is but another name for this institution) is passing by: as soon as he hears of the events, he flies, like the good Samaritan to the chambers of sorrow; he stops the retreating multitude, the idle sons of curiosity, who had assembled but to gaze at and desert him, calls on the most vigorous and active amongst them to assist him, applies with zeal and alacrity those plain and simple means, which reason dictates as the most proper to re-animate, if possible, the lifeless mass, and pursues them with ceaseless toil and unwearied assiduity. Death yet unwilling to quit his hold, or to relinquish his devoted prey, struggles long and powerfully to detain it; seems to smile as it were, at the ineffectual labour; till at length, subdued by fortitude and perseverance, he gives up the contest. Nature no longer able to resist such repeated solicitations, yet seems her suspended powers, and exerts her enlivening influence. A ray of hope breaks in upon the gloom, and lights up every countenance.—Behold, at last, again he moves, he breathes, he lives. What follows, is not with in the power of language to describe; imagination alone can suggest to you the delightful scene of wonder and astonishment, of mutual joy, transport, and felicity.

C A S H

GIVEN for old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, May 17, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A Fifty acre lot of good Land in Norwich in the county of Hampshire, lying within half a mile of the MEETING HOUSE. May be had also, a convenient DWELLING HOUSE adjoining; a few acres under improvement.—Inquire of *John Kirtland*, Esq. living near the Premises;—Said land has been improved by John Whiting.

Norwich, May 16, 1791.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, near the Bridge HARTFORD,

CLOTHIERS Press Papers, by the gross or dozen; Carriage Paper, by the Ream or Quire; Bonnet Papers by the gruss or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all sizes 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.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to Jonathan Allis and Reuben Wait, of Hatfield, under the firm of Allis & Wait, or the said Reuben Wait by note or book account, are hereby called upon to settle the same by the first day of June next, with the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive the same; or they may expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner:—The Copartnership of said Allis and Wait, is mutually dissolved.

Hadley, May 9, 1791. JOHN WALKER.

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 several creditors, to the estate of Ensign *John Nash*, late of Amherst, deceased: (represented insolvent,) do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business, of our appointment, at the House of Lt. GIDEON PARSONS' inholder, in Amherst, on the first Monday of August, and October next, from two until seven o'clock P. M.—Six months being allowed by the said Judge, for the Creditors to bring in their claims.

MOSES COOK, jun.
CALVIN MERRILL,
ELIJAH DICKINSON.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—to

SAMUEL BOLTWOOD, Administrator.

Amherst, May 3, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient DWELLING HOSUE, in Colrain within half a mile of the Meeting House, with a good Garden spot, well situated for a Trader, or Mechanic—on the county road, where four roads meet, leading to New-Marlborough and Bennington, any person inclined to purchase, may have the Premises on reasonable terms; and pay made easy. Enquire of JESSE LYONS, living on the Premises.

Colrain, April 22, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, lying in Belchertown, containg about 750 Acres, laid out in 100 acre lots of a square form, and may be had together or in lots as may best suit the purchaser; who may have his own time to make payment, on paying the interest of the purchase yearly. Any person disposed to purchase, is requested to apply to either of the subscribers who are fully impowered by the town of Northampton, to sell and convey the same.

ROBERT BRECK,
SIMEON PARSONS,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SAMUEL HENSHAW.

Northampton, April 25, 1791.

Those VETERANS,

WHOSE services entitled them to Lands in the Western Territory, are informed, that an opportunity now offers for them, to visit them free of expense.—And all those YOUNG MEN, whose *spirit* and *enterprize* give them a *right* to a *participation* in the HONOR of SERVING their COUNTRY, are invited to the American Standard. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. Parsons's Tavern in Springfield.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Captain
2d United States Regiment.

April 21, 1791.

ALL those faithful VETERANS who have heretofore served their country with honour and reputation; and who wish to engage again; and those YOUNG MEN, whose enterprize leads them to a life of honor and fame, are invited to call at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY'S Tavern in Northampton, where an Officer in the 2d United States Regiment, will constantly attend to make known the terms of the new establishment.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place, also,

Justices' blank

Record Books, &c.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 248.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

EXTRACT,

From Dr. Robertson's View of the state of EUROPE.

"WHEN nations subject to despotic government make conquests, these serve only to extend the dominion & power of their master. But armies composed of freemen, conquer for themselves, not for their Leaders. The people who overturned the Roman Empire, and settled in its various provinces were of the latter class. Not only the different nations that issued from the north of Europe, which has always been considered as the seat of liberty, but the Huns and Alans who inhabited part of those countries, which have been marked out as the peculiar religion of servitude, enjoyed freedom and independence to such a high degree as seems to be scarcely compatible with a state of social union, or with the subordination necessary to maintain it. They followed the chieftain who led them forth in quest of new settlements, not by constraint, but from choice; not as subjects whom he could order to march, but as volunteers who offered to accompany him. They considered their conquests as a common property, in which all had a title to share, as all had contributed to acquire them. In what manner or by what principles, they divided among them the lands which they seized, we cannot now determine with any certainty. There is no nation in Europe whose records reach back to this remote period; and there is little information to be got from the unsatisfactive and meagre chronicles, compiled by writers ignorant of the true end, and unacquainted with the proper objects of history.

"This new division of property, however, together with the maxims and manners to which it gave rise, gradually introduced a species of government formerly unknown. This singular institution is now distinguished by the name of the *Feudal system*: and though the barbarous nations which framed it, settled in their new territories at different times, came from different countries, spoke various languages, and were under the command of separate leaders, the Feudal policy and laws were established, with little variation, in every kingdom of Europe. This amazing uniformity hath indeed led some authors to believe that all these nations, notwithstanding so many apparent circumstances of distinction, were originally the same. But it may be ascribed with greater probability to the similar state of society and of manners to which they were accustomed in their native countries, and to the similar situation in which they found themselves on taking possession of their new domains.

"As the conquerors of Europe had their acquisitions to maintain, not only against such of the ancient inhabitants as they had spared, but against the more formidable inroads of new invaders, self-defence was their chief care, and seems to have been the sole object of their first institutions, and policy. Instead of those loose associations, which, though they scarcely diminished their personal independence, had been sufficient for their security while they remain in their original countries, they saw the necessity of confederating more closely together, and of relinquishing some of their private rights in order to attain public safety. Every freeman, upon receiving a portion of the lands which were divided, bound himself to appear in arms against the enemies of the community. This military service was the condition upon which he received an held his lands, and as they were exempted from every other burthen, that tenure, among a warlike people, was deemed both easy and honourable. The King or general, who led them to conquest, continuing still to be the head of the colony, had, of course, the largest portion allotted to him. Having thus acquired the means of rewarding past services, as well as of gaining new adherents, he parcelled out his lands with this view, binding those on whom they were bestowed, to follow his standard with a number of men in proportion to the extent of the territory which they received, and to bear arms in his defence. His chief officers imitated the example of the sovereign, and in distributing portions of their lands among their dependants, annexed the same conditions to the grant. Thus a feudal kingdom resembled a military establishment, rather than a civil institution. The victorious army, cantoned out in the country which it had seized, continued ranged under its proper officers, and subordinate to military command. The names of a soldier and of a freeman were synonimous. Every proprietor of land, girt with a sword, as ready to march at the summons of his superior, and to take the field against the common enemy.

"But though the Feudal policy seems to be so admirably calculated for defence against the assaults of any foreign power, its provisions for the interior order and tranquility of society were extremely defective. The principles of disorder and corruption are in that constitution under its best and most perfect form. They soon unfolded themselves, and spreading with rapidity through every part of the system, produced the most fatal effects. The bond of political union was extremely feeble; the sources of anarchy were innumerable.

"The monarchical and aristocratical parts of the constitution, having no intermediate power to balance them, were perpetually at variance, and jostling with each other. The powerful vassals of the crown soon extorted a confirmation for life of those grants of land, which being at first purely gratuitous, had been bestowed only during pleasure. Not satisfied with this, they prevailed to have them converted into hereditary possessions. One step more completed their usurpations, and rendered them unalienable. With an ambition no less enterprizing, and more preposterous, they appropriated to themselves titles of honour, as well as offices of power or trust. These personal marks of distinction, which the public admiration bestows on illustrious merit, or which the public confidence confers on extraordinary abilities, were annexed to certain families, and transmitted like fiefs, from father to son, by hereditary right. The crown vassals having thus secured the possession of their lands and dignities, the nature of the Feudal institutions, which though founded on subordination verged to independence, led them to new, and still more dangerous encroachments on the prerogatives of the sovereign. They obtained the power of supreme jurisdiction both civil and criminal within their own territories; the right of coining money; together with the privilege of carrying on war against their private enemies in their own name, and by their own authority. The ideas of political subjection were almost entirely lost, and frequently scarce any appearance of feudal subordination remained. Nobles who had acquired such enormous power, seemed to consider themselves as subjects. They aspired openly at being independent: the bonds which connected the principal members of the confiskation with the crown were dissolved. A kingdom considerable in name and extent, was broken into as many separate principalities as it contained powerful barons. A thousand causes of jealousy and discord subsisted among them, and gave rise to as many wars. Every country in Europe, wasted or kept in continual alarm during these endless contests, was filled with castles, and places of strength, erected for the security of the inhabitants, not against foreign force, but against internal hostilities. An universal anarchy, destructive, in a great measure, of all the advantages which men expect to derive from society, prevailed. The people, the most numerous as well as the most useful part of the community, were either reduced to a state of actual servitude, or treated with the same insolence and rigour as if they had been degraded into that wretched condition. The King, stripped of almost every prerogative, and without authority to enact or to execute salutary laws, could neither protect the innocent, nor punish the guilty. The nobles, superior to all restraint, harassed each other with perpetual wars, oppressed their fellow-subjects, and humbled or insulted their sovereign. To crown all, time gradually fixed, and rendered venerable this pernicious system, which violence had established.

Such was the state of Europe with respect to the interior administration of government from the seventh to the eleventh century. All the external operations of its various states, during this period, were, of course, extremely feeble. A kingdom dismembered, and torn with dissention, without any common interest to rouze, or any common head to conduct its force, was incapable of acting with vigour.

"Almost all the wars in Europe, during the ages which I have mentioned, were trifling, indecisive, and productive of no considerable event. They resembled the short incursions of pirates or banditti, rather than the steady operations of a regular army. Every baron at the head of his vassals, carried on some petty enterprize, to which he was prompted by his own ambition, or revenge. The state itself, destitute of union, either remained altogether inactive, or if it attempted to make any effort, that served only to discover its impotence. The superior genius of Charlemagne, it is true, united all these disjointed and discordant members, and forming them again into one body, restored to government, that degree of activity which distinguishes his reign, and renders the transactions of it, objects not only of attention but of admiration to more enlightened times. But this state of union and vigour, not being natural to the feudal government, was of short duration. Immediately upon his death, the spirit which animated and sustained the vast system which he had established, being withdrawn, it broke into pieces. All the calamities which flow from anarchy and discord, returning with additional force, afflicted the different kingdoms into which his Empire was split. From that time to the eleventh century, a succession of uninteresting events: a series of wars, the motives as well as the consequences of which were equally unimportant, fill and deform the annals of all the nations in Europe.

"To these pernicious effects of the feudal anarchy, may be added its fatal influence on the character and improvement of the human mind. If men do not enjoy the protection of regular government, together with the certainty of personal security, which naturally flows from it, they never attempt to make progress in science, nor aim at attaining refinement in taste, or manners. What period of turbulence, oppression, and rapine, which I have described, was ill suited to favour improvement in any of these. In less than a century after the barbarous nations settled in their new conquests, almost all the effects of the knowledge and civility which the Romans had spread through Europe disappears. Not only the arts of elegance which minister to luxury, and are supported by it, but many of the useful arts, without which life can scarcely be considered as comfortable, were neglected or lost. Literature, science, taste, were words hardly in use during the ages we are contemplating or if they occur at any time, eminence in them is ascribed to persons and productions so contemptible, that it appears their true import was little understood. Persons of the highest rank, and in the most eminent stations, could not read or write. Many of the clergy did not understand the breviary which they were obliged daily to recite; some of them could scarcely read it. All memory of past transactions was lost, or preserved in annals filled with trifling events, or legendary tales. Even the codes of laws published by the several nations which established themselves in the different countries of Europe, fell into disuse, while in their place, customs, vague and capricious, were substituted. The human mind neglected, uncultivated, and depressed, sunk into the most profound ignorance. Europe did not produce, during four centuries, one author who merits to be read, either on account of the elegance of his composition, or the justness and novelty of his sentiments. There is hardly one invention useful or ornimental to society of which that long period can boast.

"Even the Christain religion, though its precepts are delivered, and its institutions are fixed in scripture with a precision which should have exempted them from being misinterpreted or corrupted, degenerated during those ages of darkness into an illiberal superstition. The barbarous nations when converted to Christianity changed the object, not the spirit of their religious worship. They endeavoured to conciliate the favour of the true God by means not unlike to those which they had employed in order to appease their false deities. Instead of aspiring to sanctity and virtue, which alone can render men acceptable to the great author of order and of existence, they imagined that they satisfied every obligation of duty by a scrupulous observance of external ceremonies. Religion, according to their conception of it, comprehended nothing else; and the sites, by which they persuaded themselves that they could gain the favor of heaven, were of such a nature as might have been expected from the rude ideas of the ages which devised and introduced them. They were either to humesnize as to be altogether unworthy of the Being to whose honor they were consecrated; or so absurd as to be a disgrace to reason and humanity. Charlemagne in France, and Alfred the great in England, endeavoured to dispel this darkness, and gave their subjects a short glimpse of light and knowledge. But the ignorance of the ages was too powerful for their efforts and institutions. The darkness returned, and settled over Europe more thick and heavy than formerly."

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

THIRD NUMBER.

GREAT GOOD THOUGHTS ON GREAT GOOD BREEDING.

IT is certainly a matter of no trifling importance to every man, be his situation or rank in society what it may, to be esteemed well bred. This being conceded, I shall without further apology, lay down a few rules, which, if properly attended to, cannot fail of proving serviceable to the young scholar or finished beau.

In the first place, my pupil must provide himself with a large stock of real, unaffected impudence, which he must carry with him wherever he goes, and liberally use upon all occasions. Like an Ægis, it will shield him from the attacks of his enemies. It will enable him to perform wonders; and without its sovereign aid, in vain will he seek for admiration—in vain will he attempt to exhibit good breeding.

It is by no means necessary, that his mental powers

highly cultivated, or that his pericranium be crammed with that out-landish kind of stuff, vulgarly called useful knowledge. Let others of less consequence lumber their brains with the spurious trash: Great and well bread spirits need not such paltry assistance.—Self exaltations is enough for them—this alone will furnish them with all the advantages of both merits and extensive knowledge, without subjecting them to their numberless inconvenience. Is a man really meritorious and well informed? The shafts of envy are perpetually levelled at him, and mar his happiness.—Is he so only in his own conceit? No one envies him, and he lives in peace.

As conscience will only be a stumbling block in his way, it will be best for him to dispose of it, whenever a generous price is offered.

He must be well versed in all the fashionable pastimes, and especially in the polite arts of swearing, drinking to excess, gambling, &c. so that he may not appear vulgar or awkward in his deportment. He should likewise be practiced in the most approved and general methods of fighting duels, that, should his life at any time become irksome, he may know how to make his exit, with elegance and dispatch, by the help of a sword, a pair of pistols, or a halter.

My pupil, for his better accomplishment, will likewise attend to the following remarks, and form himself upon the model of character which they define. I have been in company with some good natured people, who have had an admirable way of saving one the trouble of proceeding in a story, by undertaking to furnish the audience with the remainder of it, as soon as a person has made a beginning. Now this is true urbanity, and certainly proceeds from a desire of being serviceable. I wish, however, that these kind folks would extend their goodness a little further, and let us know before hand, when they mean to assist us, as it might save one many an unruly blush and hard thought. I hope my pupil may profit by these remarks; but at the same time I advise him, by no means, to retrach a little from any thing he advances in conversation. I remember to have heard of a general who acquired great reputation from never countermanding an order that he had once given; because, whenever a commanding officer does this, his troops lose all faith & confidence in him. If his this other advantage, that if he persists in his argument, backs it with the force of strong execrations, and engrosses all the talk, he necessarily prevents his antagonist from a possibility of replying—and until an argument is replied to, it always stands good.

He must despise punctuality, as beneath his dignity; and although he pledges his word over and over again, it is little, it is meanness to comply with it. Words were made for men, not men for words; it is therefore inverting the laws of nature and of order, to be fettered by a promise: And we must make others feel our consequence, if we ever mean to convince them that we are truly great; besides, it is noble to be free; and that be that voluntarily shackles his mind, his body, or his actions, honestly deserves to be a slave.

Hope it will not be unproductive of benefit if now take the liberty to introd uce my young pupil to a knowledge of the character of Mr. NINCUM LITTLEBRAINS, a pert dealer in cent per cents, who, in addition to a thorough practice in all the above mentioned excellent rules, exhibits other surprizing marks of great good breed ing. He is dictatorial, dogmatical and impervious to a nicety. His favourite topick of conversation is his own dear self; and he often delights and improves others by assuring them that he has such a near intimacy and connexion with all the great men in office, that repo se so much unbounded confidence in him, and pay such a difference to his opinions and superiour abilities, that a stranger would be led to think, that Congress dare not pass a single law, without previously consulting him. He speaks in raptures of his present high consequence and prospects of future opulence and grandeur. In company, he monopolizes the whole conversation, unless some one, now and then, happens to force a word in, when he stops to take breath. It is really pleasing to hear him tell of the many terrible and marvellous exploits that he could perform, if he were so disposed; and of the mighty multitude of mighty things which he has seen and done, and which nobody else ever saw done, or heard of before. Whenever his invention grows weary, and fails to support him with fresh water on his head, he postpones the further consideration of these subjects, until he has leisure to manufacture a better assortment. Mr. LITTLEBRAINS has another trait in his character equally charming with the rest. He is remarkably fond of displaying his oratorial abilities; and in this way often spends the whole force of his artillery in violent attacks of contempt & ridicule upon religion & religious votaries. This he does in the most masterly manner, always mimicking the ministers of God, and exclaiming eloquently against the scriptures. It is in vain to discover any symptoms of being tired with his perpetual clatter; something must be said, and I verily believe he would sooner burst his lungs, than be silent for a moment, when he is in good glee for troping; for he judges naturally enough, that as it is extremely agreeable to himself to run on in this way, it must be equally entertaining to his hearers; besides which he is fully persuaded of the impossibility of his reaping any benefit from the observations of others because he knows more than all the world besides. I have been told, but cannot vouch for the authenticity of the report, that Mr. NINCUM LITTLEBRAINS, our well bred hero, means to wear a bishop in future. For the haughty and distrainful manner, with which he treats every body, has sometimes induced surely unpolished fellows to report on him in a rather too rough & indelicate way. Nincum is therefore of the opinion that a bishop would be an excellent defence to a tender pan, against the rude and disgraceful attacks of ill-bred fees.

From the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, is handed for publication, not from a satisfaction taken in holding up to public view, reprehensions which wound the sensibility of the humane, and discover men, who are ut ignorant of the rights of human nature; but from a sincere desire to contribute to the reformation of a system of laws cruelly partial and oppressive. While we drop a tear of sorrow for the mistaken policy of a Sister state, we are bound to arraign it, before the dread tribunal of the public.

—"YOU cannot be sensible of the privilege you enjoy in a land of light and liberty, whilst I am spending my days amongst****. Perhaps history cannot exceed a transaction, which was canvassed here the other day. I shall inform you of the particulars, as related by two witnesses, at the superior court held at this place (Fayetteville) the 25th inst. A young man tried for the murder of a negro girl, about 12 years of age, which belonged to his wife's father, and had run away from him; being caught and brought back, he first whipped her unmercifully; then he split open a cart tongue, put in one of her feet, knocked out the wedge and left her the most of the day; then he whipped her again, and put a chain about her neck and pulled her to the ground, and then up, until tired of that exercise; still he invented new tortures; he took a hand-vice and screwed it to her tongue, until the blood gushed out of each side of her mouth, then he threw her on the fire, and held her down with his foot for a considerable time, he confessed himself it was as long as he could draw three breaths: soon after which she expired! A jury of inquest was called, and brought in wilful murder: for she appeared to be burnt from her hips to her shoulders through into the hollow of her body. On trial, being found guilty by the jury he received his sentence, which was to the extent the law allowed—Imprisonment for one year, and to pay the value of the negro. It being scarcely considered a crime to kill one of that race.—The prisoner then said he was able to bear the punishment, and hoped to have an opportunity to be revenged on the witnesses.

"So mistaken, are the ideas here, that feats of cruelty to the blacks seem to be considered the line of preferment. One man, not yet arrived at the age of 26, has shot one, on repoit of his intentions to fire some house—on falling to the ground, the black man was taken and put into a cart and carried to the court-house for trial, but before sentence could be pronounced, he expired; and the gentleman to complete the victory, hired a negro for 2/6 to cut off his head; and within two days he whipped one of his negroes, with his own hand, 700 stripes, with so much severity that a great part of it was inflicted whilst he hung by his hands in a state of insensibility: And this man stands in the list for a member of Congress!!!"

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PROMPTER.—No. XVIII.

What is every body's business, is no body's.

THE consequence is, that *every body* and *no body* are just the same thing—a truth most pointedly exemplified in the kitchen of a southern Nabob. "Phil," says the mistress, with the air of an empress; Phil applays the mistress, with the air of an empress; Phil appears. "Go tell Peg to tell Sue to come along here and pick up the needle." "Yes ma'am," answers Phil, and waddles back like a duck. "Peg, mistress says you must tell Sue to go to her and pick up a needle." Peg carries the message to Sue, but Sue is busy cleaning a candlestic. "Well," says Sue, "I will go as soon as I have done." The mistress wants the needle—Sue can't go on with her work without the needle—she waits ten or fifteen minutes—grows impatient—"Phil, did you tell Peg what I told you?" "Ye—s ma'am," says Phil drawing out her answer—"Well why don't the jade do what I told her? Peg, come here you hussy, did you tell Sue what Phil told you?" "Yes ma'am." "Well, why don't the lazy trollop come along? Here I am waiting for the needle—tell the jade to come instantly."

Nism tenetis? Held, my readers don't know Latin; but can you help laughing, my friends? Laugh then at the southern Nabob, with twenty fat flaves in his kitchen—Laugh well at him—for there is cause enough; then come home and laugh.

You want a good school perhaps—and so do your neighbours. But whose business is it to find a teacher, a house, &c.? "John I wish you would speak to William to ask Joseph to desire our friend Daniel to set about getting a good school. We want one very much; it is a shame to us to be so negligent." This is the last we hear of the good school. *What is every body's business is no body's.*

You want to collect the public taxes into the treasury of the State. "The towns choose constables or collectors of taxes—no security is taken for a faithful discharge of the truft—but a law is passed which says, like the mistress to her wenches, Treasurer, do you tell the constable to collect and pay over the taxes—the Collector, like the Nabob's slave, has no motive for diligence—he gets not half enough for collecting to pay for his house flesh—he lounges about a year or two—squanders away the money—and where is his bondsman?—The town!—right, the town is his boadsman. The law says. Treasurer, do you issue your execution against the Sheriff, and command him to levy upon the constable who is not worth a farthing—get a return of *non est inventus*—then levy upon his boadsman, the town—take the estate of *every body*—poll it for tax—get it receipted—and *not delivered*—sue the receipts-man—get the money—make the town pay it twice—27,000 in arrears!—it is a shame!—O such a bustle with Mr. Every body—all to pick up a *needle!* The State is like the Nabob's family—"Phil, tell Peg to tell Sue to pick up the needle."

Now in fact it is a very easy thing to pick up a needle—but if one cannot stoop to pick it up, another ought to be *paid* for it. One servant who is paid for his work will pick up more needles than twenty fat loungers flaves that think it a drudgery and get nothing for it.

It would be a good thing for a State to know that *every body's business is no body's. Every man* in Connecticut is responsible for a faithful collection of public money—then it is *nobody's business*. The Prompter never saw a watch with *two main springs*—much less with two *hundred*. One spring is enough—and that government the executive of which depends on *many* springs, will jar, clash, flop, and be always out of order—27,000l. in arrear.

Appoint *one Collector*—the Treasurer—make him answerable for the collection of the whole state revenue—Let him appoint his deputies—let them be few, but let them be paid—all the difficulty will vanish—one spring will move the whole—The State Treasury, like the Federal, will be supplied—no arrears then—no levying executions on towns.

LONDON, March 19.

The Republic of Poland, though but little apprehension is entertained of hostilities taking place upon its frontiers, is nevertheless preparing for exigencies, by raising 30,000 men, who will be ready to act in the spring, if circumstances shall so require.

We learn from Jassy, that the Turkish Serasicr of Rabadah, formerly Aga of the Janissaries, and Commandant of Bersian, where he was taken prisoner by the Russians, but set at liberty again wrote a letter to General Kutuzof, the present commandant of Ismail, in which he requested him to send him an exact account of the number of Turks killed and made prisoners at the taking of Ismail, by which it appears that the number of Turks killed, amounts to thirty thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

GEORGETOWN, May 14.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Virginia, has issued his proclamation, bearing date the 3d of May instant, offering a reward of Six Hundred Dollars for apprehending Samuel Brady and Francis M'Guire, and delivering them to the Executive of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, or Three Hundred Dollars for either of them. These men are charged with being the murderers, or accessary to the murder of the four Indians, on the 9th of March last on Beaver Creek, in the state of Pennsylvania, and have fled from justice into the state of Virginia. The murdered Indians belonged to the Delaware Nation, who are on terms of friendship and amity with the United States.

PITTSBURG, (Penn.) April 30.

Tuesday last, a guard of 18 militia men, stationed at the Ferry-House on the Alleghany, opposite this place, the sentinel posted at the distance of 150 yard, from the house, discovered three Indians laying down a pair of bars, and concealing themselves in the worm of a fence, hastily retreating from his post, alarmed the guard in the house, who advancing in a hurry, one of them wandered on by the Indians, through a fence within nine yards; he had his belt cut by a ball, and two bullets cut his hunting shirt. The guard gave them some shot, but without effect. The Indians had stolen three horses and had tired them in the woods, and retreating to them made off with the greatest precipitation. Capt. Sample with a party went out to endeavour to head them, but has returned without effecting it.

MAY 7.

By Captain Edward Butler just from Yellow creek which falls into the Ohio on the west side, some distance below Fort M'Intosh, we have the intelligence, that the guard at blockhouse at that place, were attacked by the Indians, precisely about the same time, and on the same morning that the party, of which we in our last gave some account, made their appearance at the ferry house opposite the town of Pittsburg. They had watched (we speak of the affair at Yellow creek) the opening the door to relieve the centinel, and at that distance that the centinel that was on guard, and who stood at one corner of the blockhouse, that is, wounded him by a shot through the body, but making for the creek, and jumping into a canoe, he was pursued by another Indian, who tomahawked and scalped him. In the mean time the Indians rushed into the house, discharged their pieces on the guard, and wounded one man, who, endeavoring to make his escape up the ladder to the upper floor, was tomahawked by an Indian. One ball just grazed the temple of Capt. Forbes, who commanded the guard, and four others struck the log above his head, the splinters and bits of which cut his face, and left it as if scarified. The guard by this time had got awake, and the Indians made their escape in haste, and unhurt. There were twenty men of the guard and eight Indians. This appeared by the tracks discovered by Captain Butler, who coming to this spot the day after, scouted the woods with a party, for some distance in pursuit of them.

It was on the same morning that another party made an attack on a guard of 6 men at the house of Mr. Kirkpatrick, on Crooked creek, 12 miles from the Kiskiminitas, and empties into the Alleghany on the east side. They were about family worship in the house, and at sometime after sun rise, an Indian knocked at the door. Mr. Kirkpatrick went to open it: the Indian was so close to the door when opened that he had to draw back or shorten his piece, before he could get it presented at Mr. Kirkpatrick, while doing which, Kirkpatrick gave him a push, and threw him down the steps of the door which were of some height. But the Indian recovering himself, and at the same instant, Kirkpatrick shutting the door, the Indian discharged his piece through the door, and killed one man, and shattered the leg of a girl of 9 years old. In the mean time the guard fired upon the Indians from the chunking of the house, and killed one and wounded another, on which, retreating instantly, they got off with the wounded man, leaving the dead one behind, together with all their venison and travelling provision, and their blankets and bundles; all this happened in a second or two of time. There were about 15 Indians. One of the guard, a good marksman, who was well situated, had the misfortune to snap his gun three times, while they were making off.

A few months ago 6 Indians were discovered about 12 miles below Pittsburg, on the west side of the Ohio; a party went in pursuit of them, but has returned greesably to the Commonwealth, and took the oaths, and subscribed the declaration required, before the Governor and council for the time being, who then withdrew, and were escorted to the Council-Chamber, by the company of Independent Fusiliers, commanded by Capt. LAUGHTON.—The Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, 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,—and being again joined by the Governor and Council, they proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS, of Plymouth, from the 2d CHRONICLES, 12th, chap. 12th. verse. "*And also in* JUDAH, *all things went well.*"

After service, the PROCESSION was formed in the following order, escorted by the Company and preceded by a band of Musick, all in complete uniform:

His Excellency the GOVENOR,
(Being indisposed, proceeded in his Carriage)
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,
The Honorable Council,
The President and Senate,
The Speaker, and a number of the Members of the House of Representatives,
Foreign Consuls,
Several Officers from on board the ships lying in Newport, in the service of the
King of Frenchmen.
CLERGY.
Officers of Castle William, and of the Artillery.
Selectmen and other Town Officers,
and a number of other respectable Characters.

The whole proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where they partook of an elegant entertainment. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, viz.

1st. Happiness to all Mankind.
2d. The President of the United States.
3d. The States united, and the States separate.
4th. The King of the French.
5th. The King of Great-Britain.
6th. The United Netherlands.
7th. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
8th. The town of Boston.
9th. May the Ministers of Religion and Morality, be amply encouraged and prospered.
10th. The National Assembly of France.
11th. The Marquis la Fayette.
12th. May Wisdom and found Understanding be the stability of the free Governments of America.
13th. Long life, long Health, long Pleasure.
14th. The Officers and Gentlemen of the Independent Company of Fusiliers—may their obedience, alacrity and attention, be an Example for others.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. 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 deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houses met in Convention to fill up the vacancies according to the Constitution.

An unfortunate accident happened on Monday last, in the family of Capt. Lamb of this town—a child of his, a beautiful boy of about 2 years old, being in a third story with the woman who attended him, ran into the back Chamber, and fell out of the window, which put an immediate end to his existence.

A fleet is positively sitting out in England for the Baltick; and another for the Mediterranean Sea, to be commanded by Admirals Hood, Hotham, King, Cosby, and Cornish. Their objects are hostile to Russia. What this measure will produce, is uncertain: But the probility is, a war between Russia and Great Britain—for the Imperial CATHARINE is not in the habit of tamely submitting to injuries, or interferences.

The damages sustained in the late fire at Philadelphia, have been more than made good, by the liberal contributions of the citizens.—The benefit, at the Theatre, produced 173 dollars.

His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. Vice-President of the United States, was on Tuesday elected PRESIDENT of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

NORTHAMPTON, June 1.

It is related with horror, in civilized countries, that some savage nations kill their old men, when they are no longer able to support themselves; and others expose their children to starve to death, when they think themselves unable to maintain them; but perhaps the following instance of domestic barbarity will be read with that indifference which attends the repetition even of murders, which the law does not punish, and which custom has rendered common.

Extract of a letter from Newport, (Rhode-Island) dated the 5th month 9th, 1792.

"On the 7th instant arrived here, from an African slave voyage (but last from the Havanna, where the slaves were sold) a hark belonging to this town, commanded by a Captain Wolf, owned by the said Wolf and Caleb Gardiner. One that was on board this vessel informed me, that a few days after they sailed from Africa, symptoms of the small-pox appeared upon a female slave. She was kept in the main top three days, and then taken down, brought to the side of the vessel and thrown overboard by the Captain himself. It is said that the reason of his drowning her was lest the should communicate the disorder to those on board who had not had it. R. H."

Married—Near Poughkeepsie, Mr. Amos Reed, to Miss Polly Tombs—It is remarkable, that immediately after an elegant procession and ceremony of the marriage, Mrs. Reed was delivered of three male children.

*** A list of the Senate and House of Representatives will appear in our next.

Just received from London and Bristol, by

Reuben Smith, & Co.

and to be sold either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

A very large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

and various kinds of Sundries Instruments, which the gentlemen Druggists, Surgeons, Physicians, and others dealing in the following articles may be assured will be sold as low as can be obtained from any of the States, and almost every species of country produce received in payment.

Patant Medicine,

Not adulterated, as has been much practiced of late, but genuine from the original Ware-Houses in England.

Painter's Colours,

Best English white and red lead,
Spanish Brown in Powder,
Do. White } per ton or under,
Spruce Yellow, & Yellow Oaker
A general assortment of the most useful Oil and Water Paints in large or small quantities.
Reeve's genuine patent Water Paint in Boxes.
Various kinds of Leaf Gold and Silver per 1000 or less.

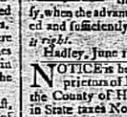
Dye Stuffs.

Red Wood, Log Wood chipped, Nicaragua Wood, Ashes, Copperas, } per ton or less.
Oil of Vitriol in any quantities, different kinds of Indigo.
Black Lead Pots, Crucibles, Spelter, and a great variety of articles in the Brassing line.
A number of articles in the Grocery way.
A good assortment of Books.
Dutch quils of different qualities per thousand or less,
Different kinds of Writing Paper, per ream or less,
Best English Parchment.
Scale Beams and money Scales of different kinds and sizes.

By Wholesale only.

10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6 best English crown Window Glass—4, 3, 2, best London Pins.
Best Brass Kettles.
Sheet Lead of an excellent quality.

Hanford, May, 1792.



AT Major John Smith's stable, in Hadley, there stands that delicate & well bred horse the HAVRE, who will cover there the ensuing season—he is full blooded; and was bred at Charleston, South-Carolina. The principal time & payment will appear cheap & easy, when the advantage of changing the breed is considered and sufficiently valued, by those who wish to *mark it right.*

Hadley, June 1, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the district of Plainfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State taxes No. 6, 7 and 8, and in Town and County Taxes, for 1787, 88, 89 and 90.

First Division of Hainfield				£	d.	q.
	Equivalent		J. Beals, Lot 55,	2	7	0
			d. P. T. Ford, do 50,	2	7	0
Jot No. 4,		1	9	0	2d. division of Lots in	
22,		0	6	0	Cummington, now Plainfield	
26,		4	1		fold.	
77,		7	1	1	lot no. 22,	2 2 1
2d. devision of Hainfield			23,	7	19	1
	Equivalent		29,	8	9	2
4,		2	11	1	40,	2 7 1
12,		5	3	1	41,	7 10 1
26,		9	1	2	49,	2 7 1
34,		2	0	0	56,	2 7 1
6,		6	1	3	44,	1 3
7,		2	1	2		0 2 1
24,		3	10	1	3d. division of Cumming-	
36,		1	2	1	ton, now Plainfield.	
40,		2	7	3	19,	2 3 1
42,		3	10	2	26,	2 6 1
37,		2	4	1	6,	1 11 3
44,		7	5	3	Bernard's Grant, so called.	
25,		2	0	2		1 19 1

Unless said Taxes are paid before Thursday the 14th of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public vendue, at the house of Mr. ISAAC JOYS, Innholder in Plainfield at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABIJAH POOL,
ANDREW FORD,
NOAH PACKARD,
THOMAS SHAW. } Constables.

Plainfield, June 1, 1792.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about five weeks since, a Mare colt, two years old, a red sorrel, with a white streak in her face, her Main hangs upon the right side, a slender body, her foretop cut off, narrow hind parts. Likewise a year old Colt, a dark red or chesnut colour, with a small star in her forehead.—Whoever will take up said Colts, or either of them, & convey them to ELIJAH MORTON, in Hadley, shall have reasonable reward.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

To COMPETENCY.

SWEET Competency! guide to bliss,
Thou pleasing help to happiness,
Why—why forever thus evade my arms!
Must I still unregarded sigh,
Still view thee with an envying eye,
Yet ne'er embrace thy peace-inspiring charms?

Repos'd upon thy downy breast,
Pale Penury is charm'd to rest,
Nor feels the fears of want or fortune's frown;
Cheer'd by thy care dispelling pow'r,
That turns to joy the heartless hour,
"The bosom's lord sits lightly on its throne."

Ah thy approach each anxious care,
"Mop'd Melancholy," dull Despair,
Retire precip'tate from their mental feat;
Light joys succeed the low'ring train,
Calm comfort rears her placid reign,
And the soul's crown'd with happiness complete.

But, banish'd from thy ading arms,
The mind anticipates alarms,
And in perspective view's Woe's pallid train;
The heart emits the sorrowing sigh,
Peace, Joy, Content, affrighted fly,
And pale Despondency broods o'er the brain.

Come, Competency! soothing guest,
And lull my aching heart to rest;
Why still enroll me a dependant slave?
Let me adopt wise HAGAR's pray'r,
"Grant me not want, nor wealth to share!"
Thee, Competency I the, and only thee I crave.

PAUPER.

ANECDOTE of the late Lord PEMBROKE.

HIS Lordship passing a summer at Stowe, the seat of lord Cobham, the conversation turned upon the lack of real wit in England. Lord Pembroke said, that, whatever it might be to vulgar eyes, if sifted and winnowed, it would prove mere chaff. Lord Cobham replied, that, whatever might be his opinion, he would lay a wager, that a common Farmer in that neighborhood would out wit him. The bets were laid, and the Nobleman, disguising himself as a Yeoman, mounted an old horse, and set out for a neighbouring town.

In a narrow lane, he was met by a Farmer; and between them passed the following colloquy:

Farmer. "Curse your stupid head, get out of my way."

Pembroke. "Curse your stupid head,—get out of my way."

Farmer. "Do you think I give way to every fool?"

Pembroke. "If there were room to pass, I would, were it only to shew that I do give way to every fool—but there is no room to pass."

Farmer. "As I am going to market to sell my goods, I have a right to dispute my way with any one coming from it: therefore, if you dont give way by the Twelve Apostles (which was his last and most fulminating oath,) I'll serve you as I did the Gentleman just now."

To this Lord Pembroke returned no answer; for he began now to suspect that he had mistaken his man; and, though he understood the mysteries of bruizing as well any man in the kingdom, yet, on a visit to Stowe, where he most wanted his eyes to see the several gardens, temples, &c. he chose for once, to decline combat, for fear of having them darkened: He therefore dismounted, and clambered up the very steep banks of this narrow lane; and while he was, with much difficulty, passing along the adjoining field, he requested the farmer, who sat coolly on his horse, to tell him how he had served the gentleman just now. He was answered in a laughing, rather than a severe tone—"Why, faith master, as he would not get out of the way for me, I got out of the way for him."

A SONNET,

TRANSLATED from the original IRISH.

IT was on the white hawthorn, on the brow of the valley, I saw the ring of the day first break.

The soft, the young, the gay, delightful morning, kissed the crimson of the rose, mixed it with their smiles, and laughted the season on us.

Rise, my Evelina, soul that informs my heart; do thou smile too, more lovely than the morning in her blushes, more modest than the rifled lilly, when weeping in her dews. Pride of the western shore, the sky's blue face, when cleared by dancing sun beams, looks not serener than thy countenance. The richness of the wild honey is on thy lips, and thy breath exhales sweet like the apple trees in bloom.

Black are thy locks, my Evelina, & polished as the raven's smooth pinions. The swan's silver plumage is not fairer than thy neck, and the witch of love heaves all her enchantments from thy bosom. Rise, my Evelina, the sprightly beam of the sun descends to kiss thee, and the heath reserves its bloom to greet thee with its odour.

Thy lover will pick the strawberries from the lofty crags, and rob the hazel of its yellow nuts. My berries shall be red as thy lips and my nuts ripe and milky as the love-begotten fluid in the bridal bosom.

Queen of the chearful smile, shall I not meet thee in the moss grown cave, and contemplate thy beauties in the wood of Mifcother? How long wilt thou leave me, Evelina, mournful as the lone son of the rock, telling thy beauties to the passing gale, and pouring out thy complaints to the grey stone in the valley?

And didst thou bend to hear my song, O virgin daughter of a meek-ey'd mother.

Thou comest, Evelina, like summer to the children of frost, and welcome are thy steps to my view as the harbinger of light to the eye of darkness.

Massachusetts Semi annual STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
16		500		8000
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,				125000
16612 Blanks				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery,
CLASS THE NINTH.

SCHEME

OF the 9th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Thursday the 30th of June next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100	are	1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011 Prizes				15850
3989 Blanks,		Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 12, 1791.

NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a supply of SPRING GOODS suited to the present season—which are now selling very cheap, for pay in hand.—WANTED, yard wide TOW-CLOTH—BUTTER—FLAX, &c.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

BE PLEAS'D TO TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indiscriminately, who are indebted to the subscriber by note of Hand, or on book, are once more, and for the last time, in this Public manner, called upon to make Payment, or their notes and accompts will be put in suit at the next term.

GILES CROUCH KELLOGG.

Hadley, May 21, 1791.

CHEAP GOODS!

Wright & Stoddard

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of Goods, suited to the present season, which they are now selling for Cash, Butter and Tow-Cloth, on the most reasonable terms. CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, May 18, 1791.

CASH,

GIVEN for old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

J. H. BRECK.

Northampton, May 17, 1791.

Just imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

A General assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, &c.—ALSO—

Drugs & Medicines,

and a large quantity of DYE STUFFS, such as Oil of Vitriol, ground Cam Wood, Alum and Copperas, &c.

He has likewise a very general supply of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, amongst which are Nails of all kinds, Glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7, N. England and W. India Rum, Wine, &c.

Said Shephard wants a quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Salts of Lye, for which he will give the highest price.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

WILL COVER,

AT the Stable of the subscriber, this present season a smart proved JACK, raised in this Country (therefore the more thure) at 6/ the leap, 12/ the season and 24/ to insure a foal, and Four Pounds given for the mules at five months old, and the use of the Jack Grass—good pasturing for mares.

J. WARE.

N. B. As there are some false ideas circulating in these parts with respect to breeding mares which have been put to Jacks, greatly injures to the profits which might be made by raisings mules—I inform the public, that I have been acquainted with the mule trade, and the way of managing the raising of them in this country for eight or ten years past; and certify that mares are as likely to have colts, after having mules, as colts after having colts, which has often been proved, also mares are as shure to be with foal when going to Jacks, as they are when put to a horse fire.

Norwich, May 18, 1791.

BAY RICHMOND,

FORMERLY owned by Major Samuel Bassinton, of Worthington, Will Cover this season at the Stable of BERIAH SHAW, in Cummington at two dollars the season, one dollar the leap, and twenty shillings to insure a foal.

Richard Butler & Co.

HEREBY inform the publick, That they have taken that large and convenient Store lately erected by Mr. William Ellery, at the South part of the Landing in this City, where they purpose to receive all kinds of Produce, West-India and others Goods, to sell on Commission, or store for transporting up Connecticut River, or to ship to New-York or Boston, or any other Seaport within the United States. They have correspondents in New-York and Boston, gentlemen of trust, to whom they can consign for Sale any produce, &c. which may pass through their hands for those places, and the net proceeds of Sales (if required) will be paid here free of any charges—and as they are acquainted with the most approved Vessels and Boats employed in the coasting and boating business, they will have it in their power to ship all Goods, Produce, &c. which may be committed to their charge, in the safest manner, as well to have them disposed of to the best advantage for their employers.

It being their intention to do business solely in the Commission line, by a strict attention to all orders commited to them, and charging a reasonable commission for doing the business, hope to merit the encouragement of those who may have concerns centring at this Landing.

They expect to be in constant supply of Cash to advance, at a moderate rate for Pot and Pearl Ashes, that are delivered to their care to be forwarded to New-York or Boston; the Cash to be reimbursed out of the sales when made.

Harford, April 4, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A FINE acre lot of good Land in Norwich in the county of Hampshire, lying within half a mile of the MEETING-HOUSE. May be had also, a convenient DWELLING HOUSE adjoining; a few acres under improvement.—Inquire of *John Kirtland*, Esq. living near the Premises:—Said land has been improved by John Whiting.

Norwich, May 16, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing-Office in North ampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,

Of any size, may be had at the above place.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT—

COMPLAINANT—No II.

Delightful task!
To teach the young idea how to shoot.

AMONG all the subjects of *complaint*, to which the public ear ought to be open, none are more important, than abuse, in the education of children.—Parents indeed, are invested with the power of managing, governing and training up their own offspring, to their discretion; but many of them make a wretched use of their power, and shew that they have little or no discretion to direct it. And I wish there was not some *reason to complain* of the instructors of youth, especially in our private schools, on the same account. The principle article of complaint I shall take notice of in this paper, is a uniformity of treating children in their instruction, and discipline, though their genius and temper be very different; and a neglect to encourage and cultivate a promising genius, when it shews itself. Perhaps I may communicate my ideas, and enforce my *complaint* better by relating some facts, with now & then a cursory observation upon them, than in any other form—wherefore that is all I purpose to trouble printer or reader with this week.

RUSTICUS had a number of children; whenever any one of them had committed what their father thought a fault, whether presumptuously or inadvertently, the punishment was the *same*: Hence it came to pass that the very design of correction was frustrated, themselves deprived of that comfort, and the world of that service which nature seemed to have designed them for.—TOM was of a robust, heavy make—his natural temper was rugged and savage—his intellectuals were quite mean, perfectly correspondent to his clownish, rough hewn appearance. To stick a pig, or knock down a bullock in the best manner, were the highest objects that his ambition aspired at. A school he abhor'd worse than a prison; and had rather any time take a severe drubbing for neglecting his book, than endure the *mortification* of studying it, for a drubbing in no shape ever affected Tom, further than it made his flesh smart.

Billy (the second son) was entirely a contrast to Tom: Nature had made his animal constitution very delicate, for which reason he was frequently insulted by Tom, on account of the smallness of his legs, his inability to lift, and the like.—However, Billy had a genius that Tom could lay no claim to. A book was his delight. Never was he better pleased than when he found himself welcome to look over some gentleman's library, & assured of liberty to take what books he chose, for perusal at home. By his temper he seem'd form'd for generosity, friendship and compassion; and indeed suffered more exquisite sensations from one disapproving look of his father or preceptor, than Tom did from all the lash that was ever expended upon his back. From these rough out-lines of their's characters it is plain that Tom was designed by nature for the rough and laborious callings of life, and might (as one says) "do his country excellent service at the plow tail." He had neither heart nor head for any thing else, and seemed to calculate altogether to be the sole leather of a community. As for Billy, he would certainly, with proper encouragment, have made a figure in the literary world, & his delicacy of constitution pointed out an education aming at the less laborious calling of life. But their parents had determined in their early childhood, that Tom should have a college education, and he brought up for a minister; and that Bill should settled a large uncultivated tract of land, in one of the new townships, that belonged to the family. With this view the school master was directed to advance Tom along into Latin and Greek, and confine Billy's education to what was proper only for a plough jogger. But alas! his task was great! neither ferrule nor rod could make Tom study with any hopeful prospect of proficiency, nor keep Billy from peeping into latin books and histories. It almost broke Billy's heart to find himself so severely handled for doing what he was so strongly prompted to, not only by a natural but laudable disposition: And it gave Tom some uneasiness to find he must loose so much skin, only for neglecting what he was naturally so averse to. Tom frequently play'd truant, on account of yoking some young steers, breaking a colt, or some other occasion of the like kind—and Billy as frequently fell short in his task of making stone wall, on account of Joseph's antiquities, or some other book that bewitched him.—the consequence was, that as frequently both would have a flogging, which indeed hurt Tom's back, but went to Billy's heart. Bills was once severely treated, for carrying a small bible to meeting to look the proofs as the minister quoted them, when he was a little boy. Now, had the plain indications of nature, with regard to instruction and discipline, been observed in these two boys, and duly pursued, they might both have been useful members of society, and comfortable in the world. But they were both drove contrary to their inclinations, in their respective destinations in life: Billy went into the woods with a spirit broken by the treatment he had met with from whence ensued a melancholy that pre'd upon his naturally delicate constitution to that degree, as to render him incapable of making much improvements upon his mind. Hence his character suffered, in point of industry, and he was branded with the name of an idle fellow, by the robust peasants around. This serv'd only to add more weight to that gloom which before was too heavy for his spirits. His generous soul, form'd for friendship, felt an solitude that void from the want of social enjoyments, which encreased the burden, and would have been insupportable, were it not for holding "high converse with the mighty dead." I mean perusing the works of departed authors. By these means his spirits went back, rather than forward, in point of improvement, his health swiftly decayed, his reputation was more and more aspers'd, his spirits sunk to dust, and quickly drew animal nature after them into the grave. Poor, unhappy, generous Billy! thy whole life was unfortunate, thy death untimely, thy reputation blasted; and the amiable qualities of thy nature crush'd and buried, through the imprudent use of that authority with which thy father and thy master were betrufted.

As for Tom, by the same means which have been successful in others of the like character, he obtained a degree; and since he was destined for the ministry, he resolved to settle, if possible, where he could get the most land. And indeed, put aside this consideration, all that ever could have induced him to think of entering upon that calling, was a prospect of exercising sovereignty and lordship over some of his fellow men.—A settlement easily obtained in an obscure part of the country; but quickly did Tom appear disgustful to his audience (as illiterate as he were.) He totally deserted his study, and descended so far beneath the dignity of his station, as to value himself upon being the best fow gelder in his parish. This of sovereignty and imperiousness, and void of prudence, he became odious to his people; and as they saw him treated with the deepest contempt by the neighboring clergy, they resolved to get rid of him; and accordingly, after three years from his settlement, effected it. Upon which Tom entered upon the pursuit of what his natural inclination ever dictated. But his means were now small: most of his patrimony had been swallowed up in his useless education; and the indulence of a college life had greatly incapacitated him for hard and steady labor, so that he must think as well as he can. He acted, therefore, among his people, as in the neighbouring parts, in capacity of butcher, fow gelder, farrier, &c. But his haughty, quarrelsome temper, for him upon abusing a mullatto fellow, on a side which of them could spaw a low in the best manner, which cost Tom dear; for he was bound over to court, imprisoned for want of bail, condemn'd to pay charges, and considerable damage in the issue, which being beyond his ability he was forced to make the best terms he could for his liberty; and now to the honor of the cloth, cleans stables; and waters horses at an inn, in order to get where withal to satisfy the mulatto.—Poor Tom!—(I'll drop a tear upon thee as well as upon Billy.) Had not thy parents oppos'd inclination and genius in forcing thee into college and the pulpit, then hadst thou been in thine element, upon a farm, now spent to no purpose; thou hadst exulted among the cattle in the yard, and been upon the summit of honor, deciding among thy neighbours matters, within thy sphere—But fate ordered otherwise.

Translated from a French PAPER.

The Scheme of the Kings and Princes of Europe, against the French CONSTITUTION.

I DO not mean to address those presumptuous patriots who have no doubts about any thing, who meditate upon nothing, who do not know how to reflect—but to those who are not too much impregnated with the vain and political observations and advice of philosophers and patriots, fraught with experience of men and things; I speak to those to whom theory and practice of patriotism was familiar long before the revolution, and who being intimately acquainted with the spirit of the pretended masters of their earth, have narrowly watched and closely followed the meandering and perfidious course of the policy, ambition and pride.

As long as the different Courts of Europe who communicate with that of the *Thuilleries*,* believed that our revolution was but the sudden blaze of lighted straw, that it would, of itself, be extinguished, either from the levity which is supposed to be natural to the French, from internal troubles and obstacles, or by means of the intrigues and plots of the King's Ministers, those courts did not forsake their respective interests and animosities, nor their pretensions against each other. The King of Prussia still threatened Spain; in short the ancient political system of powers opposed to and always ready to fall upon each other, in the proportion of four to four, or three against four, still continued to prevail.

But now that those enemies clearly see that the French constitution is making rapid strides, notwithstanding all internal obstacles, in the midst of the ruins of despotism, feudality, theocracy and *Parliamentocracy*, and that it acquires strength as fast as it approaches to its completion, and takes a fast hold of public opinion, not only in France, but in the neighboring nations: Now, I say, those enemies are drawing nearer to each other, and are forming a grand coalition, in order to destroy, if possible, that great pattern of equality, justice and universal reason, which France has exhibited to the whole world. And even though the proofs of that secret and sudden coalition were not mathematically demonstrated by the very nature of circumstances, they might soon be discovered—if, in the speedy and as it were hurried pacification that has taken place between the courts of Madrid and London—of, in the sudden and absolute forsaking of the Liegeois and Belgians, by the King of Prussia, after having made use of their insurrection, and fostered them with the hopes of his protection in order to force Austria into a peace—of, in the natural anxiety into which the nobles of Germany and Italy are thrown, from the suppression of their titles of Marquisses, Counts, Barons, &c. and 4th, in the extraordinary preparations for war which are now making by the Princes of Deux Ponts, Saarbruck, the Bishops of Triers and Mentz, the Palatine Elector, and the King of Sardinia, and in the maritime armaments which Spain continues to carry on in her ports, notwithstanding her convention with England.

But, it will be said; Are those powers then preparing, together with Austria, to threaten France with a general invasion?—And, Why not?—See you not at this moment the puppets of Leopold exercising against the Belgians, precisely to prove to you that those puppets, with those of other nations, might very well exercise and try their strength upon you: And when the Belgians and Liegois are subdued notwithstanding their strong attachment to liberty, What more is necessary, will your enemies say, to subdue the French but more perfected and more proportioned to the number of them who are to fight against! Do you not perceive that they are beginning with the Belgians and Liegeois, not only to assure themselves that the soldiers of tyrants can fight, without remorse, the patriots of all countries, but also to deprive us of the resource of a alliance with those two warlike people, and to make their country the general rendezvous of all the anti revolutionists and all the hostile troops? Let those Kings of Europe go on, suffer yourselves to be lulled to sleep by the vain boastings or the silence of ignorant politicians, and you will see that they will send against you among others, those very same Liegeois and Belgians after they are subdued. These truths are dreadful indeed, but soften a little longer and hear the whole.

Are these terrible circumstances you have no doubt in, that Prussia and England would accept of your alliance if you were to offer it to them in the name of the nation and the King—Well then you would find yourselves mistaken: The English and Prussian Ministers are engaged to refuse it, and to remain neuters in this contest; they have granted a free career to Leopold, the Princes of Germany, your neighbours, and to the King of Spain, Sardinia and Naples, who will march their armies against you preceded with a superb manifesto, in which they will demand the repeal of the declaration of the rights of man, and of the constitutional articles decreed by the National Assembly, as first instance, of that which suppresses the titles of nobility and the feudal rights and services, and of that which circumscribes the power of the King within the limits of executive authority. This arrangement will be proposed to you, as if you could compound with providence and the decrees of justice and universal reason, but you will not be surprised at it, if, however, you can conceive how far can be carried the folly and stupidity of the tyrants of the earth.

You shudder, my friends, at such a scheme as this, because, by the details I have laid before you, you now perceive its perfidiousness and its possibility; but be not frightened, this scheme rather foreshodes a general revolution in Europe than the annihilation of our *holy constitution*. The Kings in coalition against us are foolishly provoking their fate. We also will write manifestos, and we will address them in all the languages in Europe to the inhabitants of this continent, against the tyranny of their pretended masters. We will carry them fixed on the point of our bayonets to the Gar-

*The King's palace at Paris.

man, Prussian, and Italian satellites; they will read on our standards the *Declaration of the right of man*, and a blaze of light will make them come over to our ranks, to combat by our sides against their own tyrants. Doubt it not, a general crisis, of which our revolution is but a feeble type and figure, is preparing in Europe and will set all nations against their Kings; soon, very soon the wide extended scene will exhibit to posterity the most memorable and astonishing event which was ever known or read of in the remotest annals of mankind.

CARRA.

Paris, Dec. 16, 1790.

BOSTON, June 2.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

NAMES of the GENTLEMEN who compose the Hon. SENATE.

County of *Suffolk.*

Hon. William Heath,
William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Stephen Metcalf,
Thomas Dawes,
Benj. Austin, jun. Esq'rs.

County of *Middlesex.*

Hon. Ebenezer Bridge,
Eleazer Brooks,
Joseph Hofmer,
J. B. Varnum,
* John Brooks, Esq'rs.

County of *Essex.*

Hon. Samuel Holton,
Azor Orne,
Samuel Phillips,
Stephen Choate,
*Tristram Dalton,
* Theop. Bradbury, Esq'rs.

County of *Hampshire.*

Hon. John Hastings,
Samuel Lyman,
* Samuel Fowler,
David Sexton, Esq'rs.

County of *Plymouth.*

Hon. Daniel Howard,
Joshua Thomas,
Isaac Thompson.

County of *Barnstable.*

Hon. Solomon Freeman, Esq.

County of *Bristol.*

Hon. * Thomas Durfee,
Walter Spooner,
Elisha May, Esq'rs.

County of *Dukes-County & Nantucket.*

Hon. Peleg Coffin, jun. Esq.

County of *York.*

Hon. Edward Cutts,
Nathaniel Wells, Esq'rs.

County of *Cumberland.*

Hon. * David Mitchell, Esq.

County of *Worcester.*

Hon. Moses Gill,
Abel Wilder.
Samuel Baker,
* Jonathan Warner.
Timothy Newell, Esq's.

Counties of *Lincoln, Hancock & Washington.*

Hon. Alexander Campbell, Esq.

County of *Berkshire.*

Hon. Thompson J. Skinner,
Elijah Dwight, Esq'rs.

*☞ Those names marked with a * were not of the Senate the last year.*

By the returns from the several towns in the State, as made the 25th ult. the following Gentlemen were chosen to represent them the ensuing year.

County of Suffolk.

NOTICE.

* William Tudor, Esq.
Samuel Breck, Esq.
Charles Jarvis, Esq.
Jonathan Mason, Esq.
John C. Jones, Esq.
Jonathan Mason, jun. Esq.
Dr. William Eustis,
Roxbury, * Tomas Clark, Esq.
Dorchester, * Benjamin Hilborn, Esq.
Milton, Seth Sumner, Esq.
Braintree, * Col. Samuel Bass,
Hingham, Col. Charles Cushing,
Brookline, Dr. William Aspinwall.
Medfield & Dover, Mr. Oliver Allis,
Stoughton, * Col. Frederick Pope,
Sharon, Mr. Joseph Hewins,
Walpole, Seth Bullard, Esq.
Wrentham, * Mr. John Whiting,
Franklin, Mr. Hezekiah Fisher,

County of *Essex.*

Salem, Mr. Ebenezer Beckford,
Capt. John Saunders, jun.
Newbury-Port, * Jona. Greenleaf, Esq.
Theop. Parsons, Esq.
Mr. Jonathan Marsh,
Ipswich, John Manning, Esq.
Newbury, Mr. Nathaniel Emery,
Andover, Capt. Peter Osgood, jun.
Beverly, Larkin Torndike, Esq.
Danvers, * Hrael Hutchinson, Esq.
Haverhill, * Samuel Blodget, Esq.
* Capt. Francis Carr,
Lynn & Lynnfield, * Mr. Ezra Collins,
Reading, Capt. Thomas Mighill,
Salisbury, Major Joseph Page,
Almsbury, * Christopher Sargent, Esq.
Boxford, Mr. Thomas Fearley, jun.
Methuen, Capt. John Davis,
Wenham, * Major Billy Porter,

County of *Middlesex.*

Charlestown, Capt. Thomas Harris,
* Ebenezer Bradish, Esq.
Cambridge, Col. Amos Bond,
Watertown, Mr. Abner Sanderson,
Waltham, Mr. Abraham Biglow,
Weston, * Mr. Abraham Hicks,
East-Sudbury, Joseph Curtis, Esq.
West-Sudbury, William Rice Esq.
Malborn * Col. Edward Barnes,
Framingham, Capt. Jonathan Maynard,
Malden, Capt. Isaac Smith,
Medford, Mr. Ebenezer Hall,
Woburn, Capt. Timothy Winn,
Lexington, Mr. Joseph Simonds,
Concord, Duncan Ingraham, Esq.
Reading, Mr. Benjamin Upton,
Billerica, Edward Farmer, Esq.
Chelmsford, Major John Minot,
Sherburne, * Daniel Whitney,
Hopkinton, Mr. Ebenezer Claflin,
Holliston, * Deacon Moses Hill,
Stow & Boxborn * Dr. Charles Whitman,
Groton, * Mr. Aaron Brown,
Acton & Carlisle, * Mr. Jonas Brooks,
Pepperell, Joseph Heald, Esq.
Dracut, Parker Varnum, Esq.

County of *Hampshire.*

Longmeadow, * Mr. Jabez Colton,
Hadley, * Mr. Charles Phelps,
Belchertown, * Mr. Justus Dwight,
Greenwich, * Mr. James Fitch,
Warwick & Orange, John Goldsbury, Esq.
Northampton, Samuel Henshaw, Esq.
Westfield, * John Phelps, Esq.
W. Springfield, Justin Ely, Esq.
Granville, Mr. James Hamilton.
* Mr. Thomas Burbank.

County of *Plymouth.*

Plymouth, Thomas Davis Esq.
Kingston, Ebenezer Washburn. Esq.
Marshfield, * Mr. Joseph Bryant,
Scituate, * Ifrael Vinal, Esq.
Pembroke, * John Turner, jun.
Bridgewater, * Dr. Simeon Dunbar,
Middleboro', James Sproat, Esq.
Hanover, Mr. Meltar Curtis,
Plympton, * Col. Seth Cushing,
Carver, * Francis Shurtliff, Esq.
Rochester, * Col. Ebenezer White, Esq.

County of *Bristol.*

Taunton, Hon. David Cobb, Esq.
Rehoboth, Major Fredrick Drown,
Attleboro' * Elisha May, Esq.
Swanzey, Christopher Mason, Esq.
Somerset, Col. Jerathmeel Bowers,
Freetown, * Mr. Ephraim Winslow,
Dighton, * Mr. Thomas Sargent,
Easton, Col. Abel Mitchell,
Raynham, * Josiah Dean, Esq.
Berkley, * Samuel Tobey, Esq.
Dartmouth, * Holder Slocum, Esq.
N. Bedford, * Walter Spooner, Esq.
Westport, * Capt. Silvanus Brownell.

County of *Barnstable,*

Barnstable, * E. Crocker, Esq.
Yarmouth, David Thatcher, Esq.
Eastham, Elijah Knowles, Esq.
Wellfleet, * Capt. Michael Collins,

County of *Nantucket.*

Sherburn, * Mr. Micajah Coffin,
* Mr. Alexander Gardiner,

County of *Worcester.*

Leicester, Col. Thomas Denny,
Lancaster, Capt. Ephraim Carter,
Leominster, Hrael Nichols, Esq.
Westminster, Mr. Josiah Potter,
Brookfield, * Dwight Foster, Esq.
Sutton, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Grafton, * Col. Luke Drury,
Charlton, Salem Town, Esq.
Princeton, Moses Gill, Esq.
Boylston, Ezra Beaman, Esq.
Templeton, Capt. Joel Fletcher,
Baltes & Berlin, * Samuel Baker, Esq.
Mendon, Benj. Reed, Esq.
Oxbridge, Nathan Tyler, Esq.
Sturbridge, Mr. Josiah Walker,
Westboro Mr. Elijah Brigham,
Milford, Capt. Samuel Jones,
N. Braintree, Benj. Jaffelyn, Esq.
Oakham, Capt. Joseph Chadock,
Ashburnham, Mr. Jacob Willard,
Petersham, Daniel Bigelow, Esq.
Barre, Capt. John Black,
Hardwick, Martin Kinsley, Esq.
Sterling, Col. Edward Raymond,
Rutland, John Fessenden, Esq.
Spencer, Mr. James Hathaway,
Harvard, Major Benj. Kimball,
Lunenburgh, * Capt. Josiah Stearns,
Fitchburgh, * Deacon Daniel Putnam,
Shrewsbury, Capt. J. Harrington,
Dudley, * Capt. John Chamberlain,
Athol, Mr. Josiah Goddard.

County of *York.*

York, * Capt. Joseph Tucker,
Kittery, Mr. Mark Adams,
Arundel, * Thomas Perkins, Esq.
Berwick Mr. Richard C. Cutts,
Fryeburgh, Simon Frye, Esq.

County of *Cumberland*

Portland, Mr. John Fox,
Freeport, Rev. Alfred Johnson,

County of *Lincoln.*

Georgetown, Capt. Jordon Parker,
Pownalboro, J. Gardiner, Esq.
Wiscasset, * Capt. John Bailey,
Hallowell, Dr. Daniel Cony,
Fossatburo, * Mr. Charles Webber,
Waldoboro, * Jacob Ludwig, Esq.
Booth-Bay, * Capt. John Borland,
Winthrop & Bedfield, Mr. J. Prescott, jun.

County of *Hancock.*

Penobscott, * Isaac Parker, Esq.

County of *Washington.*

Machias, * Mr. Phineas Bruce.

County of *Berkshire.*

Sheffield, Mr. John Hubbard,
Lanesboro & N. Ashford, Gideon Wheelet, Esq.
W. Starkweather, Esq.
Pittsfield, Simon Larnard, Esq.
Adams, Mr. Reuben Hinman,
Sandisfield & Bethlehem, J. Picket jun.
Tyringham, Capt. Ezekiel Herrick,
Windsor, Mr. Thomas Robinson, jun.
Egremont, Ephraim Fitch, Esq.

*Those Names prefixed with this * mark, were not of the House last year.*

THURSDAY, May 26, 1791.

THE Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, was chosen by ballot *Chaplain* of the House for the ensuing year.

A petition of Mr. *Winslow Warren* was read. It stated the circumstances of his commitment for debt under the authority of the United States, and the particular hardships with which it was attended—and prayed that relieve might be granted him, by an act or resolve being passed explaining the law of the Commonwealth which granted the privilege of imprisonment in the gaols to the United States, may not be precluded from the liberty of the yard, in such cases as are allowed by the laws of this state.

The committee appointed to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, reported, that His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. was chosen Governor, and His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

At half past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor appeared in the House (where the Senate had convened), and in a short and pertinent address, informed the two branches of the General Court, That he had been politely informed by their Committee of his having been re-elected to the office of First Magistrate of the Commonwealth; that he was fully sensible of the honor done him by this fresh instance of the confidence reposed in him by the citizens thereof; that he experienced the highest satisfaction in contemplating that the welfare and happiness of the Commonwealth had ever been the chief objects of his concern, and that he should not fail of paying that attention to its interest which this repeated instance of confidence demanded. The president of the Senate then administered the oaths to his Excellency. Before the President of the Senate administered the oaths to his Honour Samuel Adams, Esq. he addressed the two branches, as follows;

Mr. PRESIDENT,

BY the Constitution of this Commonwealth, powers sufficient for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and the well ordering of civil society, are annually delegated to such persons as the free citizens think fit to confide in. Those original rights of men which are deemed to be by the Laws of God & nature unalienable, are secluded from the controul of civil government and are left to be exercised by each individual; at his own discretion, without injury to others. It is a constitution, not obtruded by any one man, or any number of men who might combine to gratify their own feelings to the exclusion of all others, but contemplated, deliberated, approved and adopted by the people themselves.

You are very sensible, Sir, there are advantages in frequently recurring to first principles.

It is the express language of this excellent Constitution, and I conceive it to be the clear voice of Nature and Reason, that "all power originally resides in the people; and being derived from them, the several Magistrates and Officers of government, whether Legislative, Executive or Judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them." That "the people alone have the incontestible right to institute governments and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when they find their own safety, protection and welfare require it." That, "the idea of a man born a Magistrate, Legislator or Judge, is absurd and unnatural."

May it not hence be inferred, that claims to hereditary right, to shares in sovereignty, or in the administration of government, transmissible to children, or relations by blood, are usurpations of the natural rights of men, as totally repugnant to the first principles of our free Constitution. It is further declared, that "the people have a right, at certain periods, to cause their public Officers to return to private life, and to fill up vacant places by regular elections and appointments." And that all elections ought to be free.

Upon these, and other like principles, the people of this territory did solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign & independent body politic, or State.

When the year expired, in which I was called to officiate in the office of Lieutenant Governour of this Commonwealth, I freely and voluntarily complied with a rule of the Constitution, wisely calculated, and I conceive intended, to secure and perpetuate annual elections, and returned to my own native private station in the community.

A joint Committee of the two Branches of the General Court, have by their order informed me, that my fellow citizens have thought it proper again to elect me to the same offices. I am highly honoured by this repeated mark of their confidence. I accept the trust: And am ready; before this venerable and freely elected Legislature now convened for the purpose, to take and subscribe, the several oaths and declarations which the Constitution of this Commonwealth has made pre-requisite to my acting in the office. Having done this I shall use my utmost endeavours to perform the duties required, diligently and faithfully, according to the best of my ability and understanding.

FRIDAY, May 27.

A letter of resignation from the Hon. THOMAS DAWES, of his seat in the Council, was read; in consequence of which the two branches convened and the Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. was chosen in his stead.

At 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Governour met the two Branches convened in the Representatives' Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE partiality of my fellow-citizens, having again called me to the chair, my duty according to the established mode of proceeding in this Government, coincides with my inclinations, in requesting your attendance in this place; that I might personally pay my respects to you.

And I take this opportunity, to express to them, through you, the obligation I feel, in being honoured so repeatedly with their suffrages. Their freedom, happiness and interests, are objects which demand my warmest attention, and which I shall pursue with unremitted ardour. My only ambition is, to render myself useful to them; and thereby to merit, in some measure, the confidence with which they honour me.

I am very happy to be able to assure you, of the prevalence of tranquility throughout our republick. Internal peace and good order are continued; and public felicity every where enjoyed: The intercourse of the citizens of the town and country, is continued to their mutual satisfaction and advantage; and we have reason to hope that under a mild, and regular Government, we shall continue to enjoy the inestimable blessings of peace, liberty, and safety.

The institution of Civil Government is intended to promote the happiness, and to ensure the safety of the people: to effect these important ends, it is our duty to enact wise Laws, and to make ample provision, for an equal, and regular distribution of justice. The citizens of a free State have a right to expect justice, "in the most cheap, easy, and expeditious manner; promptly, and without delay conformably to the law." As our Commonwealth encreases in numbers, the business of the executive and judicial departments, must proportionably be encreased and such provision, from time to time, ought to be made as will prevent the citizens from being wearied in their attendance, on Courts of Justice, and being worn out, in pursuing their just demands.

The trial by jury is justly considered as the bulwark of our liberties, and great care ought to be taken, to support the reputation of it; our Laws are such, as will excuse a man from serving more than once in three years in that respectable office; but the Courts of the United States, together with those of our own Government, make so frequent calls for Juries, that there may be a necessity to revise the Laws made upon this subject, & to shorten the date of excuse in the seaport counties.

As our Government is in the hands of the people, they have the means under the smiles of divine providence of securing their own happiness; but since wars and sanguinary conflicts, are too frequently the lot of mankind, it is always prudent to stand prepared for every event; and as standing armies, that bane of all civil freedom, may be necessary, unless a well disciplined militia is maintained, it is of the highest consequence, that the people, with their own arms, should be able to defend themselves against all invasion of a foreign enemy and to preserve the force and energy of their own government. In order to effect this they should be universally instructed in the use of arms. A well disciplined militia is the only military force comparable with the people's liberty; it ought to be their main dependence for repelling attacks from a Foreign enemy. I therefore recommend it to you, Gentlemen, to attend to this subject, and by encouragements on the one hand, and provisions for a certain execution of the Laws on the other, to render our militia, an armed and effectual body. There shall be nothing wanting on my part, to render the militia respectable.

The attention of the citizens of the Commonwealth to the education of the rising generation affords a most pleasing prospect of the future support of those principles, on which the patriots of our country have nobly contended, and in maintainance of which so many of our fellow citizens have fallen in the field.

The useful institutions of learned teachers of Piety, Religion and Morality in the parishes, and of Grammar Schools in the towns of our republick, the latter of which, is a great measure peculiar to the Northern states of the Union, are exceedingly well adapted to the support of a republican form of Government; Because the maintainance of such a Government depends altogether upon light and knowledge being universally disseminated in the body of the people. While our fellow-citizens continue to be able to contemplate, and to understand their true interest, they will cherish these important and honourable institutions.

But unless there is an ample source to derive the means of these institutions from, all our laudable expressions will avail us nothing. The University at Cambridge was founded by our wise and patriotick ancestors, for this purpose; on the support of this depends all the other literary institutions of the Commonwealth, and I am very sorry to be obliged to inform you, that notwithstanding some exertions are immediately made by you, Gentlemen, for its support, the light of our country will be seen to its decline. You will soon have the state of the University laid before you, in such a manner, as I hope will obviate all doubts respecting the necessity of your aid. And I cannot in justice to the best interest of all my fellow citizens, in whose name I now address you, refrain from beseeching you to give your most assiduous and candid attention to it.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I will submit to your consideration, whether the late influx of specie, does not render the present a favourable opportunity, to regulate and amend the finances of this Government. It would by no means consent to lay a heavy burden on the people, but the interest of our Public Debt is rapidly accumulating, and the creditors, amongst whom are many distressed people, are anxious to receive something upon their just demands. I have directed the Treasurer to lay before you the state of the Treasury, that our constituents may have the benefit of your wise deliberation upon it. And I flatter myself, that when the state of the Treasury shall be examined, and the resources of the Commonwealth compared with the exigencies of the Government, it will appear proper to discontinue the schemes of raising money by Lotteries. Experience now teaches us, that this mode of raising money for public use as well as the schemes of raising money by Lotteries for private purposes, have a manifest tendency to withdraw the people's attention, from industry, and to distract them with the hopes to gain by chance and accident. They also lay a very unequal tax upon the people at large: Tender of themselves, and therefore to merit, in some measure, the confidence with which they honour me.

Gentlemen,

In the Law for settling the Counties of *Washington & Hancock*, there is no tribunal established with cognizance of treason, murders, and other felonies of a high nature, which may be committed within those counties. There is also a defect in the Law establishing a supreme Probate. Before the American Revolution, appeals were made from the Probate Courts, in all the Counties to the Governor and Council. The laws have now established the Supreme Judicial Court as the Supreme Probate: And provide that all appeals from decrees of the Probate Courts, shall be made to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden *within* and for the County, where the Decree is made. As no Supreme Judicial is holden *within* either of the Counties of *Newcastle, or Duke's County*, there is no Supreme Probate for those Counties: There particular situation, as well as that of the two first mentioned Courts, requires your immediate attention.

Having suggested these things, I shall not tire your patience with others, but shall make them the subject of more particular messages, and will only add that at this season of the year, I imagine you would be pleased with as short a Session as shall consist with the business of public business; it is said which you will find me ready, early and late; and give me leave to recommend to you to enter upon that business at an early stage of the Session, as for want of that I have been greatly embarrassed and the community has suffered injury by former General Courts; for so soon as they had finished on their part the matters that were before them, a number of bills, and many resolves, were brought to me with a pressing desire that I immediately decide upon them, and give them a recess; upon this occasion I found myself embarrassed between a desire not to detain them, and the duty which I owed to the Commonwealth, by giving a deliberate consideration to matters of such length and importance; your candid attention, Gentlemen, to this circumstance in public business, will, I am persuaded, relieve me as much as may be, from any such future embarrassment.

The Secretary will lay before you the several acts and papers I have received from Congress since the last session of the General Court.

I shall, Gentlemen, use my endeavours to render the session useful to our constituents and agreeable to you.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, May 26, 1791.

From the New-York MORNING POST.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

Copy of a letter from J. S Esq. M. P. *for* H. *to Sir* W. C. *dated Kent Church Court, Sept. 1787.*

ABOUT ten years ago, at the age of 46, I was attacked with a slight fit of the GOUT. The next year in December, I had it more severely in both hands, and feet, and was laid up ten weeks. From that time and at that season, the gout returned with increasing violence, so that the last fit, which began in December 1787, lasted me five months. For which the greatest part of the time, I had no use of my hands, feet and knees. During this fit, a gentleman, who I thought had fallen a martyr to the gout, called upon me, and to my greatest astonishment, appeared quite hearty and strong, and informed me he had been so for three years, and that he came purposely to give me an account of his remedy, the *Brimstone Water*.

I has the pleasure of seeing the gentleman again last week, and he continues to enjoy perfect health. He told me, he knew a gentleman who was so great a cripple, as to be confined to his house for some years, and was covered with chalk stone—who by a regular and constant use of the water, was now able to walk freely, and the chalk stones had in a great measure subsided.

In the month of May, 1784, I began the Brimstone Water, (after having consulted many Physicians, who all agreed it was impossible the Brimstone Water could do any harm) and continued it without missing a single day for twelve months, during which time, and in cold weather, I had some moments of the gout, which never confined me or prevented my using exercise, which I did very freely.

On the approach of warm weather, at the beginning of June, I ventured to leave off the water for a few months, and have begun it about four days, and will continue it till next summer.

When I first began the water, I was sensible it promoted urine, perspiration and a lax habit: After I had used it three or four months, a very copious discharge came from under my arms, so as frequently to make it necessary to change my linen twice a day; this continued full three months, during which time, I was in perfect health and good spirits, and have the happiness to continue so.

I never made any alterations in my living, being now, as I flatter myself, relieved from so horrid a disorder: my constitution is as perfect as ever it was.

I hope your friend will try so simple and innocent a remedy, with the same success as I have experienced.

I am, &c. J. S.

The RECEIPT.

To one pound of brimstone, finely powdered and put into a stone or earthern jar, add one gallon of boiling water let it stand four or five days, stirring it well two or three times a day; at the end of the fourth day, draw off one for use; drink half a pint every morning, at least half an hour before breakfast, let the jar be kept at least half an hour before breakfast, let the jar be kept stopped close, when you are not stirring the brimstone.

MINEHEAD, (N. Jersey) May 3.

A truly melancholy accident happened off this port last Wednesday; a party of thirteen ladies and gentlemen went in a pleasure-yatch to dine at Watcher's small town seven miles distant from this; the morning was extremely fine, the water placid, every thing promised an agreeable day; but, alas! how soon was the scene changed! They had got about a league off the shore, and were going on briskly before the breeze, when, in sight of many people standing on the Pier, the boat suddenly went down, and every soul on board was drowned. It is generally supposed that one of the planks sprang. Thus were they all, without the least previous warning, plunged into eternity. The unfortunate sufferers were, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. John Deak, and Miss Rawle, Mr. Addams and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ball, Miss H. and C. Ballone, Miss Boucher, Miss Broadmead, and William Wickland, Esq. None of their bodies have yet been taken up. It is supposed that a strong easterly wind which sprung up the next day, blew them down the channel to the westward. This town is now truly a scene of mourning and distress. They have all left either large families, or friends, to deplore their untimely fate.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Last Sunday, the weather being favorable for the purpose of sailing, a number of pleasure-boats were on the river—a squall coming on before the sails could be got down, a boat more easily fix of the company saved themselves by swiming, but two brothers were drowned, named Spalding; one 19, the other 17 years of age. Thus, two promising youths were snatched from society, to the great affliction of their parents!

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated May 8th.

"The President of the United States has been here since the 2d instant. To-morrow he sets off for Georgia. Never did a man meet with a more cordial reception than he has in this place; and his speedy, tho necessary departure, spreads a gloom over every countenance, fearful that (as a city) this is the last time we shall have an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the Great Defender of the Rights of Man. I attend him to-morrow, in company with the Governor, about 28 miles from town."

LOST or MISLAID, A Lady's RUMP, of fine preservation, coming from the last City-ball in Broad-Way; If brought in good order, within a month from the date hereof, twenty guineas will be paid as the receipt of the same, without any questions being asked.

N. B. It was made upon the *genuine elastic* principle, and will suit almost any *size or dimensions*.

NORTHAMPTON, June 8.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Charlestown, South-Carolina, to his friend in this town, dated April 16.

"The Carolinians are still fond of duelling.—A Mr. Alexander Inglis, a man of fortune and large family, had a dispute with a young fellow by the name of William Allen Deas, who came to his house, and beat him with a whip—On this Inglis, a man near 50 years of age, sent Deas a challenge; they fought, and Inglis received a mortal wound, and died the next day. At the funeral I followed them to the old Church, and I think I never was witness to more apparent distress than what I discovered in this family, all females, one son only, in Europe. It seems that he was a man extremely fond of his family, and never more happy than when contributing to its felicity by a thousand little attentions, and gallantries, which seemed the more to endear him to them by the double connection of the father and the friend. The anguish discovered on the occasion was truly distressing, and from interest as I am, could not behold it without a tear."

State of the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer on the following days, at two o'clock P. M. in the shade.

Friday, May 27th.	90	above 0
Saturday,	27	88 0
Sunday,	29	91 0
Monday,	30	96 0

☞ For want of room *this* week, we are obliged to omit a number of articles from correspondents, till next week.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of WHITE and RED OAK BARK, for which part CASH will be paid, if delivered soon, and of a good quality.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 8, 1791.

On PAPER.

SOME wit of old (such wits of old there were)
Whose hints shew'd meaning, whose allusions care,
By one grave stroke to mark all human kind,
Call'd clear blank paper ev'ry infant mind;
When still, as opening sense her dictates wrote,
Fair virtue put a seal, or vice a blot.
The thought was happy, pertinent, and true;
Methinks a genius might the plan pursue.
I—can you pardon my presumption?—I,
No wit, no genius, yet for once will try.
Various the papers, various wants produce,
The wants of fashion, elegance, and use.
Men are as various; and (if right I scan)
Each sort of *paper* represents some *man*.
Pray note the fop, half powder and half lace,
Nice as a handbox were his dwelling-place.
He's the *gilt paper*, which apart you store,
And lock from vulgar hands in the scrutore.
Mechanics, farmers, servants, and so forth,
Are *copy paper* of inferior worth.
Less prized, more useful, for your desk decreed,
Free to all pens, and prompt at ev'ry need.
The wretch, whom av'rice bids to pinch and spare,
Starve, cheat, and pilfer, to enrich—an heir,
In coarse *brown paper*, such as pedlars chuse
To wrap up wares, which better men will use.
Take next the miser's contrast, who destroys
Health, fame, and fortune, in a round of joys.
Will any paper match him?—Yes—throughout,
He's a true *sinking paper*, past all doubt.
The retail politician's anxious thought
Deem *this* side always right, and *that* stark naught.
He foams with censure, with applause he raves,
A dupe of rumors, and a tool of knaves.
He'll want no type his weakness to proclaim,
While such a thing as fool's-cap has a name.
The hasty gentleman, whose blood runs high,
Who pick'd a quarrel if you step awry,
Who can't a jest, or blot, or look endure;
What is he?—What—*touch paper* to be sure.
What are our poets, take 'em as they fall,
Good, bad, rich, poor, much read, or not read at all?
Them and their works in the same class you'll find,
They are—the mere *waste paper* of mankind.
Observe the maiden, innocently sweet!
She's fair *white paper*, an unsully'd sheet,
On which the happy man, whom fate ordains,
May *write* his *name*, and take her for his pains.
One instance more, and only one I'll bring,
'Tis—the *great man*, who scorns a little thing,
Whose thoughts, whose deeds, whose maxims are his own,
Form'd on the feelings of his heart alone;
True genuine *royal paper* is his breast,
Of all the kinds most precious, purest, best.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS.

By the late Gov. LIVINGSTON.

OUR grandmothers were not, is it true so gaily dreft as our wives; but of inexpressible greater utility to their husbands. They saw with a glance of the eye, whatever concerned the welfare of the family. This they were studious to promote. In this they placed their renown. They were strangers to dissipation; nor were they seen constantly abroad. Their own habitation was their delight; and the rearing of their offspring their greatest pleasure. Content with a kind of domestic royalty, they considered every part of this administration as of the last importance. Queens without a crown, they were "a crown to their husbands:" And not only saved their earnings by their economy, but augmented their treasure by their industry. This was the source of their pleasure, and the foundation of their glory. They maintained good order and harmony in their empire—every female servant at their work under their direction—every unnecessary waste prevented by their circumspection—such grandmothers! what blessings to their families! they enjoyed happiness in their chimney corners, while their deluded granddaughters seek for it in vain, amidst the tumult of the world. Their good housewifery supported families, that have since crumbled into nothing. In short, the wife appeared to acquit herself of a task equal to the labour of the husband, in being occupied with an infinity of cares respecting her interior department. Careful to inspire her female progeny with the like assiduity, she reared an offspring like herself. With such education (no French dancing masters then for country girls, that ought to be at their spinning wheels) their daughters were early inured to join such amiable mothers in causing the sweet and peaceable charms of private life to reign in the family. By such virtues and accomplishments, they recommended themselves to the other sex; and, with their frugality and industry, were a better fortune without a groat, than a woman destitute of both with thousands. Hence a man, inclined to marry, feared not to choose such a mate; a mate that would save and increase, instead of squander what he had; and was likely to perpetuate a race of deligent and attentive women.

O how often have I admired the industry of our grandmothers! How often, in being an eye witness of their domestic assiduity, have I applied to them those lines of Juvenal.

"Vos trankitis lanam, calathisque peraſa refertis
"Vellera: Vos tenui prægnantem ſtamine ſuſum
"Penelope melius, melius torquetis Arachne!"

But now how remote are we from duties so simple and endearing! A regular and uniform conduct would seem a torment to our gossips and gadders. They want perpetual dissipation—all out of doors—full of vanity, and loaded with the gewgaws of London and Paris. "; Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She layeth her hands to the spindle; and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea she reacheth her hands to the needy. She maketh fine linen, and selleth it: And delivereth girdles to the merchant. Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY, CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 15th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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.

	Dollars	Dollars.
1	10000 is	10000
2	3000 are	6000
3	2000	6000
3	1000	3000
10	500	5000
30	200	6000
86	100	8000
90	50	4500
100	40	4000
120	30	3600
161	20	3220
200	10	2000
7585	8	60680
8388 Prizes,		125000
16612 Blanks		

25000 Tickets.

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes endorsed,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler,

HAS just received a supply of SPRING GOODS suited to the present season—which are now selling very cheap, for pay in hand.—WANTED, yarn wide TOW-CLOTH—BUTTER—FLAX, &c.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

Just imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

A General assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, &c.—ALSO—

Drugs & Medicines,

and a large quantity of DYE STUFFS, such as Oil of Vitriol, Ground Cam Wood, Alum and Copperas, &c.

He has likewise a very general supply of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, amongst which are Nails of all kinds, Glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7, N. England and W. India Rum, Wine, &c.

Said Shephard wants a quantity of Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Salts of Lye, for which he will give the highest price.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

Massachusetts Month ly State Lottery.
CLASS THE NINTH.

SCHEME

OF the 9th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Thursday the 30th of June next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011 Prizes				15850
3989 Blanks,		Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand; and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

BBNJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boston, May 12, 1791.

WILL COVER,

AT the Stable of the subscriber, this present season a smart proved JACK, raised in this Country (therefore the more shure) at 6/ the leap 12/ the season and 24/ to insure a foal, and Four Pounds given for the mules at five months old, and the use of the Jack Grass—good pasturing for mares.

J. WARE.

N. B. As there are some false ideas circulating in these parts with respect to breeding mares which have been put to Jacks, greatly injures to the profits which might be made by raisings mules—I inform the public, that I have been acquainted with the mule trade, and the way of managing the raising of them in this country for eight or ten years past; and certify that mares are as likely to have colts, after having mules, as colts after having colts, which has often been proved, also mares are as shure to be with foal when going to Jacks, as they are when put to a horse sire.

Norwich, May 18, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the district of Plainfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State taxes No. 6, 7 and 8, and in Town and County Taxes, for 1787, 88, 89 and 90.

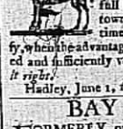
Fifth Division of Hatfield

Equivalent.				J. Beals, Lot 55,	£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	P. T. Ford, do. 50,	2	7	0
lot No. 4,	1	9	0	2d. division of Lot 1 is			
22,	0	8	0	Cummington, now Plainfield.			
16,	4	1	field.				
77,	7	1	lot no. 22,		2	2	4
2d. division of Hatfield				23,	8	9	2
Equivalent.				29,	2	7	1
4,	2	11	1	40,	7	10	1
12,	5	3	1	41,	2	7	1
16,	9	1	2	49,	2	7	1
34,	2	0	0	56,	5	3	2
6,	6	1	3	44,	9	1	1
7,	2	1	2	45,	2	7	1
24,	3	10	1	3d. division of Cumming-			
36,	1	2	1	ton, now Plainfield.			
40,	2	7	3	19,	2	3	1
13,	3	10	2	16,	2	6	1
37,	2	4	3	6,	1	11	3
14,	7	5	3	Barnard's Grant, so called.			
25,	1	0	2		£	1	19 7

Unless said Taxes are paid before Thursday the 14th of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public vendue, at the house of Mr. ISAAC JOYS, Innholder in Plainfield at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABIJAH POOL,
ANDREW FORD,
NOAH PACKARD,
THOMAS SHAW. } Constables.

Plainfield, June 1, 1791.



AT Major John Smith's stable, in Hadley, there stands that delicate well bred horse the HUNTER, who will Cover there the ensuing season—he is full blooded, and was bred at Charlestown, South-Carolina. The price, time & payment, will appear cheap & easy, when the advantage of changing the breed is considered and sufficiently valued, by those who wish to *improve it right.*

Hadley, June 1, 1791.

BAY RICHMOND,

FORMERLY, owned by Major Samuel Bullaton, of Worthington, Will Cover this season at the Stable of BERIAH SHAW, in Cummington, at two dollars the season, one dollar the leap, and twenty shillings to insure a foal.

Vol. V.] THE [Numb. 250.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Legislature of Massachusetts.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 27, 1791.

MR. GARDINER presented a petition from a number of citizens of the county of *Lincoln*, praying the benefit of a Lottery, for the purpose of opening a Road and building a Bridge, in that county.—Read, and committed to a special Committee.

The two Houses met in convention for the choice of a Senator for the county of *Essex*, in the room of the Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. who declined accepting a seat. A Committee was appointed to collect, sort, and count the votes; who, after attending that service, reported the whole number of votes to be 143—75 making a choice. That the Hon.

JONATHAN GREENLEAF,

Esq. had 120 votes, and was chosen. (*The candidates were* Mr. GREENLEAF, *and* Mr. THURSTON.)

The two Houses being separated, Mr. Hitchborn, of the Committee on the petition of Mr. Winslow Warren, reported a Bill to explain the act of this Commonwealth, which provides for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the goals of this Commonwealth. (*By this Bill prisoners committed on mean process or execution, are allowed the same indulgencies as those similarly circumstanced, committed under the authority of the laws of this state.*

Mr. Tyler (*Uxbridge*) doubted the authority of the House to pass the Bill. It was his belief, out of its jurisdiction to regulate the safe keeping of the prisoners of the United States.—Having called to the General Government the use of our goals, prisoners committed under the authority of the Government, he thought, could not be affected by the laws of this State. He rose, he said, to request information on the subject—but he was of opinion if the Bill passed, and any prisoner should be liberated in consequence of it, that the debtor could immediately come on the officer, under whose custody he had been, for the debt—and that in that case the Legislature who had made the law by which he incurred the penalty, would be bound by honor to extricate him from the difficulty.

Mr. Gardiner followed Mr. Tyler. It was not the end in confining debtors, to punish them, but to secure the creditors. He could, he said, trace up the history of confinement for debt to its source, but it was unnecessary.—He adduced some examples in the English history of the practice in that country on the subject—where the person of the debtor had not been allowed to be confined. He thanked GOD, that did not dwell in *Turkey* or *Morocco*—and that in this free land of liberty, there were no *Bastiles*. He enlarged on the ideas of confinement in a loathsome gaol for debt, with no hope of relief, or liberation, which was the case, he said, of those committed under the authority of the United States. You, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. G. or any other respectable character in the state, are liable to be apprehended on the plea of any foreign vagabond, or vagabonds among ourselves, who may see you in the Federal Court—and to be immured in a loathsome dungeon, without being suffered to breathe the air, or see the sun.—For the writ of *Habeas Corp us* cannot be extended to the case. We had a right, he observed, to explain our own laws, and to say, under *what conditions* we would receive and take care of the prisoners of the United States.

Mr. Mason, jun. confessed that when the petition was first read, he had no doubts whether the Legislature could constitutionally interfere, so as to grant any relief as the subject of the petition; but having more attentively considered the subject, he was convinced that the Act, which the present Bill is intended to explain, had been misconstrued.—What was it the General Government had requested—in familiar language it was this—"The General Government not having as yet been organized in all its parts—But having established a Judicial system for the trial of breaches of its laws, without having had time to provide for the building of goals—desire the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to permit them to continue in its goals, such prisoners as may be apprehended under their authority."—This Commonwealth complies with the request—and commands the keeping.—It surely is a hard thing powerfully by on what terms they should be received.—Mr. Mason then gave a definition of what he thought to be a legal construction of the term safe keeping; and said that a prisoner was as much in safe keeping within the liberties of the prison, as he was if with in the grave itself. He added several other observations, which the brevity of our sketch will not permit us to report.

Mr. Pettendrigh followed Mr. M.—He lamented that in this land of freedom a man should be deprived of the light and air, and confined in a dungeon, for simple debt—and asked, whether the foreigner who had committed the person, on whose petition the Bill was founded—could be confined in gaol in the country for debt. He was willing that foreigners should have every security for their debts which was necessary, and he insisted on it, that it readied more to that security, that persons who should be committed for debts, should have the privilege of giving bail, and enjoying their air and other conveniences—as by confining them in gaol, the debtor must contract diseases and perhaps death.—Then the creditor must lose his debt.—In the case of bail he has a double security. He would not, he said, countenance Cowards, or any body else, in such cruelty—and he was surprised that body, when it had just arisen into power, should be guilty of oppressions.—If this was the way they were going on, it was time for the people to rise.—(*Here Mr. S. was called to order by Mr.* Greenleaf.) Mr. P. closed by saying, that he did not mean any thing improper—he spoke in the cause of humanity—and he hoped the Bill would pass.

In consequence of a message from the Senate, the two Houses met in convention, for the purpose of qualifying the following gentlemen, who had accepted appointments of COUNSELLORS, to advise the Governor in the executive part of government, viz.

Hon. SAMUEL HOLTEN, Esq.
MOSES GILL, Esq.
AZOR ORNE, Esq.
EDWARD CUTTS, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq.
THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq.
THOMAS DURFEE, Esq.

Who having taken and subscribed the Oaths and Declarations required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the Oath to support the Constitution of the United States, withdrew—and the two Houses separated.)

On the Bill in debate, Dr. Jarvis, Messrs. Tyler, Gardiner, Clark, Slocum, Tudor, Esq. Hichborn, Stearns, White, and one or two others, spoke—but the length of the other days proceedings, inforced this day, prevent their observations appearing.

This question, shall the Bill pass to be engrossed? Was carried, yeas 89, nays 46.

SATURDAY, May 20.

The Hon. J. Warner brought down a report of the Committee appointed to consider what public business is necessary to be acted on, that Committees be appointed for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the state of the Treasury, and what steps should be taken on the Finances of the Government.

2. A Committee to revise the Laws respecting Jurors.

3. Committee to consider whether any and what further measures are necessary for the encouragement of the Militia, and the due execution of the laws respecting the same.

4. Revisions of the laws respecting Probate Courts in Counties remote from the Governor's speech. And also to report what provision is necessary in Capital Cases and other Felonies in the Counties of Hancock and Washington.

5. To consider the state of the University at Cambridge, and what further aid is necessary to be afforded to that Seminary.

6. To consider the subject of Lotteries.

7. To consider whether any further measures may be necessary for the more speedy and equal distribution of Justice.

In Senate, May 28, 1791. Read and accepted. Sent down for Concurrence. Read and concurred.

Also the following Orders of Senate of this day, in pursuance of said report, viz.

Ordered, That Comm Potts, with such as the Hon. House may join, be a Committee to consider the state of the Treasury, and what steps should be taken in the Finances of the Government.

Sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred. And Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Ely, are join'd.

Ordered, That Walter Spooner and Comm Potts, Esq'rs. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to consider the state of the University at Cambridge, and what further aid is necessary to be afforded to that Seminary. Sent down for concurrence. Read and concurred. And Mr. Jollyn, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Tudor, were join'd.

MONDAY, May 30.

A Committee was appointed to consider the bill, in addition to the Act, empowering the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant Writs of Review in certain cases, and report.

The Secretary brought down the following Message, from His Excellency the Governor, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives!

I HAVE directed the Secretary to lay before you the petition of the Overseers of our University at Cambridge. You will observe by the note annexed to it, that a Committee is appointed, to conduct the subject matter of the petition, before the Legislature. This Committee have requested me, to introduce the petition in this way; and my concern for the interest of our country has in this important business, forbad my refusing a compliance with the request. I have in the communications, which I have already had the honor to make, said so much upon this subject, that it would not be proper to say any thing more at this time, unless it be to solicit your immediate attention to the petition.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Council Chamber, May 30, 1791.

In Senate, May 31, 1791.

The bill to explain an act for the safe keeping all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the several goals with in this Commonwealth, which passed the House on Friday last, was debated on and on the question shall the bill pass to be engrossed, it was negatived by a large majority. Four only being in favor of its passing.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In SENATE, June 1, 1791.

Ordered, That William Heath and Benjamin Austin, Esq'rs. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, with the following ANSWER to His Excellency's SPEECH, at the opening of the Session.

Brief Answer for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 1, 1791.

READ and concurred,—and Mr. Minot, Mr. Slocum, and Mr. Town, are joined.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

May it please your Excellency,

WE are happy in congratulating your Excellency, that the suffrages of the people of this Commonwealth have again placed you in the Chair of Government.—Your firm attachment to their welfare, and your unremitted ardor to promote their prosperity, which, for many years they have experienced, give ample evidence, that their freedom, happiness and interest, are objects which claim your serious attention.

The tranquility which prevail, throughout the State, together with that industry, peace and good order, so conspicuous at this period, affords a very pleasing prospect; and while the people are thus happily disposed, we doubt not they will continue to enjoy the blessings of Peace, Liberty and Safety.

The happiness of the people, being the end of government, we readily agree with your Excellency, that it is the duty of the Legislature, to enact wife laws, and to make ample provision for the regular, speedy and equal distribution of Justice.

The trial by Jury, is one of those inestimable privileges we enjoy as Freemen: it is inconsistent on us therefore, to use every precaution to retain it in its fullest latitude. Such further regulations as are necessary to the great purpose, we shall readily adopt by a revision of the law, made upon this subject.

Every friend to America, must reprobate the idea of introducing a standing army in our free Republic. The establishment of a well disciplined Militia, must be an object the most salutary and desirable. On the permanency of this measure, the happiness and security of the people, and the force and energy of the government greatly depend.

The subjects recommended by your Excellency, we consider as interesting; and as more loudly calling for our attention, than the execution of the rising generation. Institutions for this purpose, early claimed the patronage of our forefathers; and the patriots of our country have been assiduous to promote and cherish them.—The people of their States, while they wish to secure to themselves and posterity, freedom and independence, must be equally solicitous to disseminate knowledge and virtue among the people.—Without due attention to this interesting subject, the light of our country, as your Excellency observes, will begin to fade, and its glory be lost in its decline.

The University at Cambridge, is too interesting to this commonwealth, not to demand our particular consideration; and we shall be ever happy in being instrumental to increase its prosperity, and extend its beneficial influences, by granting such aid, as may be necessary for its honorable support.

We are sensible, that the present circumstances of the State, render it highly expedient to adopt such measures, without delay, as are best calculated to place our finances upon the most respectable basis—and such as

way not only prevent any further increase of our public debt, but also serve gradually to diminish it, until it shall be totally extinguished, without having recourse to any schemes for raising money, which will injure the morals of the people, or divert their attention from laudable and industrious pursuits.

The Legislature will attend to your Excellency's recommendations respecting the counties of Dukes County, Nantucket, Hancock and Washington, and will make such judicial provision, as upon a full investigation of the subjects, shall be found necessary.

We assure your Excellency, that we are determined to attend to, and dispatch the public business, as soon as circumstances will permit, and to do every thing in our power to prevent any future embarrassment; at the same time, we doubt not of your disposition to do every thing, on your part, to render the present session useful to our constituents.

TUESDAY, May 31, 1791.

A COMMITTEE was appointed to bring in a *General Bankrupt Bill.*

The following gentlemen were chosen by ballot a Committee to receive and examine accounts, viz. Thomas Davis, Esq. Ephraim Fitch, Esq. and Benjamin Reed, Esq.

A petition from the town of Truro, praying for the benefit of a Lottery, to enable them to preserve their Harbour, was read and committed.

Messrs. Tudor, Hitchborn, and Foster, were appointed a Committee to consider the bill on the files of the House, for recovering Debts due from absconding Debtors.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

Messrs. Mason, Gardiner and Cutts, are appointed a Committee to consider the bill, for the preservation and encouragement of the Fort Trade.

Mr. Mason, jun. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Flagg, are appointed a Committee, to consider the additional bill, to provide for the instruction of youth, and promoting of education, &c. and report.

Mr. Mason, jun. Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Foster, are appointed a Committee, to revise the Laws, respecting the election of Register of Deeds, &c. And report.

Mr. Mason, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Hoshaw, are appointed a Committee, to examine what forwardness the accounts of this Commonwealth, against the United States, are in. And report.

THURSDAY, June 2.

The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of discontinuing the Excise Laws, &c. reported, that it would be expedient to pass a law repealing all the Excise Laws, now existing.

FRIDAY, June 3.

The two Houses assembled together and by ballot chose the following officers:

John Avery, jun. Esq.—Secretary. Alexander Hodgon, Esq.—Treasurer.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

For the County of *Suffolk*,—Ezekiel Price, Esq. Mr. Henry Alline, and Samuel Cooper, Esq.

Essex,—Edward Norris, Michael Hodge, John Rogers, Esq'rs. Capt. Daniel Rogers, and Isaac Manssfield, Esq.

Middlesex,—Joseph Cordis, Esq.

Hampshire,—Elijah Hunt, Esq.

Plymouth,—Ephraim spooner, Esq.

Barnstable,—Ebenezer Bacon, Michael Collins, Esq'rs.

Bristol,—William Tobey and William Brown, Esq'rs.

York,—Thomas Cutts, Esq. and Capt. Joseph Tucker.

Duke's County,—Ebenezer Smith, Esq.

Nantucket,—Abner Coffin, Esq.

Worcester,—Theophilus Wheeler, Esq.

Cumberland,—John Frothingham, Esq.

Lincoln,—Ebenezer Whittier, Nathaniel Dummer, and Jacob Lagwig, Esq'rs.

Berkshire,—Henry William Dwight, Esq.

Hancock,—Isaac Parker, Esq.

SATURDAY, June 4.

A Resolve directing John Deming, Esq. to certify the Sums due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Army—Red and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

MONDAY, June 6.

A Bill for preventing mischief by unruly Dogs, on Nantucket and other parts, was read a first time and committed.

D. Eustis, Mr. Jones and Mr. Sewall, are appointed a Committee to consider the expediency of the Commonwealth subscribing to the National Bank.

TUESDAY, June 7.

A Bill in addition to an act, entitled, "an act for the more safe keeping of Deeds, conveyances of land, and appointing the time and manner of choosing Register of Deeds," was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

A Bill in addition to an act, intitled "an act empowering the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant writs in review in certain cases, was read a second time," and Wednesday morning 10 o'clock, A. M. assigned for the third reading.

A Bill altering the Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Plymouth, was read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. Wilder brought down a report of a Committee appointed to make a final settlement with the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, Esq'rs relative to their Bond with the Commonwealth. Read and concurred.

The Bill for the preservation of the Fort Trade, was read a third time, and passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. J. Brooks, Esq. brought down a vote of Senate, as follows viz.

In Senate, June 7, 1791. The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Major General, for the first Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth, when

HENRY JACKSON, Esq. was chosen. Sent down for concurrence.

Read and ordered, that to-morrow morning be assigned for coming to the choice of a Major General for said Division.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Letter from Dr. RAMSAY to his father-in-law, on the death of the late Mrs. Ramsay.

Charleston, Dec. 17, 1784.

DEAR SIR,

ON the 9th inst. Mrs. Ramsay was safely delivered of a son, who is hearty and well. She has been indisposed both before and since her lying in—the last dreadful scene of sickness and fear had been out of order with the scarlet fever and sore throat, for five days before delivery. On the fifth day, after the commencement of the scarlet fever, it went off kindly; her throat grew well, and on the termination of it, she presented us with a charming boy. The next day, she was as well as I have seen any person after every such event.

But how uncertain are human hopes!—the second day after delivery, contrary to all expectations, the scarlet fever returned with some alarming symptoms. On the fourth day these symtoms abated—she took the bark freely in a long intermission and my hopes began again to revive; but in the evening she grew worse and worse, and may heaven suppose you, while I add, that on the 24th of this month, at five o'clock in the morning, she exchanged earth for heaven.

Poorly am I qualified to administer consolation to others, standing so much in need of it myself. But I can with truth and pleasure say, that such was the tenor of her life—such the triumphant manner of her death, that I have not a doubt remaining but that my loss was her everlasting and inconceivable gain.

So strongly am I persuaded of this, that if it were possible by any act of mine to restore her to life, I would not do it. She conversed with the Rev. Mr. Rolling-head and myself, the day before her departure, repeated many of the divine promises with approbation—fondly of Watt's psalms and hymns, with a divine rapture; she spoke much and often of free grace and free salvation, and with confidence call herself on the Redeemer. Though sensible of her approaching dissolution, she never once pray'd for life, nor did she wish for death. Her whole desire was, to resign and submit to the will of God, and to be prepared against every event.

She well understood and thoroughly believed the gospel scheme of redemption, through the propitiatory sacrifice of the Redeemer. Sensible of her unworthiness on the score of personal merit, she renounced it in every view; but instead of being overset with this consideration, she clung the more closely to the Saviour of sinners: her hopes having another foundation, than her own goodness, were not darkened by an humiliating sense of her demerits—But the more she reflected on the want of perfection—her insufficiency for any good action—and the purity of the divine nature, the more she saw in the gospel plan of salvation, and the more was she disposed to put her trust in a Saviour who died for the unworthy. These considerations, instead of filling her with doubts and fears, invigorated the exercise of her faith. About twelve hours before her departure, she joined with me in devoting our babe to God in baptism. This she did under the full conviction that she was soon to die. She added for a reason, that she wished, by that solemn act, to give her dying testimony to the truth of religion. She told me, that for some months past, she had a presentiment, (her own word) that she would not survive labor.

My profession leads me often to witness dying scenes; and I assure you, that I never saw any person discover less anxiety for life, less fear of death, or who seemed to die more in the true spirit of christianity. I have seen her weak and delicate system more disconcerted by trifling alarms of fancied danger than by the full view of approaching dissolution. She seemed neither to fear the pains nor consequences of death; but submitted to it as a natural and necessary event, the times and circumstances of which are ordered by infinite wisdom. She took every medicine that was prescribed, (and she was attended by three physicians besides myself) without reluctance, apparently more from a sense of duty, than an anxiety of life.

On the day before her death, they all told her (and they were warned so to do from her present circumstances) that she was much better, and that hopes of her recovery might be indulged. Instead of being elated, or grasping at the prospect of life, she replied, with the greatest composure, "you are all mistaken." She expressed a tender concern for her mother, in the following words, "How will my poor mother be distressed, when she hears that her daughter is dead!" On all other occasions her high and commanding sense of eternal things seemed in a great degree to obliterate her concern for her relations and all earthly matters. She discovered no anxiety about the infant—asked me to transmit it to her friends at *Princeton*: and without distressing emotions, she trusted that, with her other connections, to a good God, who, she doubted not, would take care of them. Though her constitution was unusually timid, yet she died with all the fortitude that a practical regard for religion is calculated to inspire, "God hath given and God hath taken away, blessed be his name." He is the Sovereign of the world, and has a right to do with his creatures what seemeth best to his infinite wisdom. This sovereignty is not the mere exercise of absolute power, but the government of perfect reason, of wisdom, and goodness. He knows, and has fixed the bounds of our habitations here: and taken us to us. There were divine reasons why my much loved partner should die in the bloom of life, leaving a helpless infant to her head—God has done it, and for that reason it is fit and proper, just, wise and good, that it should be so. These are my consolations of religion, which I have always been ready to recommend to others. I delighted about them, on about the gospel plan of salvation, through the happy means of a Saviour, recent experience would have convinced me of their reality. I have seen them inspire such fortitude into the breast of a delicate, weakly, timid female, as thoroughly disarmed death of its terrors. I have felt their consolatory influence in my own case, supporting me under the most heavy afflictions, that could possibly have befallen me.

I pray GOD to support you under this trial. You have every ground of comfort. Your daughter through young; has finished the important business of life—has got through this world with a small portion of its many calamities—and has, I doubt not, entered on the reward which is only attained by many others, after a long life, and labor, and sorrow.

Her babe still lives and bids fair for life—he is well furnished with an excellent white nurse, and shall, in the spring, if God spares his life, be sent to you. The sympathetic tenderness of his mother's friends leads many of them often to visit, & enquire after his health. May heaven preserve his life, and raise him up to usefulness in his generation—and make him worthy of the parent, who, in giving him life lost her own. I feel most sincerely for the affectionate mother and other relations of my much loved partner. May God support you all, and may we each one, by the triumphant exit of the dear deceased, be quickened in our christian course, so that, when we come to die, we may have the same consolation, that buoyed her up above the fear of death, and made her triumph in approaching dissolution.

I am, &c.

DAVID RAMSAY.

The Rev. Dr. J. Witherspoon.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.

From accounts published in different papers, we may assure our readers, that the roads from North Carolina to the eastern States are, at present, almost impassable, marching to the Western Country, in order to check the severity of the faithless Barbarians. At one hope, is our wish them success.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

In storming Ismail, the Russians left upon record, in his number were three Major-Generals, one Brigadier, six Colonels, forty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, & from 2 to 300 other commissioned officers. The life of one fellow-creature, in the estimation of humanity, is worth more than all the glory and triumph of such a conquest.

By the votes of the two houses of Parliament, it appears that the British governments determined to interpose its power for bringing about a peace between Russia and the Porte. The armed neutrality, during the late war affords the precedent for the warlike preparations now making in England. How far Catharine will rebuke being dictated to, time will discover.

By the Betsey, Capt. Howland, arrived in the Chesapeak, from the isle of France, accounts are received which it is said state, that the English army in India under the command of Gen. Meadows has been defeated by the forces of Tippo Saib, and that the British General was among the slain.

The Vizir Hattan Pacha has been deposed and beheaded.

Papers from London, received by a late arrival at New-York, inform, that there is not the least idea of peace at Petersburg, Russia—but on the contrary, every thing wears the appearance of war.

London papers of a late date, say, that the Pope has disowned and excommunicated all the new Bishops of France.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Charleston, to her friend in this City, May 7.

"Our city has been in such a bustle all this week, and every body so much taken up, with our beloved President, that little or nothing like business has been done, as you will see by the newspapers I send you. He arrived last Monday—and was received with every possible demonstration of joy; almost every body went to see him, eager to have a sight of a man they so much love—I went amongst the rest; tho' I had seen him so often, I wished to have one more look, as tis probable it will be the last time.

On Wednesday evening he honored the corporation ball with his company; the collection was very large and brilliant indeed—nearly 250 ladies, elegantly dressed—many wore sashes and ribbons on their heads with his picture painted on them, and different inscriptions in gold and silver letters, pertinent and sentimental.

When he entered the room joy sparkled in every countenance; but more so when, after being seated a few minutes, he rose, went all round the town and bowed to every lady—this gave particular satisfaction, as every one was anxious to have a good view of him. The city hall was elegantly prepared for this occasion; The pillars were all entwined with laurel and flowers. On Thursday the Governor gave a public dinner, and in the evening there was a concert, given by the St. Cecilia Society—at which the members of ladies exceeded those at the ball. The President dined with the Governor,—and passed the evening at the concert—he gratified the company by frequently standing up, & with charming ease and dignity walked about the room, conversing with the wishes of every spectator. On his anticipating the day for his returning, pieces performed for the occasion, and at his retiring, pieces performed for the occasion were performed. The heartfelt satisfaction depicted on every countenance, was reflected from each to which beams with benignity on all.

The bells have been ringing and guns firing every day since the arrival; yesterday however was pretty quiet—he dined at a private dinner with Mrs. Butler. This day he is to dine with the merchants—and on Monday next he takes his departure for Savanna. May every preceding angel be his guardian.

As a system that a more enlarged plan of policy will in future be adopted by the British government, Jersey has been given to bring a bill into the House of Commons, for the relief of the professing Roman Catholics, by a repeal of the several penal laws against them now in existence. This motion met with little or no opposition even from the minister.

We are left, by the latest foreign prints, to wander in the wilds of conjecture as to European news and politics. It seems the Grand Seignior has sworn that he will not make peace with Catharine, till he has expiated for her cruelties at Ismail; we do not learn whether his subjects have sworn to support the oath to him by Achmet, some accounts wear a different appearance—so that as to peace between Russia and the Porte, we are just as the point we sat out at months ago—uncertain.

It seems to be very problematical what part Great-Britain means to take in this war—whether coercive, mediatorial, or neutral, it is probable that Catherine will pursue her object without consulting any of the other powers—meantime the stock jobbers must have something to form the basis of speculation, and whether *Great-Britain shall interfere or not* appears the most obvious question for the moment—this being the case, nothing but *positive facts* can be depended upon in all their speculations.

With respect to French affairs, the English papers give accounts of various insurrections in the provinces—but they appear to be merely local and temporary—and have no important aspect on the revolution—so far from this, it does not appear that there has ever been in contemplation any serious plan of a counter-revolution—and perhaps to this hour all the opposition that has been made to the decrees of the national assembly, has not been more than was necessary to keep alive the fire of patriotism. This was remarkably the case in the United States at the commencement of the contest with Great-Britain—in some States there was a greater proportion of disaffection to the cause of liberty, than in others, but the whole quantum produced and kept alive, a watchful, vigorous and animated opposition, which finally carried us to the consummation of our wishes. It is the prayer of all good men, and of Americans in particular, that the cause of freedom in France may obtain a complete and glorious triumph, and that the establishment of a free and equal constitution in that great empire may forever blast the hopes of despotism both in Church and State.

On Friday or Saturday, the 29th or 30th of April, a party of Indians penetrated the country near to Clarksburgh, where they took two people prisoners, and committed depredations of horses and other property. Three of them made their appearance at a farm house, and fired on the man at his door, who fell; they ran towards him, and on one of them stooping to scalp him, he was saluted by the man's wife with a stroke from a large hatchet in his back, which went so completely into his body, that at three different efforts she could not disengage it, and the Indian made off with it sticking in him; a second Indian also made an attempt, when she, by a well directed stroke with a stick she had got, laid him on the ground; the third then ran, and the other, as soon as he had recovered his feet followed his example—on which the woman took her husband in her arms and carried him into the house, and when a magistrate of Ohio county, from whom I had this relation, left that place, the man was in a fair way of recovering. The Indians were pursued to Kenhawa river, and dispersed their plunder, but not the prisoners, recovered.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, May 21.

Horse thieves beware of blunderbusses!

Last Tuesday night Col. White of this city heard a noise about his barn—which induced him to get out of bed, and from his window saw two men at the stable—while he turned a third bending upon his door; being well convinced of the design of their persons, got a blunderbuss well charged with buck shot, and fired at one of them, they all went off, left a bridle and one of their shoes; next morning a large quantity of blood was seen on the ground—it appears one of the fellows paid for the roast, but who they are is not yet ascertained.

NEW-HAVEN, June 21.

On Saturday evening last, a horrid robbery was perpetrated in Milford, or lower end of Derby; by a very intelligent gentleman of that city, who spent the day there in company with the selectmen of Milford, we have the following particulars, viz.

Mr. ——, who had been at work some time at Milford, and having fulfilled his engagements, received his wages in cash, in presence of a transient person—and towards evening set out on his way thro Derby to go to Southbury, in company with the other person—when they arrived at a place known by the name of Turkey Hills (being a desolate place) the labourer, who had just received his wages, was assaulted by the other, who first wounded his money and clothes, but they resisted, he began to use violence, but should probably have been overpowered, had not a third person interfered, (who had been secreted in the bushes) and with a club knocked the man down. And both pounded him till they supposed the man dead; after which they robbed him of his clothes and money, and then dragged him into the bushes. One of them then proposed to cut his throat, for fear of discovery, the other replied, "d—n him, he's dead enough," and left him. In this situation the man remained till next day, when he was so much recovered, as to travel through the bushes to a fife that on the bank of the river, where he found an old pair of trowsers, and after some time, was enabled to get to a house, and relate the above. Great pains have been taken to apprehend the robbers, a particular description of whom we have not learnt.

On Sunday following, the widow Hannah Hotchkiss, of this city, but as end to her life by means of a small cord, which she had previously made fast to a low bundle, and let through a hole in the floor over her bedroom! She was found suspended by the cord round her neck; so low, that her knees nearly scarcely clear the floor. This unhappy woman left her husband by the enemy, when they came here the first of July 1779—before and since which she has had her share by turns of sorrow. A fury of anguish brought on their wretched insanity. It is reported, that some time since, she expressed great concern for fear she should be left to destroy herself.

WORCESTER, May 16.

Mr. Levi Bixby of Winchendon, now in the forty fourth year of his age, has killed 14 wolves, 33 bears, 1 moose, 16 otters, 14 beavers, 2 woolleneys, 22 racoons, 33 foxes, about 130 minks, two catamounts, 14 fishes, 17 porcupines, about 100 hares, 13 rattle snakes, and 55 pole cats, besides other small game and wild fowl almost innumerable.

PORTSMOUTH, June 17.

To the GLORY of IRELAND, be it remembered, That a subscription is entered into, to disseminate among that generous PEOPLE, the Danger of Common Senseless that most natural Branch Monarchy, Aristocracy and Hierarchy, these three Enemies of Virtue, Liberty and Man.

On Thursday last, a son of Mr. BENJAMIN EDWARDS of this town, about 14 years of age, was unfortunately drowned in Connecticut River.

DIED, at Bethlehem, on the 18th inst. of an illness of about twenty hours, Mr. Joseph Bard well in the 78th year of his age, and next day his remains were buried. A Sermon suitable to the occasion was preached, from Matthew xxiv. 44. watch therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. He left a widow, 10 Children 63 grand children, and 26 great grand children, to mourn the loss of an affectionate friend and progenitor; the town to mourn the loss of one of its first settlers, and the church one of its first members, whose life and conscientious walk does apparently agreeable to his profession.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the 4th Division, of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WITH heartfelt satisfaction the Major General, takes this opportunity to do justice to the Military exertions and spirit of this division, in every season of review which has occurred. He assures the officers and soldiers that their spirit, their decent and regular conduct, the neatness of their arms, the uniformity & beauty of their dress, as well as their performance of the various evolutions, have met the entire approbation and applause of the numerous spectators. In addition to which his Excellency the Commander in Chief, has expressed in very lively and pointed terms, the full and compleat satisfaction the meritorious conduct of the militia has afforded him.

As very important advantages result from annual reviews and as they are now positively required by his Excellency, the several Regiments of this division will be reviewed and inspected next September.

Col. Lyman's Regiment will meet on the 12th.
Col. Mattoon's on the 13th.
Col. Mayo's on the 14th.
Col. Stebbins's on the 15th.
Col. Taylor's on the 16th.
Col. Bradishes on the 20th.
Col. Sloper's on the 21st.
Col. Flowers's on the 22d.
Col. Parr's on the 23d.

The County of Cadets will meet on the 26th.

The Adjutant General will attend to inspect the Militia this Fall, all officers will therefore be particularly attentive to their duty. They will see that their men, in their uniform, arms and equipments, are in the best order. That the non-commissioned officers have a good musquet and bayonet, and by no means an eighteenpence.

That Baggage waggons be employed to convey the necessary refreshments, that no time be unnecessarily lost till the regiments are dismissed at night. That there be no firing at the houses of officers, not a single gun fired on the parade but by the immediate command of some officer.

All officers commanding regiments, or exclusive Corps, will cause all vacancies to be filled in their respective commands. All officers who wish to resign, will in future make their applications to the Major General before the 31st of April annually. The companies of Artillery and Cavalry, will form with the regiment most convenient for them, and all the troops will be on their respective parades, at half by 9 o'clock, in the morning.

Capt. Sheffield, Court Martial holden by order of Maj. General Shephard, at Maj. Churches in Shrinegield, on the 18th day of February 1791, whereof Lieut. Col. Lyman, was President. Ensign Increase Sikes, of Capt. Ephraim Chapen's, Co. 1st. Reg. 1st. Brigade, charged with disobedience of orders, in not appearing on the parade with the Company, on the 24th of September, 1790, agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shephard's, Col. Burt's and his Captain's orders—was tryed.

The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced in support of the charge, and the prisoners defence, found him guilty, & adjudged that he be removed from office, and rendered incapable of holding a commission in the Militia of this Commonwealth, for the term of three years.—The Maj. General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately. Col. Burt, will cause the vacancy to be filled agreeably to the Militia law, as soon as possible.

Is President, intituled

The Commanding officers of Regiments, will direct their Captains to make out an accurate statement of their several companies agreeable to the form given them last year by the Deputy Inspectors—this return will be handed to the Adjutant General, at the inspection or at September. The Independent Companies will likewise govern themselves by this order.

By order of the Major General,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Westfield, May 30, 1791.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

State of New-York, ss.

BE it known, pursuant to the last Section of the Act, entitled, "*It is required, from and after the first day of October, 1790, that all ashes, containing Pot and Pearl Ashes, be of the following dimensions, viz. &c.—*"—to wit, *length 19 inches in diameter at each head, to be secured with not less than eighteen Hoops, between of White Oak Staves and Heading, and to be found and tight.*

It is also further required by the said Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, after the first day of October, 1790, do brand each Cask with the Initial of the Christian Name, the first Name at full length.

Spring Goods!

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HEREBY inform their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell exceedingly low for CASH. They are in want of a quantity of FLAX, BUTTER, and yard wide whitneed and brown TOW-CLOTH, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has just received a large supply of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

suitable for most Seasons of the year, which he is now selling low for Cash, he also continues to take in most kinds of Country produce in payment for the above Goods.

Northampton, June 13, 1791.

Just received from London and Bristol, by

Reuben Smith, & Co.

and to be sold either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

A very large and general assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

and various kinds of Surgeons Instruments, which the gentlemen Druggists, Surgeons, Physicians, and others dealing in the following articles may be assured will be sold as low as can be obtained from any of the States, and almost every species of country produce received in payment.

Patent Medicine,

Not adulterated as has been much practiced of late, but genuine from the original Ware-Houses in England.

Painter's Colours.

Best English white and red lead,
Spanish Brown in Powder,
Do. White
Spruce Yello-w, & Yellow Oaker } per ton or under.

A general assortment of the most useful Oil and Water Paints in large, or small quantities.

Reeve's genuine patent Water Paint in Boxes.

Various kinds of Leaf Gold and Silver per 1000 or less.

Dye Stuffs.

Red Wood, Log Wood chippot, Nicaragua } per ton
Wood, Aulum, Copperas, } or less.

Oil of Vitriol in any quantities, different kinds of Indigo.

Black Lead Pots, Crucibles, Spelter, and a great variety of articles in the Brazing line.

A number of articles in the Grocery way.

A good assortment of Books.

Dutch quils of different qualities per thousand or less,

Different kinds of Writing Paper, per ream or less,

Best English Pen-knives,

Scale Beams and money Scales of different kinds and sizes.

By Wholesale only.

10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6 Best English crown Window Glass ——— 4 by 4, 3 by 8 London Pins.

Best Brass Kettles.

Sheet Lead of an excellent quality.

Hartford, May, 1791.

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN MASONS, for four Months, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of SHUBAEL WILDER.

N. B. Wanted a Lad to an Apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about five weeks since, a Mare colt two years old, a red forrel, with a white streak in her face, her Main hangs on the right side, a slender body, her tail not cut off, narrow hind parts. Likewise a year old Colt, a dark red, or chestnut colour, with a small star in her forehead.—Whoever will take up said Colts, or either of them, & convey them to ELIJAH MORTON, in Hatfield shall have reasonable reward.

May, 1791.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK-BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

By inserting the following in your useful Gazette, you will oblige a constant reader.

I Observed in your paper of May 25th, No 247, a fertile production under the signature of A Lover of Peace. In which the author attempts to wipe of a little dirt thrown on him, (as he says) by a Bachelor of Arts under the signature of Irony Truth. But it appears to be the general opinion, that he is worse besmeared with dirt now, than he was before. I am lead to think, that with which he wiped, was not entirely clean. This Lover of Peace seems still to be of opinion, that "True liberty" Is a power which a man has to do, any particular action, as seems good to him, "at leave, or free leave, &c. At the same time he says, "there is no such definition given in his piece under True Liberty." Perhaps it might be well for him to read that piece.

But this definition of liberty is, doubtless very pleasing to men of a licentious disposition, and who are possessed of a great thirst for authority and greatness; & who entertain high, and exalted ideas of themselves. Such men will have recourse to every method, to display their talents, and exercise their sovereign disposition. They will bluster for prerogative, and bellow for freedom: They will fight for their country, or fight against it: they will appeal for Washington or they will appeal for Chaise. They will talk of Religion, virtue, reason, or anything else, by which they can obtain their selfish ends. But such people, instead of appearing respectable, and gaining the applause of men of sense, and virtue, generally render themselves just objects of universal contempt. And when all their schemes prove abortive, and they find, they cannot do as they please; they will complain for the want of Liberty, & say, that "Tyranny and oppression are still in the land. They will think they are deprived of the liberty which God and nature gave them."

And now they will exert themselves to their utmost to create discord and animosities among mankind, and disturb the peace of Society. And their fertile brains, are full of machinations to effect this diabolical purpose. And if they are restrained, either by the laws of God or man from accomplishing their malicious designs, they think themselves oppressed. Whatever does not perfectly coincide with their sentiments they think is wrong.

But when such whose disposition is of this complexion, are permitted to act according to their selfish mind, then they enjoy True Liberty, that birth-right of man, if our *author*'s definition of the word be just.

But the greatest grievance, of which this pretended Lover of Peace complains, is, that ministers of the gospel should be supported by the civil law. He says, for his own satisfaction, "that the Priests under the jewish dispensation, were maintained by a free will offering." But must the Gospel be exterminated, or the propagation of it retarded, because people are unwilling to support it? People being commanded to contribute willingly for the support of the gospel, does not militate at all against its support, if they are unwilling. None violate this command, but those who are unwilling; it is abundantly evident that there is scriptural warrant for the support of ministers. Why was it that the Levites, had no inheritance among their brethren, if the sacrifices of the Lord, were not their inheritance? But this Lover of Peace, or Suspicious, says "that the Gospel says nothing about ministers having a stinted hire." And for proof he cites several passages of scripture, which are no more to the purpose, than a verse in Virgil. And if it is true, there is no sum stated for a ministers salary. But what can we understand by the Apostle, 1 Cor. ix. 13, and on. "Do ye not know, that they which minister about holy things, live on the things of the temple?—Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel." And altho' the apostle had not stated this liberty, yet it is an ordinance of God. The truth is, that those who exclaim against the support of the Gospel, are governed by a selfish and sordid disposition. To pay a small tax for the support of a minister, is by no means but heinsome to the friends of the gospel, and laws are of no use, but to bind the villians of society; and none but such will dispute laws and governments.

Our author under the figures of Suspicious, says, "he is well acquainted with the man who some say, is the author of true liberty." But I am lead to think that he had forgotten that the eye could not see itself. This author says, "all the Lover of Peace wrote, about the Deacon, was true, and a great deal more;" he proceeds to say, that if the Deacon, and collector, had an addicted thus and so, as he has represented the matter, what was it but perjury and forgery? True, but our author is sensible that this is not the case. For, if he is so well acquainted with the contentions of the neighbouring town, as he appears to be, he cannot but know that this representation is false. And I would appeal to the conscience of this lover of peace, whether he thinks he shall be able, to bring those groundless accusations, against those men at the all discovering day. And I would advise him to be sparing of such calumnious reports; and plead no more for liberty of conscience.

PHILALETHES.

N. B. This author says, the vote for raising the minister's salary the last year, was obtained, but not two to one. But if he will tell his name, it can, and shall be proved to be a fact, that it was two to one.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the Person who stiles himself A Lover of Peace, the person who signed the piece lately Truth, Sradrik, Greeting—

Sir,

I Thought your first piece not worth a serious answer, but a sharp rebuke, & therefore wrote in the manner I did, not should I have troubled myself to have answered your second, was it not for this, that you have as much mistook the author as the point you attempted to write upon—The real author is not a Bachelor of Arts, and neither knows you, nor the Person whom you stile a a Bachelor of Arts, nor his Deacon, and is sorry to have them abused by you, for his sake. I can tell you, Sir, you have not wiped off the dirt which is the judgment of all wise men, you rowled yourself in, that another discovered it: nor can you do it, otherwise than by humbling yourself for your abuse of your betters, and impious scurrility. Learn, Sir, when you quote an author, to do it right, and not say, Jack saith he is not worth minding, when Irony saith Jack is not worth minding. Cast out the beam from your own eye, before you attempt the mote in your betters: see to it that you take that other degree, which you think necessary for the Deacon. Sir, in my first answer I perused Solomon's Direction, Prov. xxvi, 5, and I find "nothing cuts like the truth." The wounded Bird flutters, Now I answer you according to the directions in the preceding verse.

PLAIN TRUTH.

P. S. Sir, if you have doubts on your mind whether ministers of the Gospel have a right to support from a Christian People, and a right to insist upon it, if you will propose your doubts with becoming modesty, as one desirous to learn and come to the knowledge of the truth, in a letter to me, left with the Printer, a candid answer shall be given. But if you attempt to throw dirt on that order of men, you shall be treated as a dirty fellow deserves. In the mean time I advise you to study your Bible, particularly 1 Cor. ix. 3 to 14. and 1 Tim. v. 8.

Adieu—

C. T.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
The PUBLIC *to the* PRINTER.

Sir,

BE so kind as to inquire, in our behalf, of these persons who are quarrelling in your paper—for what purpose they are trembling us with their ill-natured suggestions. If they have any thing worthy of public inspection, let it appear in an open manner, otherwise request them to hold their peace; for at present they are treating us very unhandsomely, in telling us something about something, and yet telling nothing to the purpose about any thing. Inform them that they are discrediting the Gazette, by making it the vehicle of personal abuse. Whew! Whew! Whew! Whew!—

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
To the Prompter.

Mr. PROMPTER,

I HAVE read many of your Numbers, and it appears therein, as if you were acquainted with my manner of superintending my domestic affairs, but if you have not signed personally at me, in some of your numbers, I must conclude that the Bird that is hit will always flutter. I fear your writing so often, will prove as detrimental to me as the feeding a sickning child so fast as to choak him, for before I am able fully to correct one fault, you will remark another to, it is impossible for me to amend of that in one week, which has been my practice for many years, but if you allow me time, it shall be my diligent care to amend as fast as possible, but if I attempt to reform as fast as you write, I shall take a great deal in hand but accomplish nothing. Therefore, if you will write to me but once a quarter, you will therefore give me opportunity to accomplish a reformation, and greatly oblige your very humble servant,

H. S.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of Lands in the district of Plainfield, in the County of Hampshire, that their lands are taxed in State taxes No. 6, 7 and 8, and in Town and County Taxes, for 1787, 88, 89 and 90.

First Division of Hatfield.

Equivalent.					Reals.	Lot 55.	2	4	0
		f.	d.		p.	T. Ford, do. 50,	2	7	0
lot No.	44,	1	9	0	2d. division of Lots in				
	22,	0	6	0	Commington, now Plain-				
	16,		4	1	field.				
	77,		7	1	lot no.	22,	2	2	1
2d.	devision of Hatfield					23,	7	10	1
	Equivalent.					29,	8	9	2
	4,	2	11	1		40,	2	7	1
	12,	5	3	1		41,	7	10	1
	16,	9	1	2		49,	2	7	1
	34,	2	0	0		56,	2	7	1
	6,	6	1	3		44,		5	3
	7,	2	1	2		45,		9	1
	24,	3	10	1	3d.	division of Comming			
	36,	1	2	1		ton, now Plainfield.			
	40,	2	7	3		19,	2	7	1
	13,	3	10	2		16,	7	6	3
	37,	2	4	1		6,		3	
	14,	7	5	3	Barnard's Grant, so called.				
	35,	1	2	2			1	19	7

Unless said Taxes are paid before Thursday the 14th of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. ISAAC JOYS, Innholder in Plainfield at one o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ABIJAH POOL,
ANDREW FORD,
NOAH PACKARD,
THOMAS SHAW.
} Constables.

Plainfield, June 1, 1791.

NEW GOODS!

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS just received a supply of SPRING GOODS suited to the present season which are now selling very cheap, for pay in hand.—WANTED, 3 yard wide TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—FLAX, &c.

Northampton, May 24, 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.
CLASS THE NINTH.

SCHEME

OF the 9th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Thursday the 30th of June next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011	Prizes			15850
3989	Blanks,	Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 12, 1791.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY, CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *one-two and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars		Dollars.
1	or	10000	is	10000
2		3000 are		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.			125000
16612	Blanks			
25000	Tickets.			

Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ondemand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Richard Butler & Co.

HEREBY inform the publick, That they have taken that large and convenient Store lately occupied by Mr. William Ellery, at the South part of the Landing in this City, where they purpose to receive all kinds of Produce, West India and others Goods, to sell on Commission, or Store for transporting up Connecticut River, or to ship to New-York or Boston, or any other Seaport within the United States. They have correspondents in New-York and Boston, gentlemen of trust, to whom they can consign for Sale any produce, &c. which may pass through their hands for those places, and the net proceeds of Sales (if required) will be paid here free of any charges—and as they are acquainted with the most approved Vessels and Boats employed in the coasting and boating business, they will have it in their power to ship all Goods, Produce, &c. which may be committed to their charge, in the safest manner, as well to have them disposed of to the best advantage for their employers.

It being their intention to do business solely in the Commission line, by a strict attention to all orders committed to them, and charging a reasonable commission for doing the business, hope to merit the encouragement of those who may have concerns coming at this Landing.

They expect to be in constant supply of Cash to advance, at a moderate rate for Pot and Pearl Ashes, that are delivered to their care to be forwarded to New-York or Boston; the Cash to be reimbursed out of the sales when sales made.

Hartford, April 4, 1791.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of WHITE and RED OAK BARK, for which part CASH will be paid, if delivered soon and of a good quality.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 8, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

A true genuine discovery of ANIMAL ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM: Calculated to detect and overthrow all counterfeit discoveries of the same.

IT is generally admitted, that there is a plenum, or universal fluid, which occupies all space and that all bodies moving therein, abound with pores or points of introduction, and interfaces to receive and return it; that this fluid consists of fire, light, air, or spirit, which flowing through one body by the currents which issue therefrom to another, as in a magnet, produces that phenomenon we call Animal Magnetism. Now as it is the nature of all fluids to tend to an equilibrium, therefore the efforts which bodies make towards each other produce Animal Electricity. Animal Electricity is no more than the effect produced between two bodies, one of which has more in-waon than the other; a phenomenon proving that the body which has most motion communicates it to the other, until an equilibrium of motion be established between them; with inequality of motion there is Animal Electricity: With equality and reciprocity of motion there is animal Magnetism. It is the purpose of nature that Animal Electricity should exist only to produce Animal Magnetism; the former ends where the latter begins. The human body may be therefore compared to an electrical machine, the arms the conductors, the fingers the pointers. Hold the fingers of both hands for some time towards the invalid's pericardium, and you will soon perceive all the effects of electricity on the patient. Continue the motion until he is filled with the electrical fluid, which will flow with great velocity from your fingers, in proportion as your mental faculties are engaged; this you will soon know by the commotion or crisis he will be put into, if his disorder requires either the one or the other. But if the treatment does not produce either of these, depend upon it his reformation will be very soon brought about without them.

This *science* has been kept hid & concealed from the multitude, and great sums have been given for the knowledge of it: But I can assure the public, that it is as fairly laid open in the following little treatise as it possibly can be in a few words.

I have had the happiness of being instructed in this wonderful system, by a gentleman of the first abilities, and who has treated, many days, more than an hundred a day, and with great success in many instances. And I was not taught it under any restriction, and therefore can with freedom and pleasure communicate it to others what I have received; and I doubt not, but any person of even a common capacity, by attending closely to the rules here laid down, may become as useful and opperate as those that have paid large sums for their knowledge. But let not those be discouraged who are but beginners, but let them preserve and exert themselves in the practice of it, and they will see, in many instances such success as will doubtless give them spirits to go on, and encourage them to persist.

If you would with to treat patients with success observe the following rules of directions.

First. Be as much *abstracted* as possible; put every other thought and idea out of your mind, and seek to enter in, and for a time take possession of the subject, whom you are about to treat.

Secondly. Let your mind be filled with *affection and benevolence* towards the subject that you are treating. Let energy of your soul be fixed on the relief of your patient, and generally success will follow.

Thirdly. Let there be a constant *intenting* within you; keep up an idea of the complaint that you wish to remove; be earnestly desirous to give all the assistance in your power towards the *relief* of the subject. Kindness, piety, constant intention, and compassion, are great promoters of success in this matter. Strange as this may seem, you will find it true, and those who have considered the amazing powers of sympathy and antipathy will easily see it reasonable.

Fourthly. Exert the strong internal faculty of *volition*, or your *will*, towards the subject that you are called to treat; determine to do good to the diseased; and you will find of common a strange connexion with those whom you are treating.—This is produced by the incorporation of the atmospheres; and as each body has an atmosphere around it, they have a strange power over each other. And as the principles of the science, are in themselves very powerful, the more they are combined and exerted the greater will be their force, and the more conspicuous the effects of the treatment will be.

If the powers of the mental faculties in men, were known, they would be surprised at themselves; but these powers lie hid until they are poured by sensible operations really to exist. It has been frequently observed, that when persons are spoken of they are near, and soon come into sight, and when you are thinking intensely upon them, it is often found they are at the same time as earnestly engaged in thinking on you. Many instances of the amazing power of sympathy must have been manifested to all attentive observers. Consider this, and apply it with all your might to the present subject, according to the above directions.

Having explained briefly the principles of this wonderful science, I shall next consider the modes of *treatment*. Different people have different modes; but I need only mention two, as they are enough for our purpose. One is by the senses itself without any motion of the hands; this is an act of the mind, and the stronger the mental powers are in any operator, and the more they are exerted, the more effectual the treatment will be. And

In this method you must be quite abstracted, be absent from all other things, place your thoughts intensely upon the subject on which you would operate. Let the *intention* of your mind be kept to the work as closely as possible, accompanied with the utmost exertions of *volition*, or the strongest powers of your will and affections. Put forth all your internal powers in the most energetic manner. It is astonishing what sensible effects will result from this exertion, even so as sometimes to raise a hand from a table. But the subject upon whom you would make trial, should be one who will make no resistance, nor strive against you.

In whatever case you are called to opperate have a proper confidence; and do not be discouraged if your expectations should not be fully answered at first, but persevere, and make frequent trials; for in this, as in every thing else, it is a good rule that *practice makes perfect*, and the more you enter into the spirit of the science, and the more frequently and carnestly you practise it, the more likely you will be to have both confidence and success.

The other method of treating is by using the hands with the science; for both must come together. The motion of the hands may be useful to keep up the attention of the operator, and give a kind of force to the mind; besides by which the efforts is conveyed from one body to another; and you will perceive the complaints of patients by your fingers, sooner than by any other means.

When you move your hands properly, with full intention, and fervent wishes to do good to the patient exerting all your faculties to produce the most salutary effects, you will soon perceive the consequence, both in yourself, and those whom you treat. Some will be much sooner affected than others, and much more sensibly. The patient will frequently feel a kind of warm and glowing sensation, under the treatment, though sometimes the contrary sensation will be perceived; and the operator will often find his hands and fingers seized with a sensation of heat, pain, numbness of pricking, as when any part is a sleep, and frequently by the power of sympathy, he will feel pain in the same part of his body as the patient has it.

It is unnecessary now to mention some of those directions to which the body is subject and which this operation is most likely to remove.

Many diseases as first arise from *obstruction*, and the want of a proper circulation of the blood and juices. Perspiration suddenly checked produces colds and these often lay the foundation of incurable disorders, as consumption, &c.

This science is of prime use in removing all these *obstructions*, especially in their beginning. When either by the complaint of the patient, or your own sympathetic feelings, you perceive an obstruction, and find where it lies, apply all the force and power of your mind and will to the part affected with the utmost energy that you are master of: Let all your mental powers be engaged therein, according to the foregoing rules. The disorders of the feet deserve a particular place here; for all that are affected with any trouble some complaints in that part of the body, must be sensible that when *the head is sick the heart is faint*, and the whole frame is out of order.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Major's cruelty punished.

Proud, impatient
Of anger superior, even of bravery that made him
Fond of false glory, for the savage power
Of ruling without reason, of confounding
Just and unjust, by an unbounded will. *Rowe's Tamas.*

AS nothing is more amiable and God like, than humane and tender disposition towards our fellow creatures, so on the contrary, nothing is more hateful and detestable than cruelty. But how dangerous and dreadful is the latter of these, when it pollutes the heart of a person in power and command, and exert in the way of army; when they can exercise their barbarity without control, and lord their fellow subjects perhaps better, even than themselves) with miseries too great even for a brute beast to bear. And it is to be observed, that a hardened cruel man, is seldom a man of common sense, or a man of common courage. But as it is not my design to dwell upon arguments and points of this nature, but only to inform, instruct, and entertain my readers, in the best manner without offering the least offence to any order of men, I shall submit the following story to the censure of the public.

In queen Anne's reign, a soldier belonging to a marching regiment, that was quartered in the city of W——, was taken up for desertion: and being tried by a court martial for the same, was sentenced to be shot. The Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel being both of them in London, the command of the regiment devolved to major ——, upon the Major, who was accounted a very cruel and obdurate man, and which, indeed, is obvious enough from the following relation. The poor man above mentioned being sentenced to be shot for desertion, and the day of his execution being come, the regiment, as usual upon those occasions, was drawn up to see the execution performed; but when every body there, that knew the custom of those executions, expected to see the corporals call him for that ungracious office, they were surprised to find it fired, by the cruel Major, upon the prisoner's own brother only; who, being a soldier in the same company with him, was taking leave of his dying brother, and both with flowing eyes, hanging upon each others necks, were bathing one another with their tears, when the news of this unnatural and heart-breaking order was delivered to him. Who, that has any bowels of pity, of brotherly love, can speak, or even conceive the agonies of those poor parting creatures, at the sound of this most cruel and unnatural disposition of the major? who could not be moved, or say ways prevailed upon to revoke his inhumane orders; not fore them by force from one another, before they had spoken half they had to say. The one fell down upon his knees, begging, with all the prayers and entreaties that he could, that he might not have a hand in this poor brother's death; and, at the same instant, the poor sufferer neglecting the few remaining moments of his life, to petition heaven in his own behalf, employed them to join with his afflicted brother, to petition the savage Major, that he would please to let him receive his death from any other hand than his. But all their tears and supplications were in vain. He was inflexible and not to be moved. He swore they he and he only should be the man, purposely for example sake, and to make the execution the more horrible. When they had wasted some time in supplication, to no purpose, and though several of their officers had joined in fruitless petition, they, at length, both of them submitted; and the prisoner having gone through the usual service with the minister, he kneeled down at the place appointed, to receive the fatal shot; while the cruel and obdurate major stood by, to see the afflicted brother had his interment of death which being done he ordered him to observe the third signal with his cane, and at that instant to do his office, and dispatch the prisoner. So, after once more embracing each other, they parted with a flood of mutual tears. But here my reader, behold the justice of Providence! when the cruel Major was dealing his fatal blow for the prisoner's death, at the left side of his cane, the soldier inspired by some other power, suddenly turned about his piece, and fired the inhuman Major in a moment through the heart; repeating these words, he threw down his piece: "Sir, that can shew no mercy, no mercy let him receive. Now I submit! I had rather die this hour for his death, than live a hundred, and give my brother his.—At this unexpected accident nobody seemed to be sorry; but the officers ordering him into custody, some of the chief citizens (who came there to see the execution, and were ashamed of all that passed) prevailed upon the next commanding officer, to carry them both back together, and not to execute the other prisoner, till further orders; and promised to indemnify him for so doing, as far as their whole interest could go with the queen. This request being complied with, the city chamber, that very night, drew up a most pathetic and moving address to their sovereign, humbly setting forth the cruelty of the deceased major, and praying her majesty's clemency towards both the prisoners. The queen, upon perusal of this petition (which was inclosed in a short paper of her own, commanding the major's sentence to be executed) was highly displeased at the cruelty of the major, and granted the soldier his life, and ordered him to be preferred by one of the next vacancies that should happen in the army or navy

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

A Committee of both Houses, was this day appointed, to consider at what time the General Court may have a recess, and report.

The House proceeded according to assignment to the choice of a Major General, for the first Division of Militia, of this Commonwealth, by ballot, and EBENEZER THAYER, jun. Esq. was chosen.

Sent up for concurrence.

A Bill to repeal certain laws of this Commonwealth, respecting duties on licences, on wheel carriages, and duties on certain papers; commissions, inftruments, and proceffes, was read a third time.—Negatived.

ORDERED, That Mr. Wedgery, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Flagg and Mr. Gardiner, be a Committee to ascertain the amount of the Excife duty;—to conſider the mode of collecting the ſame, and what alterations may be neceſſary therein; alſo to conſider whether there are any other articles on which duties may be laid, and report a Bill, if neceſſary.

THURSDAY, July 9.

"An Act providing remedy for Bankrupts and their Creditors to be read a third time, was the order of the day.

Mr. Mafon, jun. confeſſed himſelf perfectly ſatisfied with the principles on which the Bankrupt Act was predicated—but had many objections to the preſent act, for the inſufficiency of its proviſions. He tho't the preſent ſeſſion would be too ſhort to get through both branches, and therefore moved it ſhould be deferred to the next Seſſion.

This motion was warmly oppoſed in many very powerful and argumentative ſpeeches, in which the principles of the bill were very thoroughly canvaſſed. We ſhould very readily give a comprehenſive ſketch of this debate, but the late hour at which the Houſe adjourned, precludes our wiſhes.

Mr. Gardiner who was in favor of the reference wiſhed the bill might be printed.

The ſpeakers on the ſubject were Meſſrs. *Jarvis, Parſons, Sewall, Jones (B) Thompſon, Sloſcum, Thatcher, Foſſenden, Hichborn, Clarke, Tudor, Shurtliff, Wedgery, Euſtis*, and others.

The Bill was recommitted for amendment.

The Bill for erecting a College in the Diſtrict of Maine, was read a ſecond time and committed for amendments.

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. Gardiner moved for a committee to conſider the propriety and juſtice of granting a tract of unlocated land in the Eaſtern part of the Commonwealth, to ſuch perſons as were officers and ſoldiers of this State for three years, or more, during the war, in the continental army.

Mr. Sloſcum oppoſed the raiſing ſuch a committee at this late hour of the ſeſſion. The motion, however, prevailed, and Meſſs. Raymond, Euſtis & Gardiner, were appointed a committee.

Mr. Gardiner, member from *Pownalborough*, aroſe, and announced to the Houſe, that on Tueſday next at Ten o'clock, A. M. he intended to move to call up the Petition of the Portland Convention, now upon the Files of the Houſe, and to requeſt the conſent of the Houſe and the other Branch of the Legiſlature of MASSACHUSETTS, that the Diſtrict of MAINE, may be permitted to ſeperate from this Commonwealth, and become a diſtinct, ſovereign, and independent State."

An engroſſ'd bill for the preſervation and encouragement of the Fur Trade within this Commonwealth. Read and paſſ'd to be enacted.

The Petition, for the town of Concord to be eſtabliſhed as the Shire Town for the County of Middleſex. Read and committed to Mr. Foſter, Mr. Bigelow, and Mr. Thatcher.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to aſcertain the amount of the Exciſe Duties, and to conſider the mode of collecting the ſame, &c. and after debate the queſtion was put, Whether the Houſe would accept of the ſame?—Which was determined in the negative. The ſame Report was then recommitted, and the committee inſtructed to bring in a bill providing a proper mode for collecting the preſent duties.

The committee on the Petition of the Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, reported,——That it was their opinion, that a bill ſhould be brought in for granting a Salary to ſaid Clerks.

Adjourned.—

LONDON, April 15.

The project of driving the Turks out of Europe, which has often been abandoned by the ſeveral potentates of the North, is now moſt undoubtedly reſolved upon by the Imperial Catharine. Her late ſucceſſes have removed the ſmall bounds which political prudence had formerly objected to her ambition. That eſtabliſhment of a great naval force, which can alone give Ruſſia her due influence in the ſcale of European politicks, and on which the Empreſs during the whole of her reign has from this conſideration been ſo aſſiduouſly bent, can only be brought about by her being poſſeſſed of a total command of the Black Sea, and of thoſe ſtreights which lead through the ſea of Marmara and the Dardanelles into the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean. As long therefore, as Conſtantinople and the adjacent country continue in the hands of their preſent maſters, ſo long will Ruſſia be debarred from forming that naval eſtabliſhment, on which her future greatneſs may in a great meaſure be ſaid to depend. Now the injury to which Great-Britain will be liable from ſo extenſive an Empire as Ruſſia embracing as it were, the whole globe with its fleets and commerce, is obvious. We ſhall have already to combat, in that element, the dominion of which it has for many ages been the pride of England to arrogate to itſelf. Boundleſs in its reſources, particularly in thoſe which are neceſſary to naval affairs. Ruſſia, if once ſhe obtains a fare footing, will in a ſhort time take the lead of all the European powers. Even ſuppoſing that by long attained ſuperiority, we ſhould at firſt be able to copy with a newly eſtabliſhed and unexperienced, navy, like the Hydra, fleet after fleet will riſe from the various points of that vaſt Empire, and eventually overwhelm the exhauſted force of its inferior adverſaries. Like an immenſe whirlpool, Ruſſia will by degrees ſwallow up every neighbouring ſtate, till it becomes, what in fact the preſent Empreſs aims at rendering it, the ſole independent maritime ſtate in Europe.

DUBLIN, April 14.

The people of this city are much alarmed, in conſequence of the epidemic fever which rages in the county of Wexford, we will not call it plague, though there are ſome circumſtances related which make us fear it is of that horrid deſcription.

One is, that it was communicated to this part of the country, Poulke's-mill, a ſeaport, where it firſt appeared, by a veſſel which was drove in there a wreck, a ſhort time ago, without a ſoul on board, which veſſel the people ſeized and made a property of her cargo. It was among ſt theſe particular people the contagion firſt appeared, and as the veſſel was ſuppoſed to come from Smyrna, we fear it is the dreadful infection ſo preal lar to the Eaſtern countries.

By ſeveral people who arrived from Wexford, within theſe two days, we hear it is increaſing, and that almoſt in every houſe in the barony of Forth, to which it is as yet confined, the melancholy ſpectacle of four or five dead bodies may be ſeen at one time.

A Mr. Hore is come up to Dublin from that part of the country, who loſt five of his ſervants by this direful contagion.

A WELCH CURATE.

Was preaching a ſermon, when intelligence was brought in, that a wreck had happened; and it was in thoſe days when a general plunder was thought right. He heard different parts of the Congregation whiſpering to each other, and all appeared ready to run out of the Church, while thoſe who were neareſt the door were ſtealing out, one by one.

"Brethren—my dear Brethren!" cried the Curate, "One thing only have I to recommend to your ſerious attention—and I hope you will treaſure it up in your hearts! Keep the Holy Scripture ever in your mind, & now *let us ſtart fair!*" On which he whipt down from the pulpit, and ſet off with the reſt of the Congregation.

The alarm of war, and its expenſive preparation, may ſound ſweet to miſtiletoe ears, as they afford ample ſcope for the extention of influence, and for wideſpread ſpeculation not eaſily detected.—But far differently do they vibrate on the ear of the merchant and the trader, whoſe property they ſhake and render inſecure, and on that of the People, who are to be loaded with accumulated taxes for the fantaſies of ſtateſmen who call themſelves politicians, and for the preſervation of an ideal balance, leſs operative than the conflagration of that name in the ſkies. A ſpirited people will indeed brave every danger and encounter all difficulties, when the rights of the country are invaded, its honours inſulted, or its poſſeſſions attacked; and in ſuch a caſe they will have but one heart and hand. Yet to expect ſuch an effect, from the purſuit of problematical plans and queſtionable meaſures, ſurely exceeds even the credulity of ſuperſtition. The miniſter who looks for it, however vaunting, will be deceived; and however daring will be diſappointed.

By the preparations which are now making for war, we may hope for the ſame happy conſequences which aroſe out of the ſpirited exertions that England made in the late diſpute with Spain, when the nation's dignity was ſupported by the humiliation of our enemies, without the ſacrifice of Britiſh ſubjects. It is alledged, by Ruſſow politicians, that England's treaty with Pruſſia is but defenſive: Were the caſe admitted, and Pruſſia engaged, without the aſſiſtance of Great-Britain, could the war proceed without Pruſſia being at the ſame time on the defenſive—And it is more expedient for the allies of Pruſſia, to intimidate her enemies from entering into a war, than be obliged to give aſſiſtance, perhaps, at an unſucceſsful period of it.

WINCHESTER, May 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his relation in this town, dated April, 15, 1791.

"I wrote to you from Fort Pitt, which place we left the 3d inſt. in company with two other boats, and proceeded to Limeſtone, without meeting or apprehending danger—at that place we were informed of ſeveral diſaſters which had befallen boats going down the river, and one in a boat going up to a French ſtation loaded with butter, bacon, &c.—The particulars relative to the latter are as follows—The boat was attacked by about 60 or 70 Indians, and the ſtarkers that were on ſhore as a guard were fired on by them—immediately after firing, they gave the Indian whoop, and, ruſhed on the ſtarkers, ſcalped them every one (about 22)—they then fired at the boat, but did no damage, as it required ſome time to make their way into the river. After the ſavages had executed this terrible act of barbarity, they continued on the river watching for other boats. In the courſe of about 6 days, five or ſix boats happened down the river—the ſavages attacked the foremoſt of them; in which were two young ladies of the name of Macdonald, a young gentleman, and ſome other paſſengers, and took it; elevated with this eaſy conqueſt, they imagined themſelves capable of taking every boat they might fall in with—In a little time a ſecond boat hove in ſight, which they attacked with great fury;—they were in three canoes, each canoe containing about twenty—they moved towards the boat, as it came down, and commenced firing; after diſcharging their guns, they retreated, loaded and came on a ſecond time, fired and retreated as before—this mode of fighting they repeated nine different times, as often as they came on there was a brisk firing kept up from the boat, which contained nine fighting men—during the conflict two were killed, and five wounded; two only remained to protect the boat, and prevent the Indians from boarding it, which every appearance of their conduct plainly indicated—theſe two brave fellows exerted themſelves in a peculiar manner—on near approach of the enemy, they threw billets of wood at them, and one of them took up an ax, as a weapon of defence, ſhould they perſiſt in boarding, which the Indians perceiving, and as is ſuppoſed, their ammunition being expended, they retreated, without accompliſhing their object. Theſe inhuman monſters, previous to their attacking the laſt mentioned boat, placed the two young ladies in the front of their canoes, in which ſituation they were both killed. A few days after this tranſaction, they fired at another boat, and killed one young man—in fact, every boat that has gone down the river lately, has been fired at, (except ours) we ſaw no Indians—the places where the above depredations happened we paſſed in the night."

Two gentlemen arrived here from Kentucky, relate, that General Scott, with 1500 choſen militia, had marched from Fort-Waſhington, previous to their departure.

Recent accounts from Monongahela county, ſtate, a ſmall party of Marauding Indians have lately murdered one or two perſons, and committed ſome other depredations in a ſettlement called Bachanans, in that county.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, May 31.

Copy of a letter from Racoon Creek, of a late date to the Printer hereof.

"We have met with a moſt ſevere ſtroke from the ſavages. A great number of our friends and connections are murdered, and their property carried off.—We who are yet alive, are crouded into ſmall forts, uncomfortably lodged in wet and dirt, and there is not clear ground around the fort ſufficient to raiſe bread for our children—for this reaſon many are moving to the old ſettlements over the mountains—and ſeveral hundreds have it in contemplation, as ſoon as they can ſafely paſs down the river, to move to the Spaniſh territory, where they will live in peace, and have their intereſt more attended to.

"When the general government has diſplayed abilities ſufficient to ſettle the grand object of finance, and eſtabliſh the credit of the United States, to the admiration of nations, and to the univerſal approbation of the people of the United States, it is aſtoniſhing that they ſhould have failed in that eaſy part of government, *the protection of the frontiers.*

"The country is rendered deſolate by taking the government out of the hands of the people.—The people of Kentucky protected the country and defended themſelves againſt the Britiſh, joined by the Canadians and Indians—now we are peſtered with *proclamations* which damp the ſpirits of the people—it would be well if the Gentlemen who live 500 miles out of danger would conſider that protection and allegiance are mutuable."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (N.) June 1.

Laſt Sunday was diſcovered, treſpaſſing on the meadows and gardens in and about this town, innumerable and in conceivable numbers of caterpillars; who have totally deſtroyed ſome graſs lots. They march in legions from place to place, devouring all before them. Any perſon who can deviſe ſome means either of deſtroying or checking the progreſs of theſe inſects, will be entitled to public thanks.

RICHMOND, May 25.

A Gentleman juſt from Kentuckey, informs us, that Gen. Scott was about to march againſt the Indians. His army conſiſted of 13 companies of 73 rank and file each, and an equal or greater number of volunteers; among whom are Gen. Wilkinſon, Col. Harding, and many other reſpectable characters. The general order which prevails among the inhabitants, and the care which has been taken in the appointment of the troops, gives room to hope, that the operation of the army will contribute much to ſuppreſs the predatory inroads of the Indians.

We alſo hear, that an army will march from Fincaſtle burgh and Muſkingum about the ſame time; a conſiderable body of which have been inliſted in the back counties of this ſtate.

The Indians ſhew a greater diſpoſition for hoſtility this ſummer, than for ſeverals years paſt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

Holland is about preventing the importation of tea, but by their own Baſtlonic Company, in conſequence of, it is thought, importations of that article from the United States to Amſterdam.—Spain excludes our ſhips and people from all her colonies and lays heavy duties on our flour imported to them.—France will ſhut up her colonick to us the moment her darved ſhall be ſuſpicious enough to enable her again to ſupply them.—In Portugal our flour is prohibited and even our grain ſold under many diſadvantages and reſtrictions.—To ſold under many diſadvantages and reſtrictions.—To the Mediterranean the Barbary curtain allow us no ſucceſs, and our flag is ſcarce ſeen in that ſea—ſhould a pacification happen between the Ruſſians and the Turks, the demand for our ſupplies of grain muſt be conſiderably reduced by abundant cheap ſupplies from the Baltic.

By advices from St. Croix we are informed, that a Ruſſian Packet having touched at that Iſland to put ſome letters on ſhore, which contained accounts of a fleet of twenty ſhips of the line having ſailed for the Mediterranean, in order to afford relief to the Turks; and it was the general opinion, that ſeveral European nations would be immediately involved in the war.

We are informed that the Preſident of the United States is expected at Mount-Vernon, from his ſouthern tour, about the 12th of this month, and that he would immediately proceed to Philadelphia, ſo that he may be expected in this City about the 25th inſtant.

We hear, that in April laſt, after the full of the Moon, the wind ſpringing up from the eaſt, cauſed the tide in Panlico river, North-Carolina, to riſe ſeven or eight feet higher than uſual, and drove a vaſt quantity of herrings out of Blount's creek into the low grounds. The wind ſuddenly ſhifting, forced back the tide, and left them in ſuch numbers, that a putrifaction took place, which obliged the inhabitants for ſeveral miles round, to move off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 2.

The Showers we had in this neighbourhood, in the afternoon and evening of Monday laſt, eſpecially the latter, were accompanied with more lightning than uſual. We hear that the barn of Mr. George Pearſall in Clinton, was ſet on fire by the lightning in the afternoon—and the barn of Mr. Robert Churchill of this town, (containing a conſiderable quantity of Wheat) —of Phillip Augeine of Waſhington; and of Daniel Beale, of Beekman, were likewiſe conſumed by the ſame means in the evening.—It is ſaid that three other barns were burnt by lightning the ſame evening, and the roof of a houſe.—but we have not heard where they were.

PROVIDENCE, June 9.

Sunday laſt arrived at her moorings in the river, the India Ship, Gen. Waſhington, Capt. Jonathan Donniſon, of this port, with a valuable cargo of the productions and manufactures of the Eaſt, from Canton, laſt from St. Euſtatia; ſhe made her paſſage from Canton to St. Euſtatia in 114 days, and in 20 days from the laſt mentioned port home.

We learn, that in Auguſt laſt, the Engliſh army under Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Meadows, conſiſted of 30,000 European Troops and 30,000 Seapoys;—and that of their antagoniſt, Tippoo Saib, of 200,000 Horſe—That ſometime in that month a detachment of Tippoo's army had advanced to a town within five miles of Madras, which they carried by aſſault—and maſſacred upwards of 4000 people.

BOSTON, June 16.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

The reſolution of a Committee of the Houſe, conſiſting of Meſſ'rs. Sewall, Jones and Euſtis, directing certain Commiſſioners to ſubſcribe four hundred ſhares to the BANK of the United States amounting to about £.48,000, was debated on Monday, and rejected on Tueſday, after taking up the attention of the Houſe all that, the whole of the forenoon.

It is impoſſible to give at large a detail of the ſpeeches and replies upon this ſubject; we ſhall therefore ſubmit an abſtract of the principal arguments in favour of the meaſures, and ſome of the numerous objections to it.

In ſuſtaining the reſolution, it was ſaid, that the propriety of inſtituting a Bank, was not now to be conſidered—but this expedient being adopted, as it would undoubtedly have great influence on the National Councils, we ought to have our ſhare. To counteract the views of the Natural Ariſtocracy, who would have the chief intereſt in it, as well as to check any improper meaſures of the federal government; as we had money on hand, we ought to diſpoſe of it—and the proſpect of gain was greater in this caſe, than any other, we ought alſo to ſhow our good will to the General Government, and oppoſe our influence to the growing influence of the ſouthern States.

On the other hand, it was alledged, that we were not to countenance a meaſure we did not perfectly approve—nor to ſuffer ourſelves to be involved in the negociations and myſteries of ſpeculation, which might not be profitable, as it happened; but preſerve the State ſovereign and independent, in fact, as in name. The neceſſity of relaxing our own treaſury was inſiſted on, and our various embarraſſments deſcribed; though our ſituation was acknowledged to be far better than it had been. In fact, the conſtitutionality of the project was doubted, and its inexpediency warmly inſiſted on.

The queſtion was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas 89—Nays 110.

Mr. Gardiner, agreeably to former notice, on Tueſday called up the petition of the Portland Convention, on the ſubject of the ſeparation of the diſtrict of Maine—when after a ſhort debate the ſubject was referred to the next ſeſſion of the General Court.

The Pay-Roll was on Tueſday ordered to be made up to Friday—ſo that it is probable the Legiſlature will riſe this week.

Phineas Bruce, Eſq. was on Tueſday elected by the Legiſlature, Notary Public for the county of Waſhington, to reſide at Machias.

Extract of a letter from London, April 19.

"General Waſhington has addreſſed the Preſident of the National Aſſembly in a letter, in which he congratulates the French nation, on the rights belonging to man, as a ſocial creature, and obſerves that the States of America, and the people of France, will now become attached to each other, not only by their ſtile and intereſt alliance, but by the ſympathy of their reſpective governments."

A London paper of April 19, Contains the following paragraph:—"This morning, at 1 o'clock, died, at his houſe at Newington-green, the Rev. Doctor PRICE, celebrated as a Divine—a Philoſopher—and a Politician."

STOCKBRIDGE, June 7.

Sheffield, May 31, 1791.

"Laſt evening, about eight o'clock, Mr. Ebenezer Enſign was inſtantaneouſly killed by a ſtroke of lightning. He was a ſon to Lieut. Elisha Enſign of this town, & in the 17th year of his age. The houſe in which Mr. E. was, appears to have been ſtruck in two places at the ſame time, viz. the chimney and the gable end.—That portion of the fluid which ſtruck the chimney, ſeems to have divided; one part went down the inſide of the chimney, raiſed a conſiderable piece of the hearth, moved a flat iron to the diſtance of ſeveral yards, and ſcattered the foot and aſhes about the room—the other part took its way down the outſide of the chimney, until it arrived at the top of a rafter, which was contiguous; this it ſplintered very fine, ſcattering the pieces about the chamber, and followed until it was ſtratified by a quantity of old iron lying in the chamber immediately under it; from this it ran along the boards of the floor until it came directly over Mr. Enſign's head, who was then walking the room below: It is probable his body attracted the whole of the fluid, as there appears to be ſeveral fractures of the floor immediately over where he ſtood; and no mark of its progreſs to be diſcovered further on. That portion of the fluid which ſtruck the gable end of the houſe, went down one of the rafters, which it very much ſplintered; and from thence, between the corner poſt and the outſide caſing, which it ſeparated from the poſt, to the ground.—The houſe was not materially damaged—two or three other perſons who were in the houſe, were ſlightly ſhocked, but the effects were inconſiderable.—It is worthy of remark that two young men in bed, whoſe heads were within 18 inches of the rafter through which the fluid paſſed, received no injury—their ſecurity was probably owing to the circumſtance of their lying on a feather bed, feathers being an electrick *per ſe*."

NORTHAMPTON, June 22.

Mr. PITT, in the debate in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the ſubject of the King's meſſage, requeſting ſupplies for augmenting his naval force, obſerves —that by uncommon ſtrides of power and atchievements the Ruſſian Empire was not only ſpreading its vaſt boundaries throughout half Europe, but was actually endeavouring to extirpate a whole nation, and to extend its conqueſts over the richeſt and moſt fertile country of Aſia. The Ottoman ſtates, he ſaid, were falling faſt under the rod of its proweſs, and unlimited ſway appeared to be the only objects of its all conquering arms and all ſubduing machinations.—In anſwer to the queſtion, whether the Ruſſians or ottomans were the aggreſſors when the war began, he ſaid, "Admitting that the ottomans were the aggreſſors, he did not think that was an argument now to be uſed. It was only now to be conſidered how we ſhould check the arms and ardor of Ruſſia: and he could not help remarking, that had the Ottomans been proportionably victorious, it would equally behove Europe, and conſequently Britain, to check their wild career, in order to ſupport a due balance of power."

Late European accounts ſtate, that England and Pruſſia had determined to exert their whole force in compelling Ruſſia to make peace with the Turks, and that the States General had thought themſelves bound to co-operate with theſe powers to effect the ſame end—That Sweden had entered into a treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia by which the king is to ſupply her Imperial Majeſty, in caſe of a rupture with England and Pruſſia, with 12 ſhips of the line and 16,000 troops.—That Ruſſia has 50 ſhips of the line ready for ſea, and an inexhauſtible ſupply of men.—That Prince Potemkin's army, after detaching 30,000 men into Livonia, conſiſts of 138,000 men beſides artillery, engineers, and light troops.—That M. Miraheau died at Paris the 2d, of April—that all the powers of the North are arming, and that the Baltic is menaced as the ſcence of war.

The anſwer of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to a memorial preſented by the Britiſh Miniſters, requiring, only *to cauſe arraigning for another Campaign*, was delivered in theſe words; "*I, as the Sovereign of an independent State, give NO account of my actions.*"

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
May 30, 1791. }

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September following, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the State, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. come before me, one of the Juſtices of the court in the State of and make oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the within certificate is in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate) that he ſerved (regiments, corps or navy) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form.

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for the months, as an invalid of the United ſtates, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of

Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Aſhes.

State of New-York, ſs.

BE it Law, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, "*It is required, from and after the firſt day of October, 1790, that all caſks, containing Pot and Pearl Aſhes, ſhall be of the following dimentions, &c. viz.—27 inches in length, 19 inches in diameter at each head, be trimmed with at leaſt eighteen Hoops, be made of White Oak Staves and Heading, and to be found and tight.*—

It is alſo further required by the ſaid Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Aſhes, after the firſt day of October, 1790, do brand each Caſk with the Initial of the Chriſtian Name, the Sir Name at full length.

Spring Goods!

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HEREBY Inform their cuſtomers and others, that they have juſt received an elegant aſſortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they are determined to ſell exceedingly low for CASH. They are in want of a quantity of FLAX, BUTTER, and yard wide whitned and brown TOW-CLOTH, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has juſt received a large ſupply of ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for moſt ſeaſons of the year, which he is now ſelling low for Cash. he alſo continues to take in moſt kinds of Country produce in payment for the above Goods.

Northampton, June 13, 1791.

A LARGE, NEW, GOOD

CARPET,

for ſale.——Enquire of the Printer.

June 22, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following lots of Land for ſale, in that part of the town of Granby, called the Gunk & an unappropriated ſide gore, by applying to LEVI SHEPHARD, of Northampton, viz.

Lots No. 7, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49

Alſo, the following Lots, in Blanford.

Lot No.	41, containing	500 acres.
	29,	500
	14,	500
	23,	500
	26,	375
	30,	300

N. B. If there are any Legal taxes, that are unpaid, upon either of the above lots, in Granby or Blanford, ſaid Shephard will diſcharge the ſame upon the firſt notice.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs his cuſtomers, that No 252 concludes 6 months, ſince he ſucceeded Mr. Pinkney in riding with News-Papers; and he hopes thoſe who are indebted to him for the Papers, will be ready to ſettle with him for the ſame, by the laſt week in the preſent month without fail.

JOSEPH BISCOM.

N. B. This is not to interfere with any contract that he may have heretofore made.

June 22, 1791.

TAKEN by the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſt. a dark ſorrel MARE, ſeven or eight years old, trots and paces, a ſtar in her forehead, carries her head fairly, pretty high life, no artificial mark, ſhod before; the owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL LYON.

Goſhen, June 16, 1791.

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN MASONS, for four Months, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of SHUBAIL WILDER.

N. B. Wanted alſo an Apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of WHITE and RED OAK BARK, for which CASH will be paid, if delivered ſoon, and of a good quality.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, June 8, 1791.

From the (N. Y.) DAILY ADVERTISER.

The SOUTHERN JAUNT.

A Spalling on to southern climes they ride
In social chat, how will the rabble flare,
Each ruftic with his mouth expanded wide
To fee the gilded coach (a fight fo rare)
And that fly wight, who fafely hous'd within,
Plac'd cheek by jowl with Cæfar on the ftar,
(Hoping, perchance fome government to win)
Full many a pleafant ftory doth repeat;
Smiles as he fmiles, to all things anfwers, *Yes*,
Carves bacon-ham or pens the vain addrefs.

More bleft is he who takes his jaunt on foot,
Halts as he will not dragg'd as others chooſe.
At eve repofes in fome humble hut,
Relates his own, and hears the village news:
No ſervile herds attend him on his way,
No fulſome praiſes wound his modeſt ear,
Thoſe many fooliſh things that fools muſt ſay
Thoſe many fooliſh things that fools muſt ſay
Yet true *Republicans* ſhould ſcorn to hear.
His peace for tavern fees refer'd in ſtore
Nor yet profuſe, nor yet too mean to ſpead,
Safe hearties, where the arriv'd before,
A little later, to his journey's end.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A CORRESPONDENT who has made a tour of the trees in Cumberland, informs us there is growing, in the vicinity of Cockermouth, a large yew tree, whoſe branches, though exceeding buſhy, and in a circular form, cover 559 ſquare yards of ground; from the trunk or ſtem proceed fourteen or fifteen branches, every one of which is in the ſize of a corpulent man's body: the farmers, from motives of prudence, have cut away the ſmall branches, to prevent cattle from being poiſoned by eating the young ſprouts; had theſe branches been ſuffered to grow, it probably might have covered upwards of a thouſand yards. The country people there have an imaginary idea, that theſe kind of trees are 500 years in growing to perfection, remain 500 years in that ſtate, and that they are 500 years in decaying; as this tree has not been diſcerned either to increaſe or diminiſh in ſize, by the oldeſt man there, it may, from the above ſuppoſition, be from ſix to nine hundred years old. A few years ago, the preſent proprietor had 700l. bid for it by a cabinet maker, who propoſed furniſhing from this tree, the whole timber neceſſary for a nobleman's country ſeat. One of his anceſtors had 120l. bid for it by a timber merchant, when wood was not a quarter of its preſent value. In the year 1769, the late Duke of Portland, ſtruck with the vaſtneſs of its appearance, ſent two ſurveyors to take a drawing of it.

INTREPIDITY of a NEGRO-WOMAN.

Extract from a late publication, tranſlated from the French.

"——Some hundred of negroes were ſpread upon the deck, all of whom had their feet in irons.—Their hands were diſengaged, becauſe it was the hour in which their miſerable nouriſhment was diſtributed to them. There did I ſee grief expreſs itſelf in all its varied forms; ſome deluded the planks with their tears; others ſtrictly demanded vengeance from Heaven; and others, with motionleſs eyes, looked towards their native land, which they could no longer perceive. On one ſide a huſband ſuſtained his fainting wife, whoſe weeping infant in vain ſuckled the breaſts, which were dried up with ſufferings; on another a ſon, driven to raging madneſs, tore out his teeth with gnawing the chains which cruſhed his father's limbs. Around us were planted armed murderers, with ſmiles on their lips and audacity on their fronts.

"Nothing was wanting to complete this ſcence but an inſtance of that dumb ferocity, that laſt courage of diſpair, of which man is capable, when his ſoul has become ſteeled beneath the torments of injuſtice. A female negro gave us this example. She was pregnant, and the pains of labour ſeized her; by a geſture ſhe gave intimation of it to our guards; they removed her from the croud & placed her on a ſail on the after part of the veſſel; without uttering a ſingle cry, without a moan, without ſhedding a tear, ſhe delivered herſelf. Scarcely did ſhe perceive her infant when ſhe ſeized it, gazed on it with a fierce eye, looked around her, ſaw herſelf little obſerved? crawled to the edge of the ſhip; gave her ſon the firſt and laſt kiſs, and precipitated herſelf with him into the waves. Then the alarms of diſappointed avarice took the place of humanity. Urban ſwore, ſtormed, threatened the guards.—They ſlackened ſail—Some Sailors threw themſelves into the ſea. Uſeleſs efforts! the irons of the poor negro woman had plunged her beyond their reach; they took up the infant, but it was dead."

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe *of* Repreſentatives, *February* 26. 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth, on iſſuing the precepts on Tax, No. 9, ſhall furniſh each plantation in this Commonwealth, which is taxed, with the laws and reſolves of this government, which have not heretofore been furniſhed therewith.

Sent up for concurrence.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 11, 1791.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Preſident.
Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.
True Copy,
Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THAT the Treaſury may be enabled to comply with the above Reſolve, it is neceſſary that the plantations in the ſeveral parts of the Commonwealth, make return to him of the dates of the laſt acts and reſolves they have received, which he requeſts may be done as ſoon as convenient, that they may be furniſhed with complete ſets, to the laſt ſeſſion of the Hon. Legiſlature.

ALEXANDER HODGON, Treaſurer.
March 22, 1791.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the 4th diviſion, of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

WITH hearty ſatisfaction the Major General, takes this opportunity to do juſtice to the Military exertions and ſpirit of this diviſion, in every ſeaſon of review which has occured. He aſſures the officers and ſoldiers that their ſpirit, their decent and regular conduct, the neatneſs of their arms, the uniformity & beauty of their dreſs; as well as their performance of the various evolutions, have met the entire approbation and applauſe of the numerous ſpectators. In addition to which his Excellency the Commander in Chief, has expreſſed in very lively and pointed terms, the full and compleat ſatisfaction, the meritorious conduct of the militia has afforded him.

A very important advantage reſult from annual reviews and as they are now poſitively required by his Excellency, the ſeveral Regiments of this diviſion will be reviewed and inſpected next September.

Col. Lyman's Regiment will meet on the 12th.
Col. Mattoon's on the 13th.
Col. Mayo's on the 14th.
Col. Stebbins's on the 15th.
Col. Taylor's on the 16th.
Col. Bradſhes on the 20th.
Col. Sloper's on the 21ſt.
Col. Flowers's on the 22d.
Col. Burt's on the 23d.

The Company of Cadets will meet on the 26th.

The Adjutant-General will attend to inſpect the Militia this Fall, all officers will therefore be particularly attentive to their duty. They will ſee that their arms, in their uniform, arms and equipments, are to the beſt order. That the non-commiſſioned officers have a good muſquet and bayonet, and by no means an eſpontoon.

That Baggage waggons be employed to carry the neceſſary refreſhments, that no time be unneceſſarily loſt till the regiments are diſmiſſed at night. That there be no firing at the houſes of officers, nor a ſingle gun fired on the parade but by the immediate command of ſome officer.

All officers commanding regiments, or exclufive Corps, will cauſe all vacancies to be filled in their reſpective commands. All officers who wiſh to reſign, will in future make their applications to the Major General before the 1ſt of April annually. The companies of Artillery and Cavalry, will form with the regiments moſt convenient for them; and all the troops will be on their reſpective parades at leaſt by 9 o'clock, in the morning.

AN a diviſion Court Martial holden by order of Maj. General Shepard, at Maj. Churches in Shringfield, on the 7th, day of February 1791, whereof Lieut. Col. Lyman, was Preſident. Enſign Ionnas Silvers, of Capt. Ephraim Chapen's, Co. 1ſt. Regt. 1ſt. Brigade, charged with diſobedience of orders, in not appearing on the parade with the Company, on the 24th of September, 1790, agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shepard's, Col. Burt's and his Captain's orders—was tryed.

The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced in ſupport of the charge, and the priſoners defence, found him guilty, & adjudged that he be removed from office, and rendered incapable of holding a commiſſion in the Militia of this Commonwealth, for the term of three years.—The Maj. General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately, Col. Burt, will cauſe the vacancy to be filled agreeably to the Militia law, as ſoon as poſſible. The Court Martial whereof Col. Lyman is Preſident, is diſſolved.

The Commanding officers of Regiments, will direct their Captains to make out an accurate ſtatement of their ſeveral companies, agreeable to the form given them laſt year by the Deputy Inſpector—this return will be handed to the Adjutant General, at the inſpection next September. The independant Companies will likewiſe govern themſelves by this order—

By order of the Major General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Weſtfield, May 30. 1791.

Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY, CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d claſs of the ſemi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thurſday the 15th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	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.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets & the above Claſs, may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ordered, of the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as uſual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

Juſt received from London and Briſtol, by

Reuben Smith, & Co.

and to be ſold either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

A very large and general aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

and various kinds of Surgeons Inſtruments, which the gentlemen of the Faculty, Surgeons, Phyſicians, and others dealing in the following articles may be aſſured will be ſold as low as can be obtained from any of the States, and almoſt every ſpecies of country produce received in payment.

Patent Medicine,

Not adulterated, as has been much practiced of late, but genuine from the original Ware Houſes in England.

Painter's Colours.

Beſt Engliſh white and red Lead,	per ton or under.
Spaniſh Brown in Powder,	
Do. White	
Spruce Yellow, & Yellow Oaker.	

A general aſſortment of the moſt uſeful Oil and Water Paints in large or ſmall quantities.

Reeve's genuine patent Water Paint in Boxes.

Various kinds of Leaf Gold and Silver per 1000 or leſs.

Dye Stuffs.

Red Wood, Log Wood chipped, Nicaragua Wood, & Fuſtic, Coppers,	per ton or leſs.

Oil of Vitriol in any quantities, different kinds of Indigo, Black Lead Pots, Crucibles, Spelter, and a great variety of articles in the Brazing line.

A number of articles in the Grocery way.

A good aſſortment of Books.

Dutch gain of different qualities per thouſand or leſs,

Different kinds of Writing Paper, per ream or leſs,

Beſt Engliſh Parchment.

Scale Beams and money ſcales of different kinds and ſizes.

By Wholeſale only.

10 by 8, 9 by 7, 8 by 6 beſt Engliſh crown Window Glaſs——4s 4d 3s beſt London Pins.

Beſt Braſs Kettles.

Sheet Lead &c. an excellent quality.

Hartford, May, 1791.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 250

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

A true and genuine diſcovery of Animal Electricity and Magnetiſm: Calculated to detect and overthrow all counterfeit deſcriptions of the ſame.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

THE headach is frequently, however, cauſed by a foul ſtomach; in that caſe it will be proper to treat the ſtomach moſt, moving the hands up and down, by which the bile will be agitated, and the patient ſenſibly relieved. When this pain is cauſed by obſtructions in the head, that part muſt be chiefly treated; and that treatment will moſt commonly give immediate eaſe, and help nature to overcome the complaint, as I have experienced.

Diſeaſes it is a very troubleſome complaint; and thoſe who are afflicted with it, are generally very deſirous of being relieved; let not ſuch deſpair; for there have been ſeveral inſtances, where deafneſs has been cured, after ſome years continuance, by frequent treatments. Great care ſhould be obſerved leſt this part ſhould take cold ſoon after the treatment, and thus the diſorder be made worſe inſtead of being radically cured. This was the caſe of a young lady not far from London, who had from her childhood been inclining to deafneſs, and of late years was very deaf indeed. She was cured ſo far as to hear the leaſt noiſe, and was quite charmed at the converſation, which before ſhe could not hear—and this continued ſome weeks: But by taking cold, her deafneſs returned as bad or worſe than before.

In order to treat for this complaint, let the patient be placed at a little diſtance with the ear inclining a ſmall degree towards you, think intenſely on the part affected, as though you would have your thoughts or ideas enter into and paſs through the head; move your hands backwards and forwards, pointing towards the part affected. Continue the treatment for ſome time, and generally good effects will follow.

The locked jaw is a moſt dreadful and dangerous complaint, by which many have loſt their lives; yet this has been lately removed from a young woman in London, by the treatment when the phyſician judged her utterly incurable.

The very firſt time the was treated, ſoon after the treatment began ſhe was able to open her mouth ſo as to receive the handle of a tea ſpoon, and preſently after the bowl, though before ſhe was not able to open her teeth in the ſmalleſt degree. She was afterwards treated until ſhe could take in the handle, and then the bowl of a large ſpoon, and open her mouth wide enough for any purpoſes; the whole within the ſmall ſpace of twenty minutes.

In order to treat a perſon in this terrible diſorder, place the patient before you, and direct your attention to the mouth, as before directed for deafneſs.

Inflamation of the eyes has been frequently treated with ſucceſs: During the operation, engage your whole attention to the part affected, and fix with all your might to draw out the inflamation. Always keep to memory that a mind muſt be wholly employed, as this is much more neceſſary than the motion of the hands; but I think the treatment is moſt efficacious when both go together.

Pain in the limbs, or in any other part of the body, may be mitigated, relieved, and in many inſtances totally cured by this method of treatment. Old and ſtubborn pains, require frequent and long treating, and the practitioner ſhould not be diſcouraged, but perſevere ſtill hoping for ſucceſs.

Fevers may be greatly relieved by this method: I would alſo adviſe to try it in ſtrains, bruiſes, burns, ſcalds, ſores of all kinds, and in moſt all diſorders of the human frame.

The ſcience is at preſent but in its infancy; and therefore it is not yet reduced to a certainty whether or not it will prove generally efficacious in fits; ſome few have been cured and more relieved, but in moſt inſtances, as far as I have known, no univerſal ſervice has been yet done, neither in epilepric nor convulſive fits, nor paralytic caſes.

Removing obſtructions of all kinds appears to be its principal uſe; and when it is conſidered that moſt diſorders proceed therefrom, it will evidently appear, that the treatment ought not to be neglected in any common caſe. There is this further to be ſaid in favour of it, that it cannot do harm in any caſe; and may be productive of very great good.

I Have laid down the matter in ſo plain and clear a ſtile, that any perſon may be capable of practiſing with ſucceſs, by the bleſſings of GOD.

What has brought the ſcience into great diſrepute, has been the almoſt univerſal practice of making a lucrative trade of teaching and practiſing it, which it is the great intention of this pamphlet to put a ſtop to, by laying the whole ſcience, ſo far as reſpects practice, open to all, and thereby putting it into their power to treat their friends and neighbors in the moſt eaſy & eaſy manner.

But I would recommend all invalids who apply for relief to attend to the following rules, Firſt, to avoid all ſpirituous liquors. Second, rub themſelves well with a very coarſe towel, and likewiſe make uſe of that exerciſe ſo much recommended by the late celebrated Dr. Lobb, which is to lift up one hand and one leg alternately, pretty briſkly for about half an hour together, as often as your can, which will greatly promote the perſpiration, and univerſally affect the whole habit.

ON A CRISIS.

IN the courſe of the treatment as directed, ſhould the patient be thrown into a criſis, or ſtate of inſenſibility, be not diſcouraged, however terrifying ſuch a ſtate may ſeem; it is only nature and the diſorder in violent conflict, which will very often happen if the ſtomach is out of order. In this caſe be ſure to continue the treatment till the paroxyſm is quite ceaſed, and they are perfectly compoſed. You will then, in general, find them in a great meaſure freed from all thoſe pains and complaints they came to you to be relieved from.

I have known ſome put into the moſt violent agitations, and who continued in the ſame, apparently in very great agonies for ſome time, but have come out compoſedly and free from any diſorder, without knowing that they had been in ſuch a ſtate at all.

There is an effect very often produced, leſs powerful than the criſis, which I have ſeen attended with very great and good conſequences, called by ſome a commoto, from the Latin commotus, which cauſes the inveſted to be much agitated, without affecting the mental faculties; but I have ſeen many relieved from their diſorders without any of theſe effects. And I can ſay with the ſtricteſt regard to truth, that I never knew an invalid let his or her pain have been ever ſo excruciating, that went from the treatment without great relief therefrom.

It may be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of abſent treatment. This may appear to ſome incredible; and indeed this part of the ſcience is more difficult to explain, than that which has been already treated of.

But whoſoever conſiders the nature of the human mind, and the amazing ſtrong powers of which it is poſſeſt, ſuch as intenſe thought, reflection, ſenſation, volition, &c. will poremptorily deny the fact. I have already obſerved, that the mind is the great agent in producing thoſe ſurprizing effects, which frequently attend the treatment. And the thoughts can fix as ſtrongly upon an abſent as a preſent object.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity lately aſſured me, that he went into the country, having at the ſame time ſome patients under his care, and he told them to ſit at certain hours and he treated them, though abſent, and they experienced nearly the ſame effects, as when he was preſent with them.

Diſtance is nothing to the mind, and ſince thoughts in many inſtances have great influence, [illegible] Why may they not have power, over the diſorders of abſent perſons, as well as thoſe that are preſent?

In order to treat abſent perſons, retire, and ſet down by yourſelf for a little time; collect your thoughts, and be as much abſtracted as poſſible. Reflect on the inconceivable powers with which GOD has endued you, and on the benefit you with to do your abſent friend, or acquaintance. Let the idea of him be ſtrongly fixed in your mind. After thinking of him intenſely for ſome time, begin at his head, and in your mind proceed downward to his feet; till by ſympathetic power, you perceive yourſelf in union with him, and find whether he has pain, and what and where it is, and treat him accordingly. But if you are unacquainted of his complaint, and are deſirous of relieving him, ſit down, and be recollected, and begin and treat him in the ſame manner as though you were perſonally with him. Do this with all poſſible energy as before directed, and inquire what effects are produced thereby; for ſometimes very wonderful alterations have been procured by the abſent party. Who is there that fully knows the wonderful powers of which he is poſſeſt, and how much good he may do, if he employs it all to the beſt purpoſes?

Should what has been here offered from but an idle tale, or a phantom of the brain, to ſay, let ſuch not be too haſty in denying what they have not proved: but let them fairly and impartially try the power of this wonderful ſcience, for their own ſatisfaction, according to the rules here laid down, and let them endeavour to enter into the ſpirit and practice of it, and ſee for themſelves what effects will be produced thereby. And doubtleſs in a little time they will be convinced of the reality of what I have written, and perhaps will have reaſon to exclaim, *that the one half has not been told them!*

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Printed at HARTFORD.

THE earthquake which was felt in the evening of the 23d. ult. by the beſt obſervation I could make, and the exacteſt information I have been able to collect, happened about 26 minutes after 10 o'clock in the place where I was, about 30 miles North of Hartford, its courſe was from S. W. to N. E. its progreſs, by a compariſon of time pieces, obſerved in diſerent places, was about five miles in a minute, its duration about 15 ſeconds.

Earthquakes, as well as other phenomena, doubtleſs proceed from natural cauſes. They are not however, on this account, to be leſs regarded, or viewed as leſs providential; for all natural creatures are created by the power, and directed by the wiſdom of God.

Subterraneous heats, excited by the mixture and fermentation of different ſubſtances are ſuppoſed to be in the cauſes of earthquakes. Theſe heats rerify and expand the air, which beat in the bowels of the earth. The air, expanded and laboring for vent, raiſed on with violence and impetuoſity, heaving, as its progreſs, the ſurface of the ground, till it finds or forces an aperture, through which to diſcharge itſelf. Into the atmoſphere or till by an extenſive diffuſion, its power is ſpent; and its ſenſible effects ceaſe.

Tho' the effects of earthquakes, in *ſome* inſtances, are awfully calamitous yet there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the *general* deſign of them is kind and benevolent. They have their uſes, in the oeconomy of nature, as well as lightning, winds and ſtorms. The ſame cauſes, which produce them, may probably maintain that inteſtineous motion and warmth, which prevent the earth, below the influence of the ſun, from congealing into froſt; and the ſprings and ſtreams from hardening into ice. If there were in the earth no inteſtine heat and fermentation, what would hinder all its moiſture from becoming, and remaining fixed, where the influence of the ſun cannot penetrate? In this caſe the earth muſt be doomed to perpetual ſterility, and rendered every where uninhabitable. The dreadful effects of earthquakes at particular times and places, are no more an argument againſt their uſefulneſs, than partial ſtorms, tornadoes, or deſtruction by lightning, is an evidence, that thunder ſtorms and rains are ſent only as puniſhments. Floods, which overwhelm a country, ruin the earth with the produce of the field; winds which demoliſh houſes, are, in thoſe inſtances, calamitous. But from theſe to conclude that all winds, rains and floods, are tokens of the anger of heaven, every one ſees, would be abſurd. The ſame may be ſaid of earthquakes. When cities are ſhaken into ruins, and the inhabitants buried in their falling houſes, or abſorbed in the gaping earth, we are to contemplate ſuch events as the judgements of GOD; not indeed as tokens that the immediate ſufferers are ſinners above all men; but rather as general warnings and calls to repentance. But from ſuch particular inſtances to conclude, that all earthquakes, however gentle and innocious, are ſubjects of divine wrath, would be raſh and preſumptuous.

He, who has the whole government of nature in his hands, can ſo diſpoſe natural cauſes, that they ſhall operate to ſuch ends, as his wiſdom deſigns to accompliſh. There is nothing in the natural world, however innocent in its nature, or peculiary in its tendency, but what in the divine hand, may be uſed for the executing of the decree, or the puniſhment of the guilty. Gog, to whom all his works are known from the beginning, and whoſe eye is piercing to the remoteſt futurity, aiming, as a whole to promote the greateſt good, can ſo adjuſt cauſes, that their effects ſhall be produced in the exact time, manner and degree ſuch as ſuited to the purpoſes of his government.

Probably one more end of all grand and unuſual appearances in the natural world, is to awaken our ſlumbering attention to that Almighty Being, who made and governs the univerſe. The creation and preſervation of the world are indeed higher inſtances of divine power and government, than any particular changes that takes place. To form a world, give it a place and courſe in the Syſtem, and preſerve it from diſſolution and from wandering, is a far more ſtupendous work, than barely to ſhake an iſland or continent. But creation is an effect already produced: preſervation is a continued exertion or operation of ſtrength; and therefore leſs effecting to the mind, than thoſe convulſions, which occur but rarely, and which when they occur, are fenſibly felt. We ought not then to be indifferent, unconcerned ſpectators of ſuſpended appearances in the world, merely becauſe we are diſtreſſed at every alarm about their conſequences. Nature were loſing its guide along in uniformity tenor, ſhe ſhould forget the God who is above. Grand and unuſual events, and eſpecially thoſe terrible convulſions of the earth, which are ſometimes the inſtruments of God's juſtice on a guilty world, ſhould awaken every ſerious ſentiment; a reverence of the divine majeſty, a contemnation of human weakneſs, and ſtro-

ly apprehensions of a future judgement. But while our minds are folemnized by fuch appearances, we fhould exclude anxious and fuperftitious fears. We muft not imagine that the great ruler of nature delights in terrifying his creatures, or that he has only wrathful defigns in fuch works of power. Inftead of yielding to anxiety, we fhould habituate our minds to a firm truft in him, believing that his tender mercies are over all his works.

SELF-MURDER.

BY its frequency of late, has become fo alarming, that it feems loudly to call for the interpofition of the legiflature of the United States of America. For that the interpofal of their authority, can be of mighty influence, in the prevention of this horrid, unnatural, and execrable practice, no one can doubt who has read the ftory of the female fuicide of ancient Greece, who, encouraged by the inhumation of example, feemed to threaten the deftruction of the fpecies, until by a wife act of civil government, it was ordered, that the body, of every female whatever, who, after paffing the law, fhould make away with herfelf, fhould be dragged naked through the ftreets, which being once put in execution, appeared fo fhameful and fhocking, to the modeft, tender, and lovely fex, that it effectually put a ftop to that moft unjuftifiable, though a little before frequent and fafhionable practice of killing themfelves. Nay, I believe the edict itfelf, without being once executed, was fufficient.

Why therefore, may not the fixing a ftigma by the fanction of law, deter the ftill more culpable males from fuch defperate, unmanly, and unwarrantable acts. For if they were not as fenfible of fhame, they are fenfible of honor. And when once they are made acquainted, that felf-murder is the moft difhonorable, mean, and cowardly act they can poffibly be guilty of, by having the bane or execration of the empire entailed upon it as a curfe, and expreffed by expofing the naked dead body, ghaftly with the wounds by its own hands, to hang in the unnatural poffure of its head downwards for forty days on a gibbet forty feet high, and that erected in the moft public place in the country, where the fact was perpetrated; and there fecured by a fufficient guard for the limited time. There is no doubt I think, but that this or fome fearful and fhocking fight exhibited to public view, and fo peculiarly difcrediting, merely as to their worldly intereft, would relations, chiefly as to their worldly intereft, would have the defired effect, on at leaft all who are no downright lunatics or raving madmen, and think it is very obfervable that this unhappy kind of people very frequently die natural deaths. And that if ever they attempt to commit murder, it is commonly on the bodies of their beft friends and relations; and therefore thefe are fuppofed to be no more accountable, as to the punifhment of body or foul, for the extravagancies they commit, than are thofe perfons for their words and actions who are in the delirium of a fever, and for this reafon they have ever been thought above the cognizance of law, any further than as it may prevent them from annoying or hurting others, for they generally feem to have no defign upon themfelves. But it nevertheleis might be good policy to make an example alfo of thefe in cafe of fuicide.

For what mortal man then, even under the fevereft blows of fortune has utterly loft the power of reflection, could for a fingle moment hearken to the fuggeftions of the Devil, to put an unnatural period to his life, when once he thinks on what his tender and lovloving wife, fond children, affectionate relations, and fincere friends muft feel, when they even hear, much more fee the mangled and disfigured carcafe of a hufband, father, fon, brother, and friend, is thus expofed as a public fpectacle of terror, to alarm all others from following his fatal and dreadful example.—But alas! how much more fhocking would it appear to mortal eyes, could the wounded fpirit, thus divorced from the natural body, be feen fuffering the juft vengeance of Almighty God for this laft act, which leaves no fpace for repentance. The juftice of this fecming punifhment impofed by law on the dead body, which when alive acted this tragical and atrocious guilt, nobody I believe will difpute, and as few I hope will deny the right of every legiflature to inflict it; for one follows the other: If then both thefe pofitions are allowed, why not immediately pafs an act for that purpofe, which alone can negatively or affirmatively determine its expediency.

For we well know that the driving of a fharp ftake through the body when thrown into the grave, the denial of Chriftain fepulture, and the forfeiture of the eftate, which by the by is nevertheleis always ceded to the petition of the heir, as of right it fhould be, unleis we would punifh the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, have not been fufficient to deter that gloomy race of mortals from having recourfe to the inftruments of death under any fevere affliction; and who thus launch out into another world, weary of the pleafures or impatient under the pains of this, to be carried they know not whither—who without underftanding the value of life, or the true end of living, and that even a living dog is better than a dead lion, contemptuoufly throw back to God the prefent which he has made, as if what he the Author of every good gift had beftowed, was a trifle not worth their keeping, or rather a curfe which they had a right to ftake off when and how they pleafed.

Not conidering, that God hath joined foul and body together for wife, important, and glorious purpofes, and therefore what he has joined together let no man; unauthorifed by him, ever dare to put afunder. And that nothing can bea more idle dream, than there is any thing in magnanimity in felf-murder. For it any thing in magnanimity in felf-murder. For it any thing in magnanimity in felf-murder. For it

THE IGNORANCE OF MAN.

BEHOLD yon new-born infant, grier'd
With hunger thirst, and pain;
That asks to have the wants reliev'd
Its knows not to complain.

Aloud the speechless suppliant cries,
And utters, as it can,
The woes that in its bosom rise,
And speak its nature—man.

That infant, whose advancing hour
Life's various sorrows try
(Sad proof of sin's transmissive pow'r!)
That infant, Lord am I!

A childhood yet my thoughts confest,
Though long in years mature;
Unknowing whence I feel distress,
And where, or what, its cure.

Author of good! to thee I turn.
Thy eyes wakeful eye
Alone can all my wants discern,
Thy hand alone supply.

O let thy fear within me dwell
Thy love my soorkrps guide;
That love shall virtue's loves expel,
That fear all fears beside.

And O! by error's force subdued,
Since oft my stubborn will
Prepost'rous shuns the latent good,
And grasps the specious ill;

Not to my wish, but to my want,
Do thou thy gifts apply;
Unask'd, what good thou knowest grant;
What ill, tho' ask'd, deny.

ADVICE to WIDOWS.

THE point to be canvassed, in favor of Widows, is Whether that decency that ought to accompany every woman's actions is not a little violated by a second marriage? I exclude from my decision all Widows past the age when passion is becoming, and adds a grace to beauty, or that are loaded with a numerous offspring, whose interests a second match might hurt; for the first of these ought to have no passion at all, and the second to transfer it to her Children. The question then is, Whether a Lady, yet in the age of passion and beauty, ought to marry again?

There are persons in the world, that think it is impossible to love twice, whence they conclude a second match a violation of decency, without any excuse. If it were true that it is impossible to love twice, I would allow the inference; but I am of so very different opinion, that I think that person that once has loved, most in danger of loving again, especially in the fair sex, there is softness of nature that excludes insensibility, which (though the object that first turned it into love is gone for ever) still lives in the same breast, and is and ought to be open to the same possibility of change.

I am not for refusing a woman that generous and tender regard due to the memory of man, whom either love or gratitude may have made dear to her; but if she pushes it to inward uneasiness and discontents she goes out of character, and wants prompting into a right knowledge of herself, and the part she is to act.

The *cue* then that I would give to Widows, is to marry again, when they find a person from whom they have reason to expect happiness; but I strictly enjoin them to associate the mind's eye with the body's, in searching for this person.

Extraordinary WILL made by a Miser in IRELAND.

THE words are:—"I give and bequeath to my sister in law, Sarah Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find underneath my bed—To my nephew Charles Macartney, two other pair of stockings lying in the box where I keep my linen—To Lieut. Johnson, of his Majesty's 5th regiment of foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat—And to Hannah Bourke, my house-keeper, in return for her long and faithful services, my cracked pitcher." Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees, that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property; and then retired. In equal rage, Charles kicks down the pitcher; and, as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out, and rolled along the floor. This fortunate discovery induced those present to examine the stockings, which to their great joy, were crammed with Money.

GENERAL ORDERS,

For the 4th division, of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WITH heartfelt satisfaction the Major General, takes this opportunity to do justice to the Military exertions and spirit of this division, in every season of review which has occured. He assures the officers and and soldiers that their spirit, their decent and regular conduct, the neatness of their arms, the uniformity & beauty of their dress, as well as their performance of the various evolutions, have met the entire approbation and applause of the numerous spectators. In addition to which his Excellency the Commander in Chief, has expressed in very lively and pointed terms, the full and compleat satisfaction, the meritorious conduct of the militia has afforded him.

A very important advantage results from annual reviews and as they are now positively required by his Excellency, the several Regiments of this division will be reviewed and inspected next September.

Col. Lyman's Regiment will meet on the 12th.
Col. Mattoon's on the 13th.
Col. Mayo's on the 14th.
Col. Stebbins's on the 15th.
Col. Taylor's on the 16th.
Col. Bradishes on the 20th.
Col. Sloper's on on the 21st.
Col. Flowers's on the 22d.
Col. Burr's on the 23d.
The Company of Cadets will meet on the 26th.

The Adjutator-General will attend to inspect the Militia this Fall, all officers will therefore be particularly attentive to their duty. They will see that their men, in their uniform, arms and equipments, are in the best order. That the non commissioned officers have a good musket and bayonet, and by no means an espontoon.

That Bagge waggons be employed to carry the necessary refreshments, that no time be unnecessarily lost till the regiments are dismissed at night. That there be no firing at the houses of officers, not a single gun fired on the parade but by the immediate command of some officer.

All officers commanding regiments, or exclusive Corps, will cause all vacancies to be filled in their respective commands. All officers who wish to resign, will in future make their applications to the Major General before the 1st of April annually. The companies of Artillery and Cavalry will form with the regiments most convenient for them, and all the troops will be on their respective parades at least by 9 o'clock, in the morning.

At a division Court Martial holden by order of Maj. General Shepard, at Maj. Churches in Shrimgfield, on the 5th, day of February 1791, whereof Lieut. Col. Lyman, was President. Ensign Increase Sikes, of Capt. Ephraim Chapen's, Co. 2d. Reg. 1st. Brigade, charged with disobedience of orders, in not appearing on the parade with the Company, on the 24th of September, 1790, agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shepard's, Col. Burr's, and his Captain's orders—was tryed.

The Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced in support of the charge, and the prisoners defence, found him guilty, & adjudged that he be removed from office, and rendered incapable of holding a commission in the Militia of this Commonwealth, for the term of three years.—The Maj. General approves of the opinion of the Court, and directs that it take place immediately; Col. Burr, will cause the vacancy to be filled agreeably to the Militia law, as soon as possible. The Court Martial whereof Col. Lyman is President, is dissolved.

The Commanding officers of Regiments, will direct their Captains to make out an accurate statement of their several companies, agreeable to the form given them last year by the Deputy Inspector—this return will be handed to the Adjutant General, at the inspection next September. The independant Companies will likewise govern themselves by this order.

By order of the Major General,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Westfield, May 30, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. come before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he was resident in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and Sealed
in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.
H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

Spring Goods!

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HEREBY Inform their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell exceedingly low for CASH. They are in want of 2 quantity of FLAX, BUTTER, and yard wide whitned and brown TOW-CLOTH, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has just received a large supply of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

suitable for most seasons of the year, which he is now selling low for Cash, he also continues to take in most kinds of Country produce in payment for the above Goods.

Northampton, June 13, 1791.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

State of New-York. 1790.

BY a Law, *passed at the last Sessions of the Legislature, it is required, from and after the first day of October, 1790, that all casks, containing Pot and Pearl Ashes, shall be of the following dimentions, &c. viz.—29 inches in length, 19 inches in diameter at each head, to be trimmed with at least eighteen Hoops, to be made of White-Oak Staves and Heading, and to be sound and tight.*

It is also further required by the said Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, after the first day of October, 1790, do brand each Cask with the Initial of the Christian Name, the Sir Name at full length.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following lots of Land for sale, in that part of the town of Granby, called the Crank, & an unsettled title given, by applying to LEVI SHEPHARD, of Northampton, viz.

Lots No. 7. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 47. 49.

Also, the following Lots, in Blanford.

Lot No. 41, containing	500 acres.
39,	500
14,	500
22,	300
26,	375
30,	300

N. B. If there are any Legal taxes, that are unpaid, upon either of the above lots, in Granby or Blanford, said Shephard will discharge the same upon the first notice.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his customers, that No 252 concludes 6 months, since he succeeded Mr. Pinks in riding with News Papers; and he hopes those who are indebted to him for the Papers, will be ready to settle with him for the same, by the last week in the present month without fail.

JOSEPH BASCOM.

N. B. This is not to interfere with any contract that he may have heretofore made.

June 12, 1791.

TAKEN by the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a dark horse MARE, seven or eight years old, trows and paces, a starin her forehead, carries her head low, pretty high life, no artificial mark; shod before; the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL LYON.

Gelleu, June 16, 1791.

WANTED,

TWO JOURNEYMEN MASONS, for four Months, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of SHUBAEL WILDER.

N. B. Wanted also an Apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one.

An ACT for the preservation and encouragement of the FUR-TRADE 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 no person or persons shall hereafter, in either of the months of *June, July, August* or *September* take or wilfully kill any *Otter, Beaver, Minks, Sable or Martin, Fisher or Black Cat, Lenfisee, Muskuash*, or *Wolverin*, on pain of forfeiting and paying a sum not less than *twenty shillings*, nor more than *three pounds*, to and for the use and benefit of the person or persons who shall or may sue or prosecute for the same, together with full costs of suit, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of this Commonwealth, competent to try the same. *Provided*, That all prosecutions or suits, for any breaches of this law, shall be commenced within two years from the time when the offence was committed, and not otherwise.

In the House of Representatives, June 10, 1791.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate June 10, 1791.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one.

An ACT for repealing in part, an Act entitled "An Act for the further regulating the assize of barrel BEEF and PORK," passed the fourteenth Day of November, one thousand seven Hundred and Eighty-four.

WHEREAS the act above mentioned, requires that all Barrels made use of for salting Beef and Pork, shall be clear of sap, which is found to be necessary:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That that part of the clause in the act aforesaid, requiring the casks made use of for salting Beef and Pork, to be clear of sap, be, and it hereby is repealed.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1791.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 17, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one.

An ACT in addition to an Act entitled "An Act empowering the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to grant Writs of Review, in certain Cases."

WHEREAS in said act, no provision is made in cases wherein, by reason of any accident, mistake or unforeseen cause, an appeal in a civil action or complaint, may not be entered at the Supreme Judicial Court, at the proper term of said Court for entering the same; and a provision in such cases is found to be necessary:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in every such case, the justices of the same court, be and they are hereby empowered, on the petition of the party, at their discretion, to order such appeal or complaint to be entered at any other term of said Court, within the county where the judgement appealed from, shall have been rendered; and to proceed to try the appeal, or affirm the former judgment, with additional damages and costs, in the same manner as they might have done, if the said appeal or complaint had been entered at the proper term for entering the same: And the said Justices are hereby vested with all the discretionary power respecting such appeals or complaints, with which they are vested in the cases mentioned in said act.

Provided, That no petition for entry of such appeal or complaint, shall be sustained, unless such petition shall be exhibited to the Court within one year after the term at which such appeal or complaint ought to have been entered, or within one year from the passing of this act;—And provided also, that no goods or estate attached, or bail given upon the original writ, shall be affected by any thing done by force of this act; but the same shall remain discharged, notwithstanding the entry of any such appeal or complaint as aforesaid.

And whereas the power for granting reviews by the said Justices, is limited to certain cases in the aforesaid Act described, and to a certain time therein specified, which is found to be inconvenient:

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Justices be, and they are hereby vested with a discretionary power, to grant reviews in civil actions, whenever they shall judge it to be reasonable, without being limited to particular cases; any omissions in the aforesaid act notwithstanding:—*Provided*, That application be made to the Justices of the said Court within three years after the rendition of the judgment complained of.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Court of Common Pleas within this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby vested with the same powers respecting appeals made from judgements rendered by Justices of the Peace, and complaints for not entering the same, and also respecting all actions and suits before Justices of the Peace, wherein the damage laid does not exceed four pounds, and wherein the defendant has been defaulted for want of actual notice of the suit, or by some other accident or mistake, with which the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court are by this act vested, respecting appeals from judgements rendered by Courts of Common Pleas, and complaints for not entering the same, and respecting the granting reviews in certain other actions or suits before-mentioned, wherein the defendant has been defaulted, or lost his law.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 18, 1791.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

An ESSAY towards the Character of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

THE most fastidious and scrupulous historians would be the best panegyricks of The President of the United States. I pretend to be neither. I only attempt the outlines of his character which even jealousy, envy and malignity, are forced to admire; and which more impartial posterity, if it can believe, will almost adore.

By the mere natural strength and superiority of his genius, he broke out at once, a General, a Hero. He distinguished with precision, what inferior minds never discover at all, the difference between great difficulties and impossibilities, and being never discouraged by the former, has often learned to execute the latter. Indefatigably laborious and active, truly intrepid in action, he discerns, as by intuition, links with rapidity, and improves with skill, the chain, favourable, and often decisive moments of battle.

Modest and unpresumptuous after victory, he seemed the generous protector of his subdued and captive enemies. Resolute and undejected in his fortune, he has risen superior to difficulties and struggles with difficulties, which no courage or constancy, but his own, could have resisted or surmounted.

Arriving at a situation far more dignified than a King, you yet find him a citizen and a patriot. The arduous duties of his important station lose their weight in his hands, because of the comprehensiveness of his mind, and the clearness of his perceptions.

Indulgent to the various errors of the human mind, because tainted with so few himself, universal toleration (that decisive characteristic of true religion, natural justice, social benevolence, and good policy) is as a sentiment cemented to his heart.

Greatly above all the narrow, local prejudices, he encourages and rewards the inhabitants of every persuasion. He cherishes and honors the sentiments and man, as man, wherever oppressed by civil, or persecuted by ecclesiastical tyranny, may find a sure refuge in his sentiments of justice and humanity.

A Philosopher, undazzled with splendor of the heroic parts of his character, may enquire from his milder and social virtues; and few, I trust, there will find both the man and the philosopher hostile. The President of the American States, unallured by any confined aims, and unfettered by any sectarian, or national arts and sciences, and a promoter of whatever tends to adorn the human character.

Neither the toils of war, nor the cares of government have engrossed his whole time. He enjoys a considerable part of it, in familiar and easy conversations, with his friends and those to whom he gives the endearing appellation of "fellow citizens." There the President is unknown, and what is more, unfelt.

Nor the tasteful, and often misdirected superiority, of rank or birth, can flatter a mind formed like his. Manifestly makes a distinction in his eyes between the forced to dances of wealth and grandeur, and so the more humble walks of life.

But not to dwell as Essay towards a character, to the bulk of a finished character, till lefs as that of a history, I will conclude this Sketch with this observation—that by a private man he made a greater President, and will there ever be a President who will make so great a private man as Washington was?

From the UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

History of the Life and Character of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Late Doctor of Laws.

(Continued from No. 244.)

ALTHOUGH Dr. Franklin was now principally occupied with political pursuits, he found time

for philosophical studies. He extended his electrical researches, & made a variety of experiments particularly on tourmalin.

The singular properties which this stone possesses of being electrified on one side positively and on the other negatively, by heat alone, without friction, had been but lately observed.

Some experiments on the cold produced by evaporation, made by Dr. Cullen, had been communicated to him, made by Professor Simpson, of Glasgow. Dr. Franklin, by Professor Simpson, of Glasgow. These he repeated, and found that, by the evaporation of either in the exhausted receiver of an air pump, to great a degree of cold was produced in a summer's day, that water was converted into ice. This discovery he applied to the solution of a number of phenomena, particularly a singular fact, which philosophers had endeavoured in vain to account for, viz. that the temperature of the human body, when in health, never exceeds 96 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer, although the atmosphere which surrounds it may be heated to a much greater degree. This he attributed to the increased perspiration, and consequent evaporation, produced by the heat.

In a letter to Mr. Small, of London, dated in May, 1760, Dr. Franklin makes a number of observations, tending to shew that in North America, northeast storms begin in the southwest parts. It appears, from actual observation, that a northeast storm, which extended a considerable distance, commenced in Philadelphia nearly four hours before it was felt in Boston. He endeavoured to account for this, by supposing that from heat, some great rarefaction takes place about the Gulf of Mexico, that the air further north being cooler rushes in, and is succeeded by the cooler and denser air still further north and that thus a continued current is at length produced.

The tone produced by rubbing the brim of a drinking glass with a wet finger had been generally known. A Mr. Puckeridge an Irishman, by placing on a table a number of Glasses of different sizes, and tuning them by partly filling them with water, endeavored to form an instrument, capable of playing tunes. He was prevented by an untimely end, from bringing his intention to any degree of perfection. After his death some improvements were made upon his plan. The sweetness of the tones induced Dr. Franklin to make a variety of experiments; and he at length formed that elegant instrument, which he has called the *Armonica*.

In the summer of 1762 he returned to America. On his passage, he observed the singular effect produced by the agitation of a vessel, containing oil floating on water. The surface of the oil remains smooth and undisturbed, whilst the water is agitated with the utmost commotion. No satisfactory explanation of this appearance has, we believe, ever been given.

Dr. Franklin received the thanks of the assembly of Pennsylvania, "as well for the faithful discharge of his duty, to that province in particular, as for the many and important services done to America in general, during his residence in Great Britain." A compensation of 5000 Pennsylvania currency was also decreed him for his services during six years.

During his absence he had been annually elected member of the Assembly. On his return to Pennsylvania he again took his seat in this body, and continued a steady defender of the liberties of the people.

In December, 1763, a circumstance which caused great alarm in the province took place. A number of Indians had resided in the county of Lancaster, and conducted themselves uniformly, as friends to the white inhabitants. Repeated depredations on the frontiers had exasperated the inhabitants to such a degree, that they determined on revenge upon every Indian. A number of persons, to the amount of about 120, principally inhabitants of Donnegal and Peckstang or Paxton town-ships in the county of York, assembled; and, mounted on horseback, proceeded to the settlement of these harmless and defenceless Indians, whose number had now been reduced to about twenty. The Indians received intelligence of the attack which was intended against them; but disbelieved it. Considering the white people as their friends, apprehended no danger from them. When the party arrived at the Indian settlement, they found only some women and children, and a few old men the rest being absent at work. They murdered all whom they found; and amongst others the Shphes, who had been always distinguished for his friendship to the whites. This bloody deed excited much indignation in the well disposed part of the community.

The remainder of these unfortunate Indians, who, by absence had escaped the massacre, were conducted by Lancaster, and lodged in the gaol as a place of security. The Governor issued a proclamation expressing the strongest disapprobation of the action, offering a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the deed, and prohibiting all injuries to the peaceable Indians in future. But, notwithstanding this, a party of the same men shortly after marched to Lancaster, broke open the gaol, and inhumanly butchered the innocent Indians who had been placed there for security. Another proclamation was issued, but it had no effect. A detachment marched down to Philadelphia, for the express purpose of murdering some friendly Indians, who had been removed to the city for safety. A number of the citizens armed in their defence. The quakers, whose principles are opposed to fighting, even in their own defence, were most active upon this occasion. The utmost came to Germantown. The Governor fled for safety to the house of Dr. Franklin, who, with some others, ventured to meet the Paxton boys, as they were called, and had influence enough to prevail upon them to relinquish their undertaking, and return to their homes.

The disputes between the Proprietaries and the Assembly, which for a time had subsided, were again revived. The Proprietaries were dissatisfied with the concessions made in favor of the people, and made great struggles to recover the privilege of exempting their estates from taxation, which they had been induced to give up.

(To be continued.)

From the ALBANY GAZETTE.

A new REMEDY *for* CONSUMPTIONS.

HISTORIANS have generally agreed, that the Tartars have for ages been accustomed to prepare a vinous liquor from mare's milk, called by them *Koumiss*.——The method of preparing it, and its application to medicinal uses, has lately been discovered and communicated by Dr. John Greive, physician to the Russian Army.—Upon Dr. Greive's first hearing of it, he conceived an opinion of its importance in the cure of certain diseases—He imagined that a preparation of milk, which could not be curdled by the fluid of stomach, while at the same time it possessed all its nutritive qualities with the addition of a fermented spirit, might be of essential service in all those disorders where the body is defective either in nourishment or strength. The method of preparing the koumiss, adopted by the Doctor, is as follows:

Take, says he, of fresh mare's milk, of one day, any quantity; add to it a sixth part of water, and pour the mixture into a wooden vessel—stir them, as a ferment, an eighth part of the purest cow's milk that can be got; but at any future preparation, a small portion of old koumiss will answer better the purpose of fermenting. Cover the vessel with a thick cloth, and set it in a place of moderate warmth; leave it at rest twenty four hours, at the end of which time the milk will have become sour, and a thick substance will be gathered on the top—then, with a stick, made at the lower end in the manner of a churn staff, beat it till the thick substance above mentioned be blended intimately with the subjacent fluid. In this situation leave it again at rest twenty four hours more, after which pour it into a higher and narrower vessel, resembling a churn, where the agitation must be repeated as before, until the liquor appear to be perfectly homogeneous, and in this state it is called koumiss. Its taste is a pleasant mixture of sweet and sour. Agitation must be employed every time before it is used.

To obtain the milk in sufficient quantity, the Tartars, he tells us have a custom of separating the foal from the mare during the day, and allowing it to suck during the night. When the milk is to be drawn from the mare, which is generally done about five times a day, they always produce the foal, on a supposition that the mare yields her milk more copiously when it is present. The Doctor observes, that three things are essential to the vinous fermentation of milk—heat, souring and agitation—but the chief art in fermenting milk consists in agitation. He mentions several cases where he used it with great success, particularly a nobleman aged 26, emaciated by consumptive symptoms, and so weak that he required assistance to get into his carriage, and after drinking koumiss, in Tartary, for six weeks, was freed from all his symptoms, and was so plump and fresh coloured that his friends with difficulty recognised him. This gentleman drank it some times to the quantity of a gallon and a half a day, and not without intoxication; and it served him for both food and drink. The Doctor used it in many more cases, which gave proofs of its nutritive and strengthening qualities, and observes in general, that all those who drank it agreed in saying, that during its use, they had little appetite for other food; that they drank it in very large quantities, not only without disgust, but with pleasure; that it rendered their veins turgid without producing languor; that on the contrary they soon acquired from it an uncommon degree of sprightliness and vivacity, and that even in cases of some excess, it was not followed by indigestion, headache, or any of those symptoms which usually attend the abuse of other fermented liquors. And he further adds, that the Batchkir, Tartars, who towards the end of winter, are much emaciated, no sooner in summer return to the use of koumiss, than they become strong and fat.—In short, he is of opinion, that koumiss is a substance, of easy digestion, which at once strengthens the stomach and nourishes the body, and may become a powerful remedy in almost all chronick disorders.

As the season of the year approaches, that mare's milk can be procured, especially by those who reside in the country, and as the process for making koumiss, as described, is easy, no person having the advantages should let this remedy pass without giving it a fair trial.

IMPORTANT FRENCH INTELLIGENCE,

Extracted from Papers received by the brig Peggy, Captain Robinson, lately arrived at New-York, from Bristol, (England)

The KING of FRENCHMEN and the MOB.

PARIS: April 21

EARLY on Monday morning, the King was preparing to go to *St. Cloud*; servants, horses, carriages, all were ready—the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, and the young Princess were, by eight o'clock, seated in their coach.

The premeditated, not to say *suspicious*, departure, threw *Paris* into the utmost alarms. A numberless mob forced their way to the yard of the *Tuilleries*, and tumultuously attacked the palace: Already the King's servants were mounted, when the furious people were discovered repeatedly, "*We've sent for the first*"—"He must not go; the refractory Priests, whose mischievous intrigues in his heart, will persuade him to much mischief, if we suffer him to quit the capital." The Mayor of *Paris* began to harangue the mob, but he was hooted into silence, and called a traitor, and a villain, and unworthy of being a Magistrate. M. de la FAYETTE then alleged his eloquence, which proved equally useless; nothing could deter the multitude from their design of opposing the King's departure. M. de *Fayette*, according to custom, had marched with a numerous body of troops well flanked with artillery; fearing the enormities were of no avail on the minds of the enraged populace, he told the Mayor was going to proclaim the martial law: Upon this, all the soldiers cried out "If he does, we will not support him," and grounded their arms! the Mayor and Commander in Chief then went to the King, who was still waiting for the people's will, and told his Majesty, that an universal murmur announced public discontent at his leaving *Paris* in passion-week: One day of which he and all his predecessors were accustomed, for example's sake, to take the Sacrament in the parish church; they also acquainted the King, that the people had been informed he only affected the promotion of those who had not taken the oath on the Civic Constitution of the Clergy, consequently men *inimical*, to the new system; they concluded with affirming that though they (M. de la *Fayette* and the *Mayor of Paris*) wished to favor his departure, the want of discipline among the national guards frustrated all their intentions. The King and the Royal Family, after having waited above four hours in the carriage, then got out and returned to the palace.

M. de la *Fayette*, foaming with wrath at this defiance of unexpected disobedience, offered to resign his command over the national guards; but neither was this offer accepted.

LONDON, April 22.

Extract from Gen. MEADOW's General Orders on the March from DARAMPORAM.

"When the army march from hence, it will be in attack the enemy: it is supposed, that on this occasion one tent for two Captains, or four subalterns, with a proportion for the non-commissioned and private; if the whole are covered, will be sufficient. The followers of every description are to be diminished to every extent possible. The Commander in Chief is determined to make the severest example of every person found plundering; although there is no rule he should be so proud of as Father of the Army, like the Roman BRUTUS, he would execute a son guilty of a crime so unmanly, unmilitary, and immoral; so repugnant to the laws of nature and our country.

"The first wish of his heart is, to lead the army to honor, to glory, and to conquest; unsullied by want of discipline, he hopes it—he believes it—he expects it. The enemy talk of surprising the camp at night. The Commander in Chief wishes they may attempt it. If any attack is ever made or received in the night, he directs the men may never load but depend entirely on their bayonets; and that whenever the army advance in line, the officers be particularly careful that the cannon may be allowed to go rather in front, by which they will preserve the essential advantage of the oblique fire."

WINCHESTER, June 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio, dated May 19, 1791, says, "Governor Blount is very industrious, and leaves no stone unturned to bring on a treaty with the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Should it take place, it will be the largest and most general treaty that has been held with them since the revolution, as the heads of the whole nation have promised to attend. There has just been held one of the longest talks, on the subject of the treaty, that has been for a number of years. M'Gillivray has been consulted much on this business—his yellow brethren consider him as one of the greatest and wisest of men—he advises them strongly to treat; but, in the midst of these favourable appearances, some recent depredations have been committed on the frontiers—two men on Beaver-Creek, who were out in search of their horses, and two miners on Cumberland mountain, have lately fallen victims to savage barbarity.—Nineteen horses have also been stolen out of Cumberland settlement. It is not known to what nation the Indians who committed these depredations belong."

SALISBURY, May 30.

This morning the President of the United States arrived in this town, on his return from the state of Georgia. He was met at the county line, and conducted to his lodgings by a large number of the most respectable gentlemen of the town and county, together with Capt. Stoke's company of cavalry, completely equipped and uniformed. At the first of the town he was saluted by about forty boys in uniform, who had chosen officers, and arranged themselves for that purpose. At the Court-House he was saluted by the artillery company as he passed, and when it was announced that he had entered his lodging, the brass six pound pieces were discharged fifteen times. He entered the town on horseback, and frequently, in the course of the day, gave the people opportunities of seeing him. After he had taken some refreshment, he was waited upon by the Hon. Mr. Steele, the Hon. Judge Macay, and Maj. Chambers, Esq. magistrate of police, with a number of other gentlemen, who presented him with the following Address:

The Address of the INHABITANTS of Salisbury, To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE have the honor to signify to you the joy which your presence, after a tedious journey, affords to the inhabitants of this place. Words are wanting to express the gratitude we owe to heaven for continuing your life, on which our national glory and domestic tranquility, even at this day, seem suspended. Strangers at a remote distance from the seat of government, receiving no advantage from the establishment of post-roads, and destitute of regular information, we are sometimes at a loss to form proper opinions of national measures; but we nevertheless boast, that we have been and still are zealously attached to order, and effective government. And having been ranked with those who suffered in the late war, we pledge ourselves to be amongst the foremost to maintain and perpetuate the federal government. That your life, justly dear to the people of this country, a life precious, an ornament to human nature, and a blessing to the United States of America, may long be preserved, is the fervent and unanimous prayer of the people of this village.

To which the President was pleased to return the following Answer:

To the INHABITANTS *of the* TOWN *of* SALISBURY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR expressions of satisfaction on my arrival in Salisbury, are received with pleasure, and thanked with sincerity. The interest which you are pleased to take in my personal welfare, excites sensibility proportioned to your goodness. While I make the most grateful acknowledgment for that goodness, allow me to observe that your own determination to co-operating with that of your fellow-citizens throughout the union, to maintain and perpetuate the federal government with their concomitants private and public prosperity, than the best meant endeavors of any individual could give. Our national glory, and our domestic tranquility, can never be tarnished or disturbed, while they are guarded by wise laws founded in public virtue. Among the measures which an enlighten and patriotic legislature will pursue to preserve them, I doubt not the means of diffusing useful information will be duly considered. My best wishes for the prosperity of your village, and for your individual happiness, are sincerely offered.

G. WASHINGNON.

After the President had delivered the answer, the gentleman of the town conducted him to Mr. Hughs's where an elegant dinner was prepared for the occasion. On his way to dinner, he passed through great crouds of people who had collected for the purpose of seeing their illustrious and reverend Chief Magistrate. He bowed respectfully to the people, and passing the artillery company, he was again saluted with a discharge of the pieces, followed by three cheers—*Long live the President!—Long live the President! Long live the President!*—At dinner the President was chearful and appeared highly pleased with the appearance of the upper country.

After dinner fifteen toasts were given, and every toast accompanied by a discharge of the artillery.

The whole was conducted with decorum; and festivity and joy were seen on every face. He was escorted to the river next morning by the gentlemen who dined with him, and the company of cavalry. At parting he made a short address to the military company, and took leave of the other gentlemen in the most polite and affectionate manner. That evening (Tuesday, 31st May) at four o'clock, he reached Salem. He was received at the bridge by the people of the place, and conducted into town with a compleat band of musick playing before him. On his arrival the bells rung, and the church organ played almost the whole of the night. Next day he set out to view the battle ground at Guildford Court-house.

Marcurian Times.

PAILADELPHIA, June 22.

The President of the United States, arrived in perfect health at Mount Vernon on Sunday the twelfth instant.

M. de Ternant, an officer of distinguished merit, who served in America the last war, it is said, is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, and may be expected here in a few weeks.

The Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, arrived in town on Sunday last, from a tour to the Eastward.

There has been a strong rumour of peace; in consequence of which the Berlin funds got up—but the general tenor of the speculations on the subject a date that idea, and speak confidently of war with Russia. The Spanish navy is said to be in the highest order, and they are getting their gallies ready—the English say, to assist them against Catharine;—who, they also say, is manouvering to patch up a separate peace with the Porte. The head of the late Grand Vizir was, on the 19th of February, stuck up & publickly exposed—a pleasant circumstance for a British pun.

JUNE 25.

Monday last Capt. Beatty of the federal troops, marched from New-Brunswick with a company of near an hundred men, completely equipped; several companies of regulars also on their march from Massachusetts. The force in the western country will very shortly be more respectable than any heretofore sent to that quarter.

The prospect of a great crop of grain is as favorable, as has been known for many years; this will add to the numerous blessings we enjoy, a reduction of the price of bread.

A melancholy event happened in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, last week; a number of persons went into the water to bathe, when the four following were drowned viz. Mrs. Bacon, Miss Husted, Mr. Peter Coddington, and Mr. William M'Cresse. The men lost their lives in attempting to save the women.

Arthur Erwin, Esq. late of Bucks County, in this State, while peaceably sitting with sundry other persons in the House of Daniel Macafee, in Izzares County, was killed by being shot, by a person unknown 700 dollars reward is offered for bringing the perpetrator to justice.

By the will of the late John Wesley, he disposes of almost all his property in charitable donations.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on the 18th of April last, made the following motion.

"*That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the further importation of African Negroes into the British Colonies and plantations.*"

And supported it by a very able speech, which was followed by an interesting debate.

The house divided at four o'clock, when there appeared for Mr. Wilberforce's motion

Ayes 88
Noes 163.

Majority against the abolition 75.

ALBANY, June 6.

Major Scott, from Niagara, informs that the settlements within the British lines are rather on the decline, owing to the military Government—That the American settlements, in that quarter, are increasing very rapidly—That Mr. Hadfield, of Alexandria, who lately killed Mr. Sterret, of Maryland, in a duel, had arrived at Niagara, a few days since, and claimed protection from the British against his pursuers; and that he had desired permission to proceed down to Quebec, which was granted; and that Capt. Houdin, who accompanied Col. Procter to Buffalo-Creek, had been sent by Col. P. with dispatches to the Supreme Executive of the United States.

On Friday last the naked body of a man, with his head cut off, was discovered floating down the Mohawk river, and taken up about 8 miles from Schenectady. The situation in which the corpse was found, precludes the possibility of forming any probable conjectures as to the person.

NORTHAMPTON, July 6.

DIED On the 25th ult. Mrs. Prudence Parsons, wife of Mr. Josiah Parsons, of this town, aged 63 years.

COME AND SEE.

Nathan Storrs,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

Lately from New-York.

TAKES this measure of informing the Public, that he has established his business in Northampton, nearly opposite Mr. Lyman's inn, where he carries on the various branches of CLOCK & WATCH business, as Chime Clocks, that play a number of different tunes. Warranted eight day Clocks, and a various number of different kinds of Time-Pieces also warranted; Watches, Surveyors Compasses, Brass Joints for Chaise's, Boxes &c. Harness Buckles, Ornaments, Sleigh Bells, Swords and Hangers mounted. Gold Beads, Silver table and tea Spoons, Spangle shoe and knee Buckles, of the newest fashion, Silver and Plated do. And as he has a compleat set of Tools, he can supply any Gentleman with whatever movement should be wanting to either Clocks or Watches.

ALL which will be performed at said shop, and afforded at the most reasonable rate, and pay made easy as possible. Has on hand and ready for sale, an elegant assortment of watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

N. B. CASH given for old Silver, Brass and Copper.

July 6. 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1789 & 1790, in State tax No. 7, and 8, also Town and Minister tax, as follows, viz.

	£	s.	d.
Abel Allis,	1	9	3
Elijah Coleman,	8	9	3
O. Dickinson,	4	1	1
Salmon Dickinson,	6	0	0
Widow Mary Smith,	5	6	4
Elijah Nash,	16	3	2
J. Hayden,	8	4	0
Col. Comfort Sage.	8	7	0
David Wait,	16	1	0

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 22d day of August next, so much of said Lands will then be sold, at public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Lewis Judson, Inn-holder, in Williamsburgh as will satisfy the same with intervening Charges.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Williamsburgh, June 30, 1791.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Northampton to Chesterfield, a large Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a number of letters and other papers, which will sufficiently point out the owner, and can be of service to no one else.—Whoever will produce the same, or give any information respecting it to the Printer hereof, shall receive a genteel reward, and no questions will be asked.

Northampton, July 4. 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Tay Last business, for which good pay will be made, by

JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. WANTED, at the above business a smart active Lad; 14 years of age.

Northampton, July 5. 1791.

Jerom Ripley,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers & all others that he has removed to a Store, about twenty rods north west of the one he lately occupied, where he has for sale on such reasonable terms as cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to purchasers, the following articles, viz.

BROADCLOTHS,
Coatings,
Baizes,
Lastings,
Shallons, Morceens,
Durants, Tammies,
Velvet, Thicksetts,
Jeans, Fustians,
Waistcoat patterns,
Nankeens,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Bandano & romall handkerchiefs,
Black fringed do.
Muslin and Lawn do.
Shawls, Lawn Aprons,
Muslin, Muslinett,
Cambricks, Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Modes, Sarsnets,
Black and White Gauze,
Men and Womens, Leather Gloves,
Black silk Mitts,
Worsted do.
Ribbands,
Tape, Fans,
Sewing silk, and Twist,
Holland and Cambrick Thread,
Imperial, Fancy and common Buttons,
Cotton Hose,
Quality and Shoe-binding,
Window Glass,
Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel,
Block-tin Tea-pots,
Pewter dishes, plates, basons and porringers,
Dutch Looking-Glasses,
Knives and Forks,
Razors,
Penknives,
Shears and Scissors,
Chest and pad Locks,
Thumb Latches,
H and HL Hinges,
Strap Irons,
Bridle Bits,
Spurs, Carpenters,
Plane Irons, Augers,
Chizels, Gimblets,
Shoe-knives, Pincers,
Awl-blades, Tacks,
Desk trimmings,
Table Butts,
Wood Screws,
Compasses, Box-Rules,
Candlesticks, Snuff-Boxes,
Shoe and nail Hammers,
Wool Cards, Sickles,
Frying-pans,
Powder and Shot,
Bibles, Testaments,
Spelling-Books, Primmers,
Writing paper, Ink powder, Dutch Quills,
Wafers.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery & Glass Ware.

WEST INDIA and NEW-ENGLAND RUM, and other Spirits.

Lisbon, Tenerife and Malaga } Wines.
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger,
Snuff, Indigo, Copperas,
Allum, Logwood, Red wood, Fustick, Crown-Soap, Brimstone,
White Lead,
Spanish White,
Spruce Yellow,
Prussian Blue,
Vermigreace, &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

A few Barrels of Linseed Oil, to be sold cheap, if applied for soon.

Greenfield, July 5. 1791.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING.

Together with

JEWELRY in its various branches.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of the town of Northampton, the towns adjacent, and the public at large, that having served a regular apprenticeship (with that well known workman, Mr. Thomas Harland from London) in the above Branches of business, he now proposes carrying them on, in the town of Northampton, at the Brick house, a few rods West of Elijah Hunt Lyon's.—He hopes for the Patronage and Employ of those who may have occasion for his labor in those Branches, as he expects such favors no further than he may be found by his fidelity, punctuality and moderate charges, to merit them.

JEDIDIAH BALDWIN.

N. B. Old Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Lead, will be gratefully received for any of the above-mentioned articles, and a generous price given.

ALL Persons indebted to Elijah Clapp, by Book or Note, are desired to call and settle the same by the first day of August next, or they may depend on being sued without further notice. Those to whom Elijah Clapp is indebted, are desired to call and receive payment.

N. B. They who call in season they are expected, to call and receive payment.

Northampton, July 4. 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated ware, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6. 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

SAMUEL STILES.

N. B. ALL kinds of Plated Ware, such as Stirrups, Bitts, Buckles, &c. may be had of the subscriber. Also WANTED,

A Journeyman, at the CLOCK & WATCH business, for whom Cash will be paid.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

THE SENSIBLE WISH of DELIA.

WHEN a nymph at her toilet has spent the whole day,
Array'd in her lutestrings and feathers so gay,
Her rival, the Butterfly, vain to excess,
May be justly more proud if there's merit in dress;
The purple and gold in his plumage display'd,
Than velvet's more soft and more gay than brocade.
But, of all this advantage of dress you may see,
That the Butterfly still is less lov'd than the Bee.
For the Bee, tho' he shines with no purple and gold,
Yet, provides a good lodging to fence from the cold.
For his honey we love him, in spite of his sting.
And dispise the gay insects that flutter and sing.
From hence the coquettes this plain lesson may find,
That the useful alone are the lov'd of Mankind.
Let the foolish and vain at the toilette still vie,
In a fruitless endeavor to rival a fly;
When, if they succeed, like a fly, for a day,
By fools they'll be played with, and then thrown away.
But let us, like the Bee ev'ry moment improve,
And merit affection no time can remove.

DELIA.

ON PERJURY.

MEN are not yet so far hardned, as openly to vindicate Perjury: it is yet called a crime, and by the laws of the land punished as such, though not so severely, as its impiety to GOD, and its detriment to human society deserves. That Perjury is a sin of the deepest dye, will not be denied by any one who considers the great and intolerable insult of it to GOD, and the cruel and unjust consequences of it to men. Perjury seems to me to be the child of Atheism; for one would think, that no man, who believes in a GOD of Truth, would dare to affront him in so audatious a manner, as to call upon him to support a falsehood. An oath is the most solemn and almost sacred test of Truth. As men cannot see one another's hearts, so they have universally agreed to appeal to Him who made their hearts, and knows their inmost thoughts, and to call upon him to be a witness to the truth of what they say of, or declare to, one another; and to punish them, by withholding all help from them, if what they so say, or declare, be false. Now, Can any man who believes a GOD, and that he is omnificent and just, to call upon him to be a witness to a falsehood, or think, that if he should dare to do so, he would hold him guiltless? GOD has indeed himself declared, *that he will not hold him guiltless*, and human reason universally concurs in the judgement. He that takes a false oath does, of all mankind, act the most inconsistently; for he at once braves his Creator, and is a coward to his fellow-creatures; timorous where he should be bold, and fearless where he now ought to fear; he trembles at his feeble fellow-mortals, and bids his immortal GOD defiance.

If Perjury be considered in its consequences to a community, all men will agree, that a perjurer is the pest of human society: He is indeed of all enemies not only the most deceitful but most dangerous, because it is impossible for men to be guarded against him; for, like a poisonous serpent, he lies hidden, ready to sting his fellow-creature, to death; nor can any man's property, life, or reputation, be safe, who lives near a person that will forswear himself. Though Perjury does, of all sins, beget the most numerous train of evils in a society, yet (I am sorry to say it, but it is a truth) that horrible crimes is now become too general amongst us. When any thing becomes common, it consequently becomes less regarded, so the taking an oath on every trifling occasion, and the indecent manner of administering it, have certainly tended to lessen its reverence, and to promote Perjury. Men now regard an oath only as a matter of form; they take it to qualify themselves for places as a mere ceremony, and kiss the reverend book with as much indifference and disregard, as they would an old WOMAN's lips. The vices of the great will be ever copied by the little, and their bad examples will always overbalance the best laws. Hence an oath, which ought to be the stamp of truth, and seal of sincerity, is become the pander of falsehood, and a cloak to the worst of crimes: For, Is not Perjury now become a trade, and our courts of justice made its market place? What is now more common than to see attempts made by false swearing to cheat people of their fortunes, lives, and reputations?

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled;

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps of vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the forth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a quantity of
PAINTERS COLOURS,
which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.—
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
as usual—He has likewise for sale best JAMAICA SPIRITS; MADEIRA, LISBON and MALAGA WINES, &c. &c.

N. B. A few of the first numbers published by the Massachusetts Medical Society, for sale.

Northampton, June 29, 1791.

Eleazer & William Porter,

INFORM their friends and the Public in general, that they have this day received, and have now for sale at their store in Hadley, a large & elegant supply of
DRY GOODS,
which they determine to sell on terms the most reasonable, and to content themselves with the smallest profits.
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
as usual.

N. B. They have LEMONS for those who love Punch.

Hadley, June 24, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following lots of Land for sale, in that part of the town of Granby, called the Crank, & an unquestionable title given, by applying to LEVI SHEPHARD, of Northampton, viz.

Lots No. 7, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47.

9. Also, the following Lots, in Blansford.

Lot No. 41, containing	500	acres.
39,	500	
14,	500	
12,	300	
26,	375	
30,	300	

N. B. If there are any Legal taxes, that are unpaid, upon either of the above lots, in Granby or Blansford, said Shephard will discharge the same upon the first notice.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

State of New-York, 1790.

BY a Law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, it is required, from and after the first day of October, 1790, that all casks, containing Pot and Pearl Ashes, shall be of the following dimentions, viz. — 29 inches in length, 19 inches in diameter at each head, be trimmed with at least eighteen Hoops, be made of White-Oak Staves and Heading, and to be sound and tight.—

It is also further required by the said Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, after the first day of October, 1790, do brand each Cask with the Initial of the Christian Name, the Sir Name at full length.

Spring Goods!

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HEREBY Inform their customers and others, that they have just received an elegant assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell exceedingly low for CASH. They are in want of a quantity of FLAX, BUTTER, and yard wide whitned and brown TOW-CLOTH, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, June 15, 1791.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his customers, that No 252 concludes 6 months, since he succeeded Mr. Pinks in riding with News-Papers; and he hopes those who are indebted to him for the Papers, will be ready to settle with him for the same, by the last week in the present month without fail.

JOSEPH BASCOM.

N. B. This is not to interfere with any contract that he may have heretofore made.

June 22, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HAS Just received a quantity of Boston distilled RUM, and SUGARS, which he would wish to sell by the Barrel, at a small advance from the Boston price, also a quantity of 10 Nails, 8 by 6 glass, &c.

Northampton, June 29, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, about three years old, black mane and tail, white feet & white face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, away.

B. CLAPP.

Easthampton, June 27, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 9th inst. a pair of dark brown Steers, 2 year old, one of which is Lin'd Back, the other a white face, with no artificial mark. Also a four years old Horse, a sorrel colour, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away and take herway.

BENJAMIN WHEAT.

Conway, June 23, 1791.

L O S T,

ON the 22d inst. on the road between Landlord Bailey's and the Meeting-house in Chesterfield, a gray colour'd furrout, lined with green baize.—Whoever has found said furtout, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

CHARLES KIDD.

Chesterfield, June 27, 1791.

TAKEN by the subscriber, on the first inst. a dark sorrel MARE, seven or eight years old, trots and paces, a star in her forehead, carries her head lofty, pretty high life, no artificial mark, shod before; the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL LYON.

Goshen, June 16, 1791.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of WHITE and RED OAK BARK, for which part CASH will be paid, if delivered soon, and of a good quality.

Northampton, June 8, 1791.

W. EDWARDS.

A LARGE NEW and GOOD
CARPET,
for sale,—Enquire of the Printer.

June 22, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books,
Record Books, &c.

Of any size, may be had at the above place. ALSO Justices' blank

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Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 254

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one.

An ACT to ascertain the quality of POT and PEARL ASHES; and for the more effectual inspection of the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever, shall ship any pot or Pearl Ashes for exportation, before he shall first have submitted the same to the view and examination of the Inspector or his deputy, who shall be appointed as herein after mentioned, who shall start the same out of the casks and carefully examine, try and inspect the same, and sort the same in three different sorts, if necessary; that the said Inspector shall put each sort by itself in tight new casks, well hooped and coopered, which he shall distinguish by the words first sort, second sort, or third sort, with the words pot or pearl ashes, as the same may be branded in plain legible letters, together with the letters of his name, and the place where such pot or pearl ashes shall be inspected; as also the word Massachusetts at full length, on each cask; for which services, and also the additional service for re-packing the said pot and pearl ashes, and putting the casks in good condition for shipping, and for inspecting & weighing the same, and delivering to the owner an invoice or weight note under his hand, of the weight of each cask, he shall have and receive *four pence half penny*, for every hundred weight so inspected, to be paid by the purchaser of the same.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of March next, every cask in which pot and pearl ashes shall be packed for exportation, shall be made of sound and well seasoned oak or white ash staves and heading, full bound, twenty nine inches in length, nineteen inches diameter in the head, & of such weight in proportion to its contents, as will amount as near as may be, to fourteen per centum tare thereon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Inspector or his deputy, at the time of starting pot or pearl ashes for inspection, shall weigh the casks or casks & mark the weight with a marking iron on each head thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such Inspector shall have full power and authority by virtue of this act, & without further or other warrant, to enter on board any ship or vessel whatsoever, lying and being in the harbor where such Inspector is authorised to inspect pot or pearl ashes, shipped or shipping on board any such vessel for exportation from this State; and if said Inspector shall on search discover any cask or casks of pot or pearl ashes, not branded as before directed, the person or persons so shipping, or having shipped the same, shall forfeit all and every such cask or casks of pot or pearl ashes so shipped or shipping, and not branded in the manner herein before directed:—And such Inspector or his deputy, shall and may seize and carry away and secure the same for trial, and require necessary aid for that purpose, which it shall be the duty of every person so required to give, on pain of forfeiting the sum of *forty shillings* for his refusal or neglect: And the master or commander of any such vessel who shall receive on board any such cask or casks of pot or pearl ashes not branded as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of *five pounds* for each cask so received.—And if any master of any ship or vessel or any of his servants or seamen, shall, obstruct or hinder the said Inspector in making such search, as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit for each offence the sum of *ten pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Inspector of pot or pearl ashes, (according to the duties of this act) shall, on application made for the examination of any pot or pearl ashes aforesaid, unreasonably refuse, neglect or delay to proceed to such examination and inspection, for the space of three hours after such application so made to him, the inspector so refusing, neglecting, or delaying to make such examination or inspection, shall for such offence forfeit the sum of *twenty shillings*.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall brand any cask of pot or pearl ashes manufactured by himself, with the name of any other person than his own, or shall brand any such cask manufactured by another person with his own name, or shall counterfeit any brand belonging to, or proper to be used by the said Inspector, or any of his deputies, or shall impress or brand any cask of pot or pearl ashes with any brand or brands of such Inspectors, or with any counterfeited as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of *fifty pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall empty any cask or casks of pot or pearl ashes, inspected and branded as by this act is required, and put in any other pot or pearl ashes for sale or exportation, unless first cutting out the said brand marks, the person or persons so offending shall for each cask forfeit and pay the sum of *fifty pounds*.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures mentioned in this act, above the sum of *four pounds*, and under *twenty pounds*, shall and may be sued for and recovered with costs, by any person to his own use;—but if the sum shall amount to *twenty pounds* or more, then one half to his own use, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth, and in both cases, by action of debt in the Court of Common Pleas in the county where the offence shall be committed, with liberty of appeal as in other civil actions.—But if the forfeiture shall be *four pounds* or under, then it may be sued for by such action, for the use of the prosecutor, before a Justice of the peace, with like liberty of appeal. And all casks of pot or pearl ashes, forfeited and seized as aforesaid, may be prosecuted to condemnation by the officer seizing the same, by libel before the court of Common Pleas in the county where the seizure shall be made, if above the value of *four pounds*, or before a Justice of the Peace if under that sum, with liberty of appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas respectively, as the case may require; and after condemnation, the same shall be sold at public vendue by such officers and after payment of all charges, one half of the remainder shall be by him paid into the treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth, and the other half be for the use of such officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every manufacturer of pot and pearl ashes within this Commonwealth, shall brand each cask containing the same, with the initial letter of his christian name, and his sur-name at full length, with the name of the town where the same shall be manufactured, before the same shall be removed from the manufactory, under the penalty of *five shillings*, for each cask so removed, without being previously branded as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be an inspector of pot and pearl ashes for the Commonwealth, who shall be well skilled in the knowledge and properties of the same, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and to be by them removable at pleasure, and who, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall give bond with sufficient sureties to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in the penal sum of *one thousand pounds*, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and shall also be sworn faithfully to perform the same.

And such Inspector shall have power, when so qualified, to appoint, and shall appoint deputy Inspectors in every sea port town, where pot and pearl ashes are exported, and also in Watertown and Medford, and such other places as he shall judge necessary; for whom he shall be answerable, and shall take bonds from them with sufficient surety or sureties, and they shall also be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; And the said Inspector shall not be entitled to receive from any deputy he may appoint, more than one penny for each hundred weight of pot or pearl ashes such deputy may inspect agreeably to this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all former laws respecting the inspection and assay of pot and pearl ashes, so far as they relate to the same, be, and hereby are repealed.

Provided nevertheless, That they shall be considered as in full force, with regard to all actions and prosecutions which may be now depending for any penalty or forfeiture incurred for breach of the same.

In the House of representatives, June 17, 1791.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate June 17, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest—

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 8, 1791.

RESOLVED, That no petition for wages drawn by forged Orders shall be sustained, unless the petitioner shall have given public notice for three weeks successively, six months before such application, in ADAMS's Independent Chronicle; in

which notification he shall describe the number, date, and sum of the note so said to have been drawn by a forged order, together with the time of its being issued, the name and place of abode, if known, of the person guilty of the forgery and his intention to apply to the Legislature for a new note, in lieu of that said to have been drawn by the forged order aforesaid.

And it is further *Resolved*, That no petition for a note to be issued in lieu of one lost or destroyed by fire or otherwise, shall be sustained, unless the petitioner shall have given public notice in ADAMS's Independent Chronicle, for three weeks successively, six months before such application; in which notification he shall describe the number, date and sum of said note, and the name of the person in whose favor the same was issued,—the time, place and manner in and by which such note was lost or destroyed, and his intention to petition the Legislature for a new note in lieu of the one said to be so lost or destroyed.—And that the foregoing resolutions be published for three weeks in the Independent Chronicle.

Sent up for concurrence
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate June 8, 1791.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 10, 1791.

WHEREAS it appears there are a number of Naval-Officers that have not settled their collection of Light-money and other duties, and that no person is authorized to call upon them for the same.

Therefore *Resolved*, That *Alexander Hodgdon*, Esq. Treasurer of the Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is empowered and directed, to call upon all such delinquent officers to make speedy settlement, and in case of neglect for the term of three months from the date of this resolve, to prosecute for the same.

Sent up for concurrence.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, June 11, 1791.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.
Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Treasury-office, June 21, 1791.

IN obedience to the above Resolve, the subscriber hereby notifies the Naval-Officers, who have not settled their accounts, to call and adjust the same with him, and pay their balances, and thereby prevent the necessity of prosecution.

ALEXANDER HODGDON,
Treasurer and Receiver-General

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 16, 1791.

ORDERED, That public notice be, and it is hereby given to each and every Corporation within this Commonwealth, who are disposed to contract to support the whole, or any part of the poor of the Commonwealth for ten years, that they may present their proposals to the General Court, in writing on the second Wednesday of the next setting of the said Court; that proper contracts may be entered into for the support of the said poor, with those Corporations (or their Agents duly authorized for the purpose) whose proposals shall in the opinion of the Legislature be most conducive to the interest of the Commonwealth, and the comfort of the said poor.

And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, is directed immediately to publish the foregoing order in ADAMS's Independent Chronicle, three weeks successively.

Sent down for concurrence
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.
Read and Concurred.
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved—
JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

PARIS, April 20.

THE King of France having on Tuesday sen'night been obstructed by the people in proceeding to St. Cloud, for the purpose of spending Easter there, the following took place in the National Assembly, on Tuesday last in consequence of that affair.

AT two o'clock the President read a letter from the King, stating his design to come to the National Assembly.

The King shortly after entered. The most profound silence took place. Every one rose. He took his seat by the side of the President. The ministers took their stations beneath, and the rest of his suite within the bar. There was then pronounced, with firmness and sensibility, the following SPEECH by the KING:—

Gentlemen,

I HAVE come into the midst of you with that confidence which I have ever testified in you; you have been informed of the obstruction which I yesterday experienced to my departure to St. Cloud. I would not consent that it should be repelled by force, from the fear of occasioning acts of severity against a deceived multitude who thought they were acting in conformity to the laws, at the time they were infringing upon them. But *it behoves the nation to prove that I am* FREE: Nothing is so essential to the authority of the sanctions and of the acceptations which I have given to your decrees. For this potent reason, therefore, I persist in my intention of going to St. Cloud, of which the National Assembly will feel the necessity. It seems as if, for the purpose of instigating a faithful people, whose affection I have deserved by what I have done for them, endeavours were making to inspire them with doubts with respect to my sentiments for the constitution.

I have accepted, and I have sworn to maintain, that constitution, of which the civil constitution of the clergy forms a part, the execution of which I will maintain with all my power. I now but repeat those sentiments which I have often manifested to the National Assembly: It knows that my intentions and my wishes have no other object than the welfare of the people: and that welfare can result but from an observance of the laws, and an obedience to all legitimate and constitutional authorities.

The President immediately read the following answer.

Sire, if the profound sentiment with which the National Assembly is penetrated toward you, could possibly receive any increase, it would be from your presence: May your majesty find among us, in those testimonies of affection with which you are surrounded, some compensation for your uneasiness. Inquietude is inseparable from the progress of liberty—in the midst of the cares which the good citizens take to quiet the people, alarms are circulated—circumstances unite from all quarters, and their distrust returns.

Sire, you, the people, liberty, the constitution have but one interest. The common enemies of the constitution and of liberty are likewise your enemies. Every heart is devoted to you. As you with the welfare of the people, the people are equally solicitous for the welfare of their King. Let us prevent a faction too well known by its plans, its efforts, and its plots, from interposing between the throne and the nations and all our wishes will be accomplished.

When you thus come, Sire, to bind more closely in this Assembly, the ties whereby you are attached to the revolution, you strengthen the friends of peace and of the laws. They will tell the people that your heart is unchanged, and every uneasiness, every distrust, will disappear, our common enemies will be again confounded, and you will have procured for the country a new victory.

[The King's speech was received with great attention and profound silence. The President's answer was honored with plaudits from that part of the House where the Members who belong to the *Club des Jacobins* usually sit; The other Members were silent. Whilst his Majesty was withdrawing, the Jacobin Members only cried *Vive le roi!* those who were known to be his particular friends did not utter a syllable; they said afterwards, that they were too much shocked at the indiscretion of the President's speech, to be able to express joy on the occasion.]

April 21. Order is now pretty generally restored, to which the conduct of the King, in dismissing several obnoxious persons from his service not a little contributed.

Yesterday after dinner he dismissed the former Bishop of Senlis, and the Cardinal de Montmorency; and this day the majority of aristocrats who have hitherto surrounded his person, were all dismissed, and replaced by persons less objectionable. This has given much pleasure to the people, as they now promise themselves perfect security, against the machinations of the enemies of the constitution.

During the late riot, a Chasseur came up to the carriage of the King, and said to his majesty, that that which alarmed the people of Paris, was the confidence which he had placed in priests, declared enemies of the revolution; and that if he had placed it in Ecclesiastics who had taken the oath, the people instead of opposing his departure, would have considered him as their guardian angel.—M. de la Fayette ordered the Chasseur to be taken into custody, but it was not obeyed.

The sessions met on the 19th to deliberate on the question submitted to them by the directory, and as many of them as had come to any final resolution, when our accounts were made up, had resolved, that his majesty's speech to the National Assembly appeared to have quieted the fears of the people; there was no occasion for considering the questions proposed; and that it was their duty to rely on the wisdom of the department, for restoring public confidence and tranquility.

April 22. To calm the minds of the people, an address from the department to the citizens of Paris, has been published. It is of some length—laments the late misconduct of the people, represents to them the necessity of good order, and due obedience to the laws, justifies the King from the suspicions entertained by the people, that he was about to desert them—recalls to their memory the many proofs which he has given of his parental care for their welfare, and his attachment to the new constitution—represents the proper mode of redress of grievances, whether real or supposed, by addresses, petitions, deputations, &c. which are legal steps built upon the constitution itself. It concludes with the strongest necessity of paying due attention to this address, by behaving as good citizens, if they wish not to see the late glorious revolution overturned, and despotism, anarchy, and confusion, substituted in its place.

The following address of the municipality, of Paris, to the King, has also been published:

"Sire, the municipal officers of the capital, entrusted with the maintenance of order and public tranquility, owe to your majesty an account of the causes which have disturbed them.

"Repositories of the interests of the people, honored with their immediate confidence, it is their duty to make known to your majesty the alarms which have agitated them. It is to fulfil this double duty, that we state to your majesty, that the people see with alarm the throne surrounded by those men, who have declared themselves their enemies, and whose counsels are perfidious suggestions.

"If these men, sire, were friends to your person, they would make known to you the wishes of the people, if they were truly religious, they would not calumniate them to you. But, sire, we ought to tell you, for which we have lessons of experience, the people love the King whom these men deceive, the power which they abuse, and the religion whose treasures feed their idleness.

"Sire, we beseech you to send from your palace, those who, concealing the regret of their pride, under hypocritical fears, occasion uneasiness in your loyal, generous soul, and provoke the just distrust of a people, jealous of the heart, and of the confidence of their King.

"You have declared yourself, Sire, the King of the constitution, the restorer, and the guardian of French liberty. May these titles which cover you with immortal glory, be announced and proclaimed amidst surrounding nations. Nothing will then be heard by you from the French people, but acclamations expressive of their welfare; and their magistrates will come with joy to bring you testimonies, of their gratitude. These testimonies, Sire, we present you, in return for the brilliant step you took yesterday, in the midst of the National Assembly. The sentiments which you then expressed, were, for the nation, a new proof of your love, and a new pledge of your attachment, to the constitutional laws of the state.

(Signed) BAILLY, Mayor.
April 20. DEJOLLY, Sec. greffier.

The following is an official answer which was sent to the preceding:

To Messrs. the directory of the department of Paris.

"Among the different objects, gentlemen, which you have presented for the consideration of the King, and on one part of which his majesty had already anticipated the wish which you expressed, the (dismissal of the aristocrats and conjuring clergy) he particularly attended to the desire, testified by the department, that he should make known to foreign nations, his sentiments in favor of the constitution. These the King has incessantly manifested on all occasions, by means of ambassadors—and to the assurances which has been given on his part, to the different courts of Europe, we are doubtless indebted for the tranquility which we have hitherto enjoyed. But his majesty, who will ever respect the public opinion, and who will never hesitate to remove any doubts which may be entertained with respect to his sentiments, will give orders to the ambassadors and ministers of France, at foreign courts, to explain themselves in his name, in the same manner as he himself did to the National Assembly. You will acknowledge, gentlemen, in this step, the readiness with which the king adopts whatever can contribute to tranquilize the minds of the people, and to remove distrust and uneasiness."

April 21. (Signed "DELESSART."

Yesterday M. de la Fayette resigned his situation, in consequence of which the centre box at his door was immediately removed. Some soldiers, however, went voluntarily to his house for the purpose of mounting guard there, to testify their profound esteem for this friend of liberty and the laws. It is feared that this resignation will be followed by others. It is reported the King has delayed his departure for St. Cloud, till after the holidays.

CHAMBERSBURGH, June 23.

A person of veracity immediately from the westward informs, that no Indians have been seen or heard of on the frontiers of this state, for three or four weeks past—That the continental troops who rendezvoused at Pittsburgh, have left that place, and proceeded down the Ohio, though their particular destination was not known.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

A correspondent congratulates the citizens of America on the approaching Fourth of July, which completes fifteen years since the Independence of the United States was declared.—He hopes the citizens will join in the celebration of a Day so sacred to their Freedom. And when your children shall ask, wherefore do you those things, ye shall say unto them, on this day the Lord delivered us out of the hands of our enemies, & made us a free people—& therefore we keep this day as a remembrance of his mercies to us and our posterity.—He also reminds them, that on that Day, an addition of two stripes and two stars will add lustre to the AMERICAN EAGLE.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated June 28, to a gentleman in this city.

"A most horrid and cruel murder was committed a few days since on the body of a young German, in the neighbourhood of Lebanon, of the name of Crandorff; I saw the inquisition taken before Justices Thorne and Clarke. It appeared that a fellow entered his room, struck him on the head with an axe and then cut his throat, of which he instantly died.

"This was on the second story; the ruffian then descended to a room on the first floor, where his (the deceased's) two sisters lay, entered the room no doubt, to murder them and to rob the house; in this however he was disappointed, one of them made resistance and in the struggle the candle went out, the axe fell out of his hand, the other sister escaped out of the window to alarm the neighbors, and in the mean time the villain fled, leaving behind him the axe and two small cords, with which he first attempted to tie the young girls. The man murdered was to be married next Tuesday to a very decent farmer's daughter."

A large quantity of grained Maple Sugar, in boxes of about 400lb. each, and also, about 15,000 weight of the same sort of sugar in cakes or lumps, are advertised for public sale at New-York, on the 11th instant.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Capt. Rogers, of the ship Jane, sailed from London the 29th of April. He informs that the press was then very strong for seamen, and that it was difficult for merchants' ships to make up their crews when leaving the Thames. He met the April packet, from New-York, early in May, a few days after his departure.

Notwithstanding the great demand in England for seamen, we are informed that the fleet were not under way; nor is it very probable they will this year, as the general opinion is, that a peace has, before now, taken place among the hostile nations of the old world.

ALBANY, June 23.

On Friday last, was executed at Johnstown, pursuant to the sentence of the court of over and terminer, held at that place, for the county of Montgomery, in November last, Samuel Cook, for forgery. His execution had been twice respited by his Excellency the Governor—and, on account of his advanced age, (being in his eighty-fourth year) it was pretty generally expected his Excellency would have finally reprieved him.

HARTFORD, June 27.

It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the canker worms in various parts of the country this summer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and on one part of which his majesty had already anticipated the wish which you expressed, the (dismissal of the aristocrats and conjuring clergy) he particularly attended to the desire, testified by the department, that he should make known to foreign nations, his sentiments in favor of the constitution. These the King has incessantly manifested on all occasions, by means of ambassadors—and to the assurances which has been given on his part, to the different courts of Europe, we are doubtless indebted for the tranquility which we have hitherto enjoyed. But his majesty, who will ever respect the public opinion, and who will never hesitate to remove any doubts which may be entertained with respect to his sentiments, will give orders to the ambassadors and ministers of France, at foreign courts, to explain themselves in his name, in the same manner as he himself did to the National Assembly. You will acknowledge, gentlemen, in this step, the readiness with which the king adopts whatever can contribute to tranquilize the minds of the people, and to remove distrust and uneasiness."

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HARTFORD, June 27.

It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the canker worms in various parts of the country this summer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and on the river towns through Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, and in the eastern part of Massachusetts about Boston, the apple-trees are stripped of their foliage by these destructive animals; and that, in some places, the oaks and elms have not escaped the same fate. Perhaps the oldest man alive cannot remember a season when these worms have appeared in such multitudes, and made such havock with fruit trees. In many instances, the usual remedy of tarring trees has proved ineffectual.

The man who will discover an effectual method for preserving trees from these devouring animals will deserve a monument.

It has been said that hogs will preserve orchards, by rooting about the bodies of the trees in autumn. If so, by what means do they effect this purpose? Is it by finding and devouring the eggs of the worm, or by turning up the soil, and exposing them to the air, rain and frost? This deserves consideration. If the latter, which seems probable, then a spade might be used to advantage, just before winter. To dig about the trees would not injure them generally, and the loss of the grass or grain under the trees, might be dispensed with. This hint is suggested merely as an inducement to experiments which may ascertain the fact.

It is further suggested that trees growing upon a hard clay are never injured by these worms. In the town of Hartford, this is fully proved. The soil is too hard and unyielding to admit the worms, many old orchards on such a soil have always escaped; while those which stand on a light soil, at only a small distance, are frequently stripped of every leaf. This fact may be of use to farmers in selecting the spots for their orchards.

In dry seasons this and the neighboring States have suffered by both of worms, which grow to the inch and a half in length. They appear to come in bodies, generally from the southward, and devour fields of grass wherever they come, they are most fond of grass, but will, on failure of a supply, seek and destroy corn and other vegetables. Many fields in Hartford have lately been over run with them. They devour vegetables with astonishing speed, while they remain, but they are very short-lived.

The best security against them seems to be a ditch or deep furrow drawn round a field; as they find it difficult to ascend a perpendicular section of earth.

PORTLAND, June 27.

On Friday last, the Judicial Court of the United States for the District of Maine, was opened in this town. An excellent charge was delivered to the Grand Jury, by the Hon. D. Sewall, Esq. sole Judge of said Court. There were four prosecutions which had been previously commenced by the United States, against individuals for defrauding the Revenue. These were all determined, either by trial or default, in the Court above-mentioned. And it is a little remarkable, that the United States recovered in every instance.

NEWBURY-PORT, June 29.

During part of the last and present week, between one and two hundred men have been employed in digging a CANAL between this town and Hampton, in the State of New-Hampshire. The distance they had to dig was about a mile and a quarter, which unites two small rivers, so as to form an inland navigation between the two towns, much for the convenience of both, as well as many of the neighboring towns: the business is generally completed.

NEWPORT, June 25.

The Hon. the Circuit Court of the United States, which convened in this town on the 7th instant finished the business before them on Wednesday last. During this long session, the Grand Jury returned to the Court seven Bills of Indictment.—Stephen Pettis and Caleb Church were charged with having forged, counterfeited, and offered for sale, the final settlement Certificates of the United States. They were tried and acquitted of the forgery by the Petit Jury, and were thereupon discharged. Ichabod Darrow was tried on an indictment for offering for sale, an altered Loan-Office Certificate, knowing it to be altered and forged. Upon the Petit Jury returning a Verdict not guilty, he was discharged. We have the pleasure to add, that the Court, in the conduct of the business, and in all their decisions, gave great satisfaction. Their candor, impartiality, and discernment, were universally acknowledged and applauded. Justice herself seemed to preside on the Bench, and inspire it. The scales were held in every instance with an even hand, and gave true weight and measure.

The Grand-Jury found a Bill against James De Wolfe, of Bristol, in this State, for the wilful murder of a negro Woman, on a Guinea voyage. There was no trial on this Bill, as Capt. De Wolfe had quitted the United States immediately after his arrival from the said voyage.

After the most scrutiny of evidence the Grand-Jury acquitted Col. George Irish, who was charged with attempting to pass some public counterfeited paper.

Last Saturday was found in some woods about half a mile from the road, in South Kingston, entirely naked, the body of one Robert Morey, of East-Greenwich, with his throat cut in a shocking manner, and several flaths about his body. It is said he was at a tavern about a month ago, (ever since which time he has been missing) in company with two strangers, who all three left the same in the evening—Morey at that time had on a new suit of clothes, about five dollars in his pocket, and a silver watch in his fob. Who the perpetrators of this horrid deed are, is not ever conjectured.

BOSTON, July 7.

PROGRESS of LIBERTY.

ADVICES have been received by a respectable character in this town, from Amsterdam, as late as the 25th of May, which state, that *Revolution principles* had taken deep root in *Poland*, which have led to very serious and alarming consequences. Any particulars respecting this interesting event, we are, at present, unable to relate, as unfortunately no papers accompanied the letter.

TO BE SOLD,

There are, accounts in this town from Liverpool, which relate the particulars of the defeat of Gen. Meadows, and the British army, by TIPPO, and his party, as has been mentioned in the late papers, and add, that nothing but a rapid flight of the British forces, prevented a compleat capture.

In consequence of this intelligence, the British Monarch, it is said, immediately dispatched a messenge, to the King of *Prussia*, to put a stop to the marching of troops to assist the Turks, and it was supposed that a cessation of the warlike preparations in *England* against *Catherine*, would be the consequence—that attention might be paid to the preservation of the British territories, in India.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Baltimore, dated April 27, 1792.

"YOU will be informed, by the newspapers, how that important question, the abolition of the slave trade, has been disposed of; but the hour, I trust and believe, is not far distant, when that disgrace to men, and those enjoying themselves in freedom, will be acknowledgement of the abuses complained of, by those opposing the abolition; who have, since the bill was last, themselves made a proposal to bring in a bill to abolish the trade in five years. This has not been accepted—nor will any thing like temporizing be practised by those seeking the abolition, which would in their opinion, be sanctioning the evils complained of. You will also have heard of the death of that great and excellent man Mr. Wesley, whose loss I lament with thousands here; but it was like his life, glorious—leaving the strongest and most satisfactory testimony, to his surrounding friends, of his being on the verge of a better life. An account of his life and death will soon be published, under the sanction of his executors.

A late London paper relates, that, "on the 21st of April, upon the arrival of the Morning Post, at Bristol, which gave an account of the Slave Trade Bill, in the House of Commons, the bells of the city were set a ringing, the workmen and sailors got a half holiday, a number of cannon were discharged from Brandon Hill, a bonfire and fire works were given in the evening, and Mr. Wilberforce in effigy, was hanged and burnt."

We learn with pleasure that on Friday evening last, the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands, closed the contract for the sale to Messrs. JACKSON and FLINT, for themselves and associates, of TWO MILLIONS of Acres of that Territory. The price agreed on is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, specie—to be paid in eight years, with interest.

NORTHAMPTON, July 13.

In the Newport Herald of the 25th of June, Col. George Irish, who was lately committed to jail in Newport, on a charge of having offered for sale a counterfeit final settlement, gives an eclaircissement of the business—in which he says,

"The strength of power, the weight of some persons high in office in the judicial department of the State, and the influence of wealth, enlisted themselves in this persecution against me: But that justice which distinguishes the proceedings of the Federal Court, and that fairness and impartiality with which the whole business of that Court has been managed by its executive officers, were mightier than my persecutors; and I now stand acquitted of a charge which I believe was the *offspring of malice.*"

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received for sale, at his STORE in EASTHAMPTON, a large assortment of ENGLISH GOODS—also, 100 nails, 8 by 6 and 7 by 5 Window Glass.

July 13, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, by the subscriber at the Dwelling House of Ensign ABEL PACKARD, in Cummington, innholder, on THURSDAY the 18th day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, about one hundred and eighty acres of Land, with a Dwelling House and Barn, about Sixty acres of said land under improvement. Said land is well fenced, and within about three quarters of a mile of the Meeting-House.

STEPHEN WARNER.

Cummington, June 28, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EBENEZER BARNARD, late of Deerfield, Physician, deceased, (represented insolvent) six months from the tenth of May last, being allowed the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their claims—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of Mr. DAVID HOIT, innholder in Deerfield, on the first Monday of August, September, and October next, and on the tenth day of November next, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said Days.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JONA. BARDWELL,
DAVID HOIT, jun.
W. S. WILLIAMS.

ALL Persons having Books or Instruments, belonging to said Estate, are desired to return them, and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment—to

JOSEPH BARNARD, } Administrators.
EDWARD UPHAM. }

Deerfield, July 5, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 9th inst. four SHEEP, marked with a crop on the near ear, & with the letters H. W. on the rump.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, July 12, 1791.

LOST,

ON the 22d inst. on the road between Landlord Bailey's and the Meeting-house in Chesterfield, a gray colour'd horse, lined with green baize.—Whoever has found said horse, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded.

CHARLES KIDD.

Chesterfield, June 27, 1791.

TAKEN by the subscriber, on the first inst. a dark horrel MARE, seven or eight years old, trots and paces, a star in her forehead, carries her head lofty, pretty high life, no artificial mark, shod before; the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEMUEL LYON.

Goshen, June 16, 1791.

CATO's ADVICE.

SAYS Cato, ¿ Why should man repine,
When time hath silver'd o'er his hair?
Why should it grieve him to resign
A piece replete with toil and care?

Can all the pleasures youth enjoys
Attract the wise man's sober thought?
Or make him sigh for infant toys,
Or think his wisdom dearly bought?

Ah no! he sees beyond the grave
A nobler prospect op'ning wide;
That bids his soul Death's terrors brave,
With Hope and virtue on his side.

His hoary head, with honor crown'd,
Draws rev'rence from both old and young:
Who, all attention, wait around,
To hear rich Wisdom from his tongue.

With rapture he his children views,
A well instructed blooming train,
Whose filial cares new life infuse,
And soothe him on the bed of pain.—

In youth let virtue be thy guide,
Its golden rules with joy obey;
Serenely then thy age will glide—
Nor fear to mix with native clay.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

"SAY, ¿ What is life? the sons of sorrow cry—
Is it to breathe a lingering age of woe
In vegetative being here below?
To eat, to drink, to sleep, and then—to die."
"¿ Is it in pleasure's airy rounds to fly?
To laugh, to dance, ?"—the souls of joy would know—
"To plunge in lewdness, and no care bestow
On what may greatly fit us for the sky?"
No—'Tis the twilight of a heavenly day,
Whose radiant glories opening on the soul,
Shall raise, and bear it, from itself away,
Far o'er the bounds of this terrestrial pole,
Wak'd to new rapture by the living lay,
Where God informs the immeasurable whole.

COME AND SEE.

Nathan Storrs,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

Lately from New-York.

TAKES this measure of informing the Public, that he has established his business in Northampton, nearly opposite Mr. Lyman's inn, where he carries on the various branches of CLOCK & WATCH business, as Chime Clocks, that play a number of different tunes. Warranted eight day Clocks, and a various number of different kinds of Time-Peices also warranted; Watches, Surveyors Compasses, Brass Joints for Chaise's, Boxes do. Harness Buckles, Ornaments, Sleigh-Bells, Swords and Hangers mounted. Gold Beads, Silver table and tea Spoons, Spangle shoe and knee Buckles, of the newest fashion, Silver and Plated do. And as he has a compleat set of Tools, he can supply any Gentleman with whatever movement should be wanting to either Clocks or Watches.

ALL which will be performed at said shop, and afforded at the most reasonable rate, and pay made easy as possible. Has on hand and ready for sale, an elegant assortment of watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

N. B. CASH given for old Silver, Brass and Copper.

July 6, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Williamsburgh, in the County of Hampshire, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1789 & 1790 in State tax No. 7, and 8, also Town and Minister tax, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
Abel Allis,	1	9	3
Elijah Coleman,	8	9	3
O. Dickinson,	4	5	1
Salmon Dickinson,	1	6	0
Widow Mary Smith,	5	6	2
Elijah Nash,	16	5	2
T. Hughes,	7	4	0
Col. Comfort Sage.	8	7	0
David Wait,	16	1	3

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 22d day of August next, so much of said Lands will then be sold, at public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Joshua Bayer, Innholder, in Williamsburgh at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening Charges. EDMUND TAYLOR.

Williamsburgh, June 30, 1791.

Eleazer & William Porter,

INFORM their friends and the Public in general, that they have this day received, and have now for sale at their store in Hadley, a large & elegant supply of

DRY GOODS,

which they determine to sell on terms the most reasonable, and to content themselves with the smallest profits.

DRUGS & MEDICINE,

as usual.

N B. They have LEMONS for those who love Punch.

Hadley, June 24, 1791.

Jerom Ripley,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers & others, that he has removed to a Store, about twenty rods north west of the one he lately occupied, where he has for sale on such reasonable terms as cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to purchasers, The following articles, viz:

BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Baizes, Lastings, Shallons, Morcens, Durants, Tammies, Velvet, Thickseets, Jeans, Fustians, Waistcoat patterns, Nankeens, Chintzes and Callicoes, Bandano & romall handkerchiefs, Black fringed do. Muslin and Lawn do. Shawls, Lawn Aprons, Muslin, Muslinett, Cambricks, Lawns, Irish Linens, Modes, Sasnette, Black and White Gauze, Men and Womens, Leather Gloves, Black silk Mitts, Worsted do. Ribbands, Taste, Fans, Sewing silk, and Twist, Holland and Cambrick Thread, Imperial, fancy and common Buttons, Cotton Hose, Quality and Shoe-binding, Window Glass, Nails, Bar Iron, Steel, Block-tin Tea-pots, Pewter dishes, plates, basons and porringers, Dutch Looking-Glasses, Knives and Forks, Razors, Penknives, Shears and Scissars, Chest and pad Locks, Thumb Latches, H and HL Hinges, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bitts, Spurs, Curry-combs, Plane Irons, Augers, Chizels, Gimblets, Shoe-knives, Pincers, Awl-blades, Tacks, Desk trimmings, Table Butts, Wood Screws, Compasses, Box-Rules, Candlesticks, Snuff-Boxes, Shoe and nail Hammers, Wool Cards, Sickles, Frying-pans, Powder and Shot, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primmers, Writing paper, Ink-powder, Dutch-Quills, Wafers.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Crockery & Glass Ware.

WEST INDIA and NEW-ENGLAND, RUM, and other Spirits.

Wines. Lisbon, Teneriff and Malaga

wood, Fustick, Crown-Soap, Brimstone, White Lead, Spanish White, Spruce Yellow, Prussian Blue, Verdigrease, &c. &c. &c.

Lost and Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Copperas, Allum, Logwood, Red-

Most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

A few Barrels of Linseed Oil, to be sold cheap, if applied for soon.

Greenfield, July 5, 1791.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING.

Together with

JEWELRY in its various branches.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of the town of Northampton, the towns adjacent, and the public at large, that having served a regular apprentice-ship (with that well known workman, Mr. Thomas Badcock from London) in the above Branches of business, he now proposes carrying them on, in the town of Northampton, at the Brick house, a few rods West of Elijah Hunt Esqrs.—He hopes for the Patronage and Employ of those who may have occasion for his labor in those Branches, but expects such favors no farther than he may be found by his fidelity, punctuality and moderate charges, to merit them.

JEDIDIAH BALDWIN.

N. B. Old Gold, Silver, Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Lead, will be gratefully received for any of the above-mentioned articles, and a generous price given.

ALL Persons indebted to Clap & Lyman, by book or Note, are desired to call and settle the same by the first day of September next, as they are about to dissolve Partnership, by Mutual agreement.

N. B. They request all to whom they are indebted, to call and receive payment.

Northampton, July 4, 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Tay iors business, for which good pay will be made, by

JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. WANTED, at the above business a smart active Lad 14 years of age.

Northampton, July 5, 1791.

Seth Wright,

HAS Just received a quantity of Boston distilled RUM, and SUGARS, which he would wish to sell by the Barrel, at a small advance from the Boston price, also a quantity of 10 Nails, 8 by 6 glass, &c.

Northampton, June 29, 1791.

A LARGE NEW, and GOOD

CARPET,

for sale,——Enquire of the Printer.

June 22, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d, An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps of vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he was resident in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London, a quantity of PAINTERS COLOURS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms—

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

as usual—He has likewise for sale best JAMAICA SPIRITS; MADEIRA, LISBON and MALAGA WINES, &c. &c.

N. B. A few of the first numbers published by the Massachusetts Medical Society, for sale.

Northampton, June 29, 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

SAMUEL STILES.

N. B. ALL kinds of Plated Work, such as Stirrups, Bitts, Buckles, &c. may be had of the subscriber. also

WANTED,

A Journeyman, at the CLOCK & WATCH business, for whom Cash will be paid.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, about three years old, black mane and tail, white feet & white face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

B. CLAPP.

Easthampton, June 27, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber the 9th inst. a pair of dark brown Steers, 2 years old, one of which is Lin'd Back, the other a white face, with no artificial mark. Also a four years old Horse, a forrel colour, with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN WHEAT.

Conway, June 23, 1791.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of WHITE and RED OAK BARK, for which pan CASH will be paid, if delivered soon, and of a good quality.

Northampton, June 8, 1791.

W. EDWARDS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING, is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SAMUEL STILES & JEDIDIAH BALDWIN,
Clock & Watch-Makers,

BEG leave to acquaint the public, that they have formed a partnership under the firm of

Stiles & Baldwin.

THAT they occupy the Shop of the said Stiles nearly opposite the Meeting house in Northampton, where the various branches of the CLOCK & WATCH business, JEWELRY and all other kinds of the Goldsmith's business are performed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, viz: Watches that shew the day of the month, Plain do. Church Clocks, Chime Clocks, Alarm Clocks, Eight day Clocks, Time-Pieces of various kinds made and repaired on the shortest notice, and all warranted. Also Horizontal and Repeating Watches repaired in the best manner; elegant Spangled, Silver and Plated Shoe and knee Buckles; Stirrups, Bits and Spurs plated in the neatest manner, Surveyors Compasses, Protractors, Scales and Dividers, Trumpets, together with all other kinds of Brass work, &c. They have for sale a variety of Watch Furniture, which together with the foregoing articles they are determined to sell at a reasonable rate and make the payment easy to the purchaser.

They flatter themselves by their diligence and attention to business, they shall merit and meet the approbation of the public.

N. B. Cash and the highest price given for old Silver, Copper and Brass.

Northampton, July 20, 1791.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of LORD, one thousand seven hundred and Ninety-one.

An ACT for repealing in part, an Act entitled "An act for the further regulating the assize of Barrel BEEF and PORK," passed the fourteenth Day of November, one thousand seven Hundred and Eighty-four.

WHEREAS the act above mentioned requires that all Barrels made use of for salting Beef and Pork, shall be clear of sap, which is found to be unnecessary.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That that part of the clause in the act aforesaid, requiring the cask made use of for salting Beef and Pork, to be clear of sap, be, and hereby is repealed.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate June 17, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 16, 1791.

ORDERED, That public notice be, and it is hereby given to each and every Corporation within this Commonwealth, who are disposed to contract to support the whole, or any part of the poor of the Commonwealth for ten years, that they may present their proposals to the General Court, in writing on the second Wednesday of the next setting of the said Court; that proper contracts may be entered into for the support of the said poor, with those Corporations (or their Agents duly authorized for the purpose) whose proposals shall in the opinion of the Legislature be most conducive to the interest of the Commonwealth, and the comfort of the said poor.

And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, is directed immediately to publish the foregoing order in ADAMS's INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, three weeks successively.

Sent down for concurrence

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

Read and Concurred.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

LISBON, April 9.

An account of the Portuguese Embassy to Morocco, and of the Present sent by the Emperor.

HER Majesty having appointed James Philip de Landerset, Brigadier of her armies, and Governor of Faro, to go in her name to congratulate the King of Morocco, Muley Eliazid, on his accession to the throne, that officer embarked on board the frigate Cisne, commanded by Captain P. L. da Silva Gama, which sailed from this harbor the 9th Dec. 1790, and arrived at the Bay of Tangiers on the 29th of the same month, where he landed on the 13th. On his landing he was saluted by 21 guns, and found on the shore the Governor Taber Feniche at the head of his garrison; as likewise all the foreign Consuls residing there, by whom he was politely addressed. The Governor had prepared for him a beautiful horse, richly accoutred, which he made him a present of, and on which he rode to the Spanish Consulate-house, which was prepared for his residence. The Governor then gave him a guard, and a person was appointed to provide every thing for the entertainment of the whole retinue of the ambassador, which consisted of a consul general, two officers of infantry, and one of the navy, two chaplains, and six musicians of the royal band, a detachment of 21 marines, 20 sailors, which with barrack masters and servants, made in all 68 persons.

The Governor having communicated to his sovereign the arrival of the Envoy of Portugal, his Majesty appointed a distinguished officer of his houlhold to come to Tangiers to conduct him to his presence, & to transport the baggage: he also sent 140 mules, and a number of horses, for the officers and chaplains, giving orders at the same time, that all generals of provinces, and Governors of cities, through which the ambassador passed should come to meet and address him, and pay him the same honours as if he were a prince of his family.

On the 10th of January the Moorish officer arrived at Tangiers, with the horses and mules, besides 60 servants; and on the 13th, the Envoy left the town, accompanied to the distance of half a league, by the Governor, the principal officers of the garrison, and all the Consuls, followed by a squadron of 120 horsemen, commanded by 5 officers, who escorted him during the whole journey. On his leaving the town, he was complimented with the same salute as on his arrival.

In the course of his journey he was received by the Bashaws, and Governors, who offered him all sorts of refreshments, and entertained him with horse-races, the horsemen firing muskets as they galloped, according to the Moorish customs; and made him presents of horses, of which he had received five on his arrival at Mequinez, as likewise a lion's and two tyger's skins. At Alquezcrquevir, 120 horse were added to his retinue.

On the 25th of January the Envoy arrived at Mequinez, where the King was, and half a league from the city he was met by 2000 horse, with standards, headed by two of the King's uncles, one of his cousins, and a brother in law; the Pacha and Governor of the city, with several of the principal gentry: the Envoy was addressed by all, after the races, he was conducted in triumph to a country seat of the Prince Muley Abdelmalick Benedris, which place the King had reserved for him, and there he again received addresses. The King moreover gave all the necessary orders to provide every thing for his maintenance and that of his retinue, and sent him a message that he should be allowed three days to recover from the fatigue of the journey, and that on the 29th, he should receive his first audience.

On the appointed day at nine o'clock in the morning, the Bashaw, the Governor of Mequinez, with the introductor, and several officers, and a body of cavalry, went to the dwelling of the Envoy to conduct him to the King's presence, who was at a country seat nine miles from the Envoy's, who with his retinue, mounted on horseback, and rode in front; and were followed by the detachment of infantry, with drums and military music—next followed the presents carried by the sailors, and in the rear two squadrons of horse, which escorted the Envoy. After a march of an hour and an half, they arrived at the principal gate of the King's country seat, where they found 3000 horse, and formed, who ran races, and fired several discharges of musquets, while the Bashaw went to assure the King of the Envoy's arrival: soon after that orders were given to enter into the palace.

At the first gate was a guard of 200 men, partly blacks, all formed in two lines, having passed this gate, they came to a large park, in which 300 horses were pasturing; from thence they passed to a more extensive park, by this time the envoy and retinue alighted, the King being then in sight. During this the cattle gave a salute with ball; they then went on foot thro' several lines of infantry and horse, to the distance of 40 steps from the king, who made a signal with his hand for the Envoy to draw near, who, after bowing thrice, approached his majesty, who was on horseback, attended by his court and guards,—the envoy then made his speech, and complimented him on the part of her most faithful Majesty, and his own, upon his accession to the throne; this was repeated by the Portuguese interpreter, F. John de Souza, in Arabick, in presence of D. Francisco Chiappe, interpreter to his Majesty of Morocco; after which the King publickly returned thanks for these congratulations, and enquiring after her Majesty's health; he said, that he was more pleased with this embassy, than with any other he might expect from the Christian Princes, as it was sent by so great and respectable a Queen, who had sent to compliment him before the other Princes of Europe; and that none of them should be entitled to obtain any favour from him but through her mediation; and that he would in every thing attend to her Envoy. And upon his requelling with whom he was to have his conference, the King appointed his cousin and brother-in-law the Prince Muley Abdelmalick Benedris, for the purpose of treating with the Envoy.

The conference being over, the King gave a signal to his troops to fire, and after three discharges, he ordered the Portuguese musicians to be asked to play, which he heard attentively for the space of 20 minutes, after which he ordered 400 ducats to be given them (a ducat 67½ pence sterling.) After this the Envoy and his retinue were conducted by the King's orders, to a grove in the garden behind the palace, in one of the alleys was prepared a table with coffee and other refreshments, all served and attended by the high steward, richly dressed, and silver plates and fine porcelain of Saxony, the cups were served upon gold salvers. Half an hour afterwards the Envoy received a message from the King, requesting that he would come into the park where he held his audience. There the cavalry was formed in two bodies, at the distance of 300 steps from one another, at the head of one body was the King with his eldest son, and several grandees; at the head of the other was the Bashaw of Mequinez; the King then sent word to the Envoy, that as a compliment to the Queen of Portugal, and as a token of the great regard he entertained for her most faithful Majesty, he would run races at full gallop, firing muskets; when the King himself loaded his piece, the whole body, he commanded was put in motion, and after riding about 40 steps slowly, they gave a loud shout, and giving the spur to their horses, ran in full gallop to attack the other body, which was in front of them, at the distance of 50 or 60 steps they made a general discharge, and in full gallop returned to their first position. After which the other body commanded by the bashaw of Mequinez, went through the same manœuvre. Three different times was this put into execution by the King, who then retired to his palace, and the Envoy to his lodging, escorted by two troops of horse, after which he was visited by the courtiers, and treated with the most distinguished attention.

On the 9th of Feb. the Envoy had his audience for taking leave, which was almost equal to the first; the King then observed, that he hoped the Envoy returned to his court satisfied; and that if his kingdom was not divided from Portugal by sea, he would in person go to compliment her Most Faithful Majesty. Then the monarch having expressed a wish to see the manœuvring of the Portuguese troops, they were formed, and went through their usual exercise and firings, which pleased the King very much, who ordered 300 ducats to be divided among them; after which he ordered that the Envoy should be conducted to a wooden barrack, all surrounded with glass window, which stands at a little distance from the palace, and where the King goes to see the horsemen; there he sent him several dishes from his table, which consisted of 3 bowls with cuscus, fowls, and mutton, which was for the Envoy's dinner, and of the other gentlemen with him; after that they brought them chocolate and coffee. After

this was done the Envoy retired, receiving, as he went, several salutes.

The King confirmed, added to, and signed the treaty which subsisted between Portugal and Morocco, ordering circular letters to be wrote (which were dated the 6th of February,) to all the Governors of his ports, informing them that he had renewed the treaty in all its force, as it existed during the life of the King his father; ordering that all Portuguese bottoms should be allowed to trade freely and with security in all the ports of his dominions; and that all the Consuls of the said nation should be respected, attended to, and protected from molestation and violence.

The day for the departure from Mequinez being fixed on, the King sent to the Envoy a horse, with a silver harness gilt in the Moorish stile, with a superb cloak lined with green damask, and chitteen large jars of sweetmeats for the voyage, and expressed a wish that he would see the city of Fez and its manufactures.

On the 9th of Feb. the Envoy set off from Mequinez after having received the presents for her Most Faithful Majesty, and was complimented on his return in the same manner as when he went. At Fez, where he remained seven days, the Governor, by order of the King, made him a present of a horse. On the 19th of February he set off, and arrived at Tangiers on the 27th, where he received the same compliments as on his arrival.

On the 9th of March, the Envoy, accompanied by the foreign consuls, and the Governor, with his retinue, went on board the Frigate Ciste; they were saluted by the fort, and the said Frigate with the Fenus returned the salute. The Governor ordered refreshments to be sent on board the fleet, consisting of ten oxen, ten sheep, ten dozen of fowls, &c.

The present sent to her Most Faithful Majesty by the King of Morocco, consisted of eight horses, most richly caparisoned, and one lion.

The Prince Muley Asdemaleck sent a horse to the Prince. The Envoy, besides the seven horses he had received from the King of Morocco and the Governor of Fez, received four more; one from the Governor of Alcaicarquiver, two from the Governor of Garbe, and one from the Governor of Sale.

The musicians, besides the 400 ducats which the King of Morocco had ordered them, received 40 from the Governor of Tangiers, as many from that of Alcacer, and 35 from that of Garbe, and also 23 to the soldiers, and to the Envoy's servants. To each of the tent makers the King ordered 12 ducats to be given, and as much more to the soldiers and sailors that helped them, and 60 ducats to those that accompanied them and served as interpreters; and concluded by ordering a dinner and a goose to each of them.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

ON RICHES.

THE ways which people take to get riches are various: but they are not always adapted in the the best manner, for obtaining their purpose. The best and most certain method to obtain wealth is to adhere to the duties of our respective callings in life, with strict firmness and honesty. But in our pursuit of riches, we should remember, that they are, as they respect our happiness, of small consequence. It may indeed be urged, that riches constitute almost the whole happiness of many people, and that they would be miserable, if they were deprived of them. But this kind of happiness may, with a great deal of propriety, be called brutish; and when compared with rational happiness, sinks into a gradation as much beneath it, as the brutal is beneath the rational nature. The delights of sense (as opposed to those of the mind) are as small, and as much disproportioned to the pleasures of the mind, as the works of man are to the Almighty. That man must therefore be entirely lost, to that enabling characteristic of his nature, which distinguishes him from, and raises him above, the brute creation, whose happiness centre in sensual pleasures. When we view a man of this character, does not piety arise in our minds? Do we feel any inclination which would prompt us to make an exchange with such an one? Do we not rather look upon him with contempt? And do we not turn from our breasts the mercenary, sordid wish, which unheedfully steals in upon us, in idea of an exchange, even from beggarly penury, to this golden dunghill of happiness? A competency of this world's goods is desirable, and a rational pursuit of it, laudable: He who has more than this, has thereby, an unnecessary addition to his worldly cares; and consequently more inducements to forget, and less inclination to reverence, the great parent of all good: He will by degrees throw off all dependence upon the great benefactor, and be insensibly led to place it upon the increase of his earthly treasures. And when he has arrived at the summit of his grandeur, he will be in a situation upon which the poor man, who is contented with his poverty, & places confidence in his creator, may with propriety look down with pity. That text of scripture, Mark x. 25. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of the needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God," is very applicable to such an one. Where, by such man, is undoubtedly meant, one whose chief happiness consists in his riches, or, who thinks that he must necessarily be unhappy, if he is deprived of them. Riches are so far from being a blessing, to men of this character, that they ought to be considered as one of the greatest curses: For what greater calamity can befal a man, than to have an object in opposition to his future happiness, which will win strength, by his prosperity, and which, if he attains the summit of his wishes, will be an insuperable bar to all hopes of Heaven.

PHILOLOGUS.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.

"*Bath, April 28, 1791.*

IN Lower-Sloane Street, Chelsea, a few days ago was witnessed a most afflicting sight:—An elderly lady reduced in her circumstances, lived on a small annuity—As she was dying, she told an only child, a daughter, about sixteen years old, that if she expired a few days before the quarter run out, it would be prudent to conceal her death, otherwise the money would not be paid, and her body lie unburied. One morning, as a woman of the house passed by the chamber door, where this wretched mother and child lodged, and smelling a horrid stench, she looked in, and discovered the dead body, and that it had been in a putrified state above a week, although the forlorn young creature had slept in the bed with it every night!

The poor girl was taken up and carried before a magistrate, under suspicion of poisoning her, when the whole truth came out.

Every person who heard the story, was moved with commiseration, for the wretchedness of the girl, who could adhere to parental command, though attended with such horror in the compliance.

CAMBDEN, (S. CAROLINA) May 30.

THE PRESIDENT dined at this place *Tuesday* last with a numerous company of GENTLEMEN and LADIES. He was introduced to the LADIES individually. The LADIES rose after the second toast, and the PRESIDENT sat until near twelve o'clock. On the morning following, he viewed the place where the *British* redoubts had been erected, and after passing a few minutes at the grave of *Hare* & *Kolb*, he set out from our village. On his way he viewed in a very particular manner the ground on which General GREENE was attacked by the *British* troops commanded by Lord RAWDON, on *Hobkirk-Hill*; from thence he went accompanied by a number of Gentlemen as far as the plains on which the action happened between the *Americans*, commanded by General GATES, and the *British* army, under the command of Lord CORNWALLIS, in the year 1780; where after thanking the Gentlemen that accompanied him for their polite attention, he very affectionately took leave of them, and performed his journey to *Charlotte in North-Carolina*. On being pressed to stay a day or two longer, he urged public business in excuse which required his immediate return, having been already detained several days longer in his tour than he intended.

The following ADDRESS *from the inhabitants of* Camden *and its vicinity, to the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *was presented on the 26th inst.*

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

IMPRESSED with every sentiment of friendship, esteem and gratitude, which can admate the human heart, and amid the congratulations and voluntary homage of freemen and fellow citizens that accompany your progress in the southern states, the citizens of *Camden*, and its vicinity, in whose country the ravages and distresses of war were once as severely and painfully felt, as the blessings of peace and good government are now gratefully cherished, yielding to the universal sentiment, but more to the impulse of our own hearts, beg leave to express the satisfaction and happiness we feel, at seeing among us our great deliverer—the venerated chief, who heretofore, under the standard of liberty, defended the invaded rights of *America*, and led her troops with success through all the doubtful changes of a perilous war; now our first civil magistrate, under whose administration we forget our dangers and sufferings past, and rest in the perfect enjoyment of those invaluable rights, secured to us by his labors.

We congratulate you, Sir, on your return thus far; and we hail your arrival in this town with a welcome, tho' less splendid, yet not less sincere, than what you have any where received.

And now, Sir, permit us to bring to you recollection that noble foreigner, that baron de *Kalb*, whose dust with that of many other brave officers, is entombed on the plains of *Camden*; to him we owe this grateful mention, who disputing ease and inaction, when the liberties of his fellow-creatures (however distant) were threatened, entered the lists in our late contest, and fell bravely fighting for the rights of mankind.

May Almighty GOD long preserve a life so beloved, and make the future as he happy as the past has been illustrious; and at the close of a life rendered illustrious, may you greet on the happy shores of blissful immortality, the kindred spirits of those heroes and patriots, who have in all past ages been distinguished as the guardians of liberty and the fathers of their country.

The PRESIDENT's Answer.

To the Inhabitants of Camden, *and of its vicinity.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE acknowledgements which your respectful and affectionate address demands, I offer to you with unfeigned sincerity. I receive your congratulations with pleasure, and estimating your welcome of me to *Camden*, by a conviction of its cordiality, I render those thanks to your polite and hospitable attentions, to which they are so justly entitled.

Your grateful remembrance of that excellent friend and gallant officer, the baron de *Kalb*, does honor to the goodness of your hearts; with regret, I mingle mine for his loss, and to your praise I join the tribute of my esteem for his memory.

May you largely participate the national advantages, and may your past sufferings and dangers, endured and braved in the cause of freedom, be long contrasted with future safety and happiness.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

We are informed that the Indians killed on Thursday the 16th inst. a family on Wheeling, about three miles from the mouth.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that 750 of the principal men of that country, under the command of Gen. Scott, marched the 16th of May last, against the Indian towns on the Wabash. The Hon. John Brown a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the state of Virginia, is gone on this expedition as a private soldier.

A report which is in circulation of a settlement a short distance below Mushingum, called Bell Pre, being cut off, and 60 persons killed, we are happy in being able to mention is entirely false, as we have received intelligence from that place, of all being well, since this affair is said to have happened.

JUNE 18.

From different parts of the country, we learn, that a species of worms have made their appearance in the meadows and grain fields, and totally destroyed the grass and injured the grain in many places. The meadows in the neighborhood of this place are almost totally destroyed. We understand that a number of cattle have died by pasturing on the meadows where those worms had been.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Monday morning the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for the Bank of the United States, met at the Bank in this city. At an early hour many respectable gentlemen of this & other states assembled before the doors were open'd, for the purpose of delivering in their subscriptions, which we learn from the best authority, amounted to twenty-four thousand shares—four thousand more than could be received. The number of persons ready to subscribe was so great, and the amount of their intended subscriptions so far exceeded the limits prescribed in the constitution of the Bank, that the Commissioners thought proper to adjourn, in order to form some rule by which to regulate the business, so that no preference or partiality should prevail in the establishment of an institution that so much concerns the welfare of the United States and the interest of the individuals who are disposed to become Stockholders.

It may be proper to observe here, that the number of shares limited by law is 25,000—of which the United States retain 5000, consequently 20,000 only can be subscribed for. About 24,000 were offered, but a few subscriptions only received for the reasons above mentioned.

Yesterday the Subscribers to the Bank assembled at the Bank-house in this city, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty resulting from the great number of surplus subscriptions, over and above the number limited by law, which had been given in—and we hear that the gentlemen, from a spirit of compromise, agreed that a deduction should be made from the respective subscriptions, so that the whole number of subscribers should be proportionably accommodated.

U. S. T. 8.

Fifty Dollars were yesterday actually given for the receipt acknowledging the first payment of 25 dollars, in part, for a share in the Bank of the United States.

By a paragraph under the Pittsburg head in this day's paper, we find, that one of the late members of the House of Representatives from the state of Virginia, is gone on an Indian expedition as a private soldier, under the command of General Scott. What government other than a republican, could boast of such an instance? And what good effects must be produced by such an example! In a monarchical or aristocratical government, the person of hereditary rank or purchased dignity, if it is his ambition to fight for glory,—for his prince; (not for liberty and his country) whether a man of talents or an idiot, becomes an officer—while here, we see the Legislator, after devoting his time and talents to the service of his country in her councils, return to his home to fight her battles as a private soldier, without reward, other than to have performed his duty as a citizen.

If ever we may be permitted to blame the severity of the laws, it is when we see age heading to the iron hand of the executioner, as in a late instance related under the description a little time previous upon the finding the body of an aged person and got very familiar with two Irish transient persons who were there, and who were observed to go out with him the same evening he left the parties, and harmony apparently established. Hyde ventured himself upon the Lake in a boat with Wells. When they had proceeded some distance in their course, beyond an accurate reach of the eye, the people in shore were surprised with the cry of Murder! —Wells soon after returned and reported that Hyde had fallen overboard, & was drowned. On being questioned relative to the noise, he affirmed that himself had repeated the cry, in hope of rallying assistance: Suspicion, however, being violent against him, he was holden for more than a examination; and after a few days after, the dead body was taken up, the skull was found beaten in. A jury of inquest reported *wilful murder*, and Wells is held in more than trial.

Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, at Beaver-Pond in Franklin, five men went off on a raft to collect Pond Lillies. The wind blowing fresh, the raft separated, and four of them were unfortunately drowned. Their bodies were taken up the same evening.

BOSTON, July 14.

The Science of Politics,

As we call it in America, is in some other countries a mere trade, and the people are only merchandize. Government with them exists for its one sake and for the employment of the rulers. The people, it is true, are in some sort protected; but they are protected like a flock of sheep, for the sake of their fleeces and their flesh.

In those other countries, "The dignity of government" is the text—the doctrine raised and the practical inferences drawn from this text, and numerous hosts of public offices, high salaries, ostentatious parade, enormous expences, ruinous, unnecessary wars, and standing armies, abject servility, lordly influence and fulsome, profane flattery, ascribing to mortal creatures the attributes of divinity.

How happy is the condition of the United States of America, where none of these fatal symptoms appear, even in their slightest indications! Where all is simplicity and moderation! Where there are no unnecessary wars, no standing armies, no pride, no insolence, no servility, no flattery, no heavy expences, no ostentatious parade—but the RIGHTS OF MAN are respected in the meanest peasant; and the public officers are no more exalted, than is absolutely necessary to the discharge of their duty! !! Who can doubt it?

Dunlap's Amc. Adver.

On Tuesday last, about 4 o'clock, P. M. came on a smart shower of rain, attended with lightning and thunder, no ways remarkable. The clouds soon dispersed, and the appearance of the azure vault, left trivial hopes of further needful supplies from the *uncarked bottles of Heaven*.—In a few moments the horizon was again over-shadowed—and an almost impenetrable gloom, mantled the face of the skies. The wind frequently shifting from one point to another, wafted the clouds in various directions, until at last they united in one common centre—and shrouded the visible globe in thick darkness. The attendant lightning, with the accompanying thunder, brought forth from the treasures that embattled elements to awful conflict, were extremely vivid, and amazing loud. Those buildings that were defended by electric rods, appeared to be wrapt in sheets of livid flame—and a flood of the pure fire rolled its burning torrents down them with alarming violence. The majestic roar of disploding thunder, now bursting with a sudden crash, and now wafting the rambling echo of their sounds in other lands, added indescribable grandeur to the sublime scene. The windows of the upper regions, appeared as thrown wide open, and the trembling cataract poured impetuous down. More salutary showers, and more needed, have not been experienced this summer. Several previous weeks had exhibited a melancholy sight;—The verdure of fields was nearly destroyed; and the patient husbandman almost experienced despair. Two beautiful Rainbows, the one existing in its native glories, and the other a splendid reflexion of primitive colours, closed the magnificent picture,—and presented to the contemplative mind, the Angel of Mercy, cloathed the brilliance of this irradiated Arch, and dispensing felicity to assembled worlds.

It is not unnatural to expect that the Thunder storm would be attended with some damage. We hear a Barn belonging to a Mr. Wythe of Cambridge, caught fire from the lightning, which entirely consumed the same, together with several tons of hay, &c.

NORTHAMPTON, July 20.

A PREDICTION.

In the 54th letter of Dr. Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, is the following memorable remark:

"AS the Swedes are making concealed approaches to despotism, the French on the other hand, are insensibly vindicating themselves into freedom. I cannot help thinking that the genius of Liberty has entered that kingdom in disguise. If they have but two or three weak Monarchs more, successively, the mask will be laid aside, and the country will once more be free!"

One, among a thousand instances which may be produced, of that superior combination of causes and effects, which are almost appropriate to an observing, penetrating mind. If men will but think they will think out their political salvation.

The present situation of the United States abounds with circumstances of a truly original complexion—The extraordinary union which subsists and links to one harmonious band fifteen different governments, composed of so great a variety of persons, prejudices, passions, and interests, and extended over so large a territory, is unexampled in the history of mankind. The general and cordial approbation of one plan of general government to cement the union, promote justice, & preserve the liberties of so various a people, is something in our experience, that language has not furnished terms to express. It is the happy result of a combination of causes; one of which, and the greatest is, that superior prevading intelligence derived from early education, which illumines the minds of the great body of our citizens—another is, that stream of public information which, through the medium of the public Gazettes, is conveyed to all parts of the union—"line upon line, precept upon precept," are repeated—so that, like the Mosaic instructions of old, the volume of intelligence is continually before our eyes. The administration of the general government has been conducted upon such liberal, just, independent and successful principles, that we shall seek in vain for a parallel to that acquiescence and applause which it has received from our citizens. The difference between the present and past circumstances of our national character, credit and importance, while it ought to inspire our bosoms with thanksgiving to that Being, from whom all wisdom descends, should at the same time excite our gratitude to the agents in these astonishing events. Judging from the past, what may not be anticipated of the future?

On Tuesday of last week, a barn belonging to Capt. CONERY, of Pelham, containing a quantity of hay, was consumed by lightning.—And on Thursday following two barns, one 50, the other 30 feet, containing 25 tons of hay, together with a large cow-house, belonging to Mr. CHARLES KIDD, of Chesterfield, was also consumed by lightning.—Mr. Kidd's loss is estimated at about 200 pounds.

State of the Thermometer in this Town the week past in the shade.

Sunday July 10th,	91° at 2 o'clock, P. M.	
Monday, 11,	98½° at do.	
Tuesday, 12,	96° at do.	
Wednesday, 13,	98° at do.	
Thursday 14,	98° at noon.	
Friday, 15,	92° at 2 o'clock, P. M.	
Saturday, 16,	93° at do.	

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

ON THE

most useful and important

SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion,

together with an ELEGIAC POEM,

to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

THE Captains and Subalterns in the 3d Reg. 2d Brigade of the 3 Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are qualified to vote in the choice of Field Officers, are hereby notified and required to meet at the house of Mr. Ashel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of completing the organization of said regiment with Field Officers—agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shephard's orders therefor. By order of the Colonel,

A. POMEROY, Adjutant.

NOTICE is given by the Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire, to all those who have counts remain unsettled for Excise, that unless they make immediate settlement, their accounts will be put in suit the next September term.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire.

South-Hadley, July 20, 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of April, a light red two year old Colt, three white feet, a stripe in her face, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ALDEN.

Ashfield, July 11, 1791.

The DIALOGUE of SOVEREIGNS.
Empress of RUSSIA.

FROM ev'ry part of my extenfive reign,
Let legions march to throng each Turkish plain;
The die is cast—all parry I reign,
And either Death or flambeau shall be mine.

King of PRUSSIA.

Ha! say you so? Presumptuous CATHERINE ceafe,
Nor further feek to baffle Europe's Peace;
If ftill you dare, I foon fhall let you know,
How eafy 'tis to bring a woman low.

King of SWEDEN.

Not quite so eafy friend as you may think,
Danger I've oft defy'd and fcorn'd to fhrink;
But to my coft have found, do what I can,
That Catherine can beat the braveft man.

Grand SEIGNIOR.

Bad news for me I'll now begin to quake,
And feel the crefcent on my forehead fhake;
Of MAHOMET! befriend me in this hour,
Nor let me fall beneath a woman's power.

King of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Take courage, Sir, my natives foon fhall fweep,
In your behalf the *Hellefpontic* deep;
Nor can a fecond armament prove clear,
Confid'ring what a trifle went laft year!

Prince of ORANGE.

GEORGE, I will aid you in fo juft a cauſe,
And hinder KATE to give old EUROPE laws;
But, what fays DENMARK, will you not employ,
Your force with our's the VIXEN to annoy?

King of DENMARK.

Faith, BILL, I cannot well tell what to do,
For danger waits each plan I take in view.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the State, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of 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 (regiment, corps of veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the forth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Hampſhire to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of EBENEZER BARNARD, late of Deerfield, Phyſician, deceaſed, (reprefented inſolvent) ſix months from the tenth of May laſt, being allowed the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their claims—hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment at the Houſe of Mr. DAVID HOIT, Innholder in Deerfield, on the firſt Monday of Auguſt, September, and October next, and on the tenth day of November next, from two till ſix o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid Days.—No accounts will be allowed after ſaid term.

JONA. BARDWELL,
DAVID HOIT, jun.
W. S. WILLIAMS.

ALL Perſons having Books or Inſtruments, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to return them, and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment—to

JOSEPH BARNARD, } Adminiſtrators.
EDWARD UPHAM. }

Deerfield, July 5, 1791.

Maſſachuſetts Semi-anual STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d claſs of the ſemi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thurſday the 15th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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	100
2	3000 are	6000
3	2000	6000
6	1000	6000
10	500	5000
20	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.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Claſs, may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ondemand,—of the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as uſual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

Jerom Ripley,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Cuſtomers & others, that he has removed to a Store, about twenty rods north weſt of the one he lately occupied, where he has for ſale on ſuch reaſonable terms as cannot fail of giving entire ſatisfaction to purchaſers, The following articles, viz:

BROADCLOTHS,	Window Glaſs,
Coatings,	Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel,
Baizes,	Block-tin Tea-pots,
Laſtings,	Pewter-diſhes, plates, baſons and porringers,
Shallons, Moreens,	Dutch Looking-Glaſſes,
Durants, Tammies,	Knives and Forks,
Velvet, Thickſetts,	Razors,
Jeans, Fuſtians,	Penknives,
Waiſtcoat patterns,	Shears and Sciſſars,
Nankeens,	Cheſt and pad Locks,
Chintzes and Callicoes,	Thumb Latches,
Bandano & romall handkerchiefs,	H and HL Hinges,
Black fringed do.	Stirrup Irons,
Muſlin and Lawn do.	Bridle-Bitts,
Shawls, Lawn Aprons,	Spurs, Carrycombs,
Muſlin, Muſlinett,	Plane Irons, Augers,
Cambricks, Lawns,	Chizels, Gimblets,
Iriſh Linens,	Shoe-knives, Pincers,
Modes, Sarſnetts,	Awl-blades, Tacks,
Black and White Gauze,	Deſk trimmings.
Men and Womens, Leather Gloves,	Table Butts,
Black ſilk Mitts,	Wood Screws,
Worſted do.	Compaſſes, Box-Rules,
Ribbands,	Candleſticks, Smiff-Boxes,
Tafts, Fans,	Shoe and nail Hammers,
Sewing ſilk, and Twiſt,	Wool Cards, Sickles,
Holland and Cambrick Thread,	Frying-pans,
Imperial, fancy and common Buttons,	Fo der and Shot,
Cotton Hoſe,	Bibles, Teſtaments,
Quality and Shoe-binding,	Spelling-Books, Primmers,
	Writing paper, Ink-powder, Dutch-Quills,
	Wafers.

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery & Glaſs Ware.

WEST INDIA and NEW-ENGLAND, RUM, and other Spirits.

Liſbon, Teneriff and Malaga } Wines.	wood, Fuſtick, Crown-Soap, Brimſtone,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,	White Lead,
Tea, Coffee, Chocolate,	Spaniſh White,
Alſpice, Pepper, Ginger,	Spruce-Yellow,
Snuff, Indigo, Copperas,	Pruſſian Blue,
Allum, Logwood, Red-	Vermigreaſe, &c. &c. &c.

Moſt kinds of Country produce will be received in payment, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

A few Barrels of Linſeed-Oil, to be ſold cheap, if applied for ſoon.

Greenfield, July 5, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.
TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, by the ſubſcriber at the Dwelling Houſe of Enſign ABEL PACKARD, in Cummington, innholder, on THURSDAY the 18th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, about one hundred and eighty acres of Land, with a Dwelling Houſe and Barn, about Sixty acres of ſaid land under improvement. Said land is well ſituated, and within about three quarters of a mile of the Meeting Houſe,

STEPHEN WARNER.

Cummington, June 28, 1791.

Joſeph Clapp, jun.

HAS juſt received for ſale, at his STORE in EASTHAMPTON, a large aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS—alſo, 10d nails, 8 by 6 and, 7 by 5 Window Glaſs.

July 13, 1791.

COME AND SEE.

Nathan Storrs,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.
Lately from New-York.

TAKES this meaſure of informing the Public, that he has eſtabliſhed his buſineſs in Northampton, nearly oppoſite Mr. Lyman's Inn, where he carries on the various branches of CLOCK & WATCH buſineſs, as Chime Clocks, that play a number of different tunes. Warranted eight day Clocks, and a various number of different kinds of Time-Peices alſo warranted; Watches, Surveyors Compaſſes, Braſs Joints for Chaiſe's, Boxes do. Harneſs Buckles, Ornaments, Sleigh-Bells, Swords and Hangers mounted. Gold Beads, Silver table and tea Spoons, Spangle ſhoe and knee Buckles, of the neweſt faſhion, Silver and Plated do. And as he has a compleat ſet of Tools, he can ſupply any Gentlemen with whatever movement ſhould be wanting to either Clocks or Watches.

ALL which will be performed at ſaid ſhop, and afforded at the moſt reaſonable rate, and pay made eaſy as poſſible. Has on hand and ready for ſale, an elegant aſſortment of watch Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

N. B. CASH given for old Silver, Braſs and Copper.

July 6, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non reſident proprietors of lands in the towns of Williamſburgh, in the County of Hampſhire, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1789 & 1790, in State tax No. 7, and 8, alſo Town and Miniſter tax, as follows, viz.

	£.	d.	q.
Abel Allis,	1	9	3
Eliſabeth Coleman,	8	9	1
Oſ. Dickinſon,	4	5	1
Solomon Dickinſon,	1	6	0
Widow Mary Smith,	5	6	2
Eliſabeth Negſ,	16	5	2
J. Hayden,	7	4	0
Col. Comfort Sage.	8	7	0
David Waite,	16	1	3

Unleſs ſaid Taxes are paid on or before Monday the 22d day of Auguſt next; ſo much of ſaid Lands will then be ſold, at public Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Lieut. Joſhua Thayer, Innholder, in Williamſburgh at 9 o'clock A. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening Charges.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Williamſburgh, June 30, 1791.

CASH,

AND the higheſt price given for Old Silver, Copper and Braſs, by

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated ware, to be had of ſaid Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

ALL Perſons indebted to Clap & Lyman, by book or Note, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of September next, as they are about to diſſolve Partnerſhip, by mutual agreement.

N. B. They requeſt all to whom they are indebted, to call and receive payment.

Northampton, July 4, 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Taylors buſineſs, for which good pay will be made, by

JOHN HUGHES.

N. B. WANTED, at the above buſineſs a ſmart active Lad 14 years of age.

Northampton, July 5, 1791.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Aſhes.

State of New-York, 1790.

BY a Law, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature, it is required, from and after the firſt day of October, 1790, that all aſhes, containing Pot and Pearl Aſhes ſhall be of the following dimentions, &c. viz—29 inches in length, 19 inches in diameter at each head, be trimmed with at leaſt eighteen Hoops, be made of White Oak Staves and Heading, and to be ſound and tight.—

It is alſo further required by the ſaid Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Aſhes, after the firſt day of October, 1790, do brand each Caſk with the Initial of the Chriſtian Name, the Sir Name at full length.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the buſineſs of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing-Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatneſs, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Account Books,
Of any ſize, may be had at the above place. ALSO
Juſtices' blank
Record Books, &c.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 256

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

SAMUEL STILES & JEDIDIAH BALDWIN,
Clock & Watch-Makers,

BEG leave to acquaint the public, that they have formed a partnerſhip under the firm of

Stiles & Baldwin.

THAT they occupy the Shop of the ſaid Stiles nearly oppoſite the Meeting-houſe in Northampton, where the various branches of the CLOCK & WATCH buſineſs, JEWELRY and all other kinds of the Goldſmith's buſineſs are performed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch, viz: Watches that ſhew the day of the month, Plain do. Church Clocks, Chime Clocks, Alarm Clocks, Eight day Clocks, Time-Pieces of various kinds made and repaired on the ſhorteſt notice, and all warranted. Alſo Horizontal and Repeating Watches repaired in the beſt manner; elegant Spangled, Silver and Plated Shoe and knee Buckles; Stirrups, Bits and Spurs plated in the neateſt manner, Surveyors Compaſſes, Protractors, Scales and Dividers, Trumpets, together with all other kinds of Braſs work, &c. They have for ſale a variety of Watch Furniture, which together with the foregoing articles they are determined to ſell at a reaſonable rate and make the payment eaſy to the purchaſer.

They flatter themſelves by their diligence and attention to buſineſs, they ſhall merit and meet the approbation of the public.

N. B. Caſh and the higheſt price given for old Silver, Copper and Braſs.

Northampton, July 20, 1791.

From the WORCESTER GAZETTE.
The NEIGHBOR.

I HAVE often laughed at thoſe preciſe kind of people, who chronicleize, or as ſome term it, journalize, their achievements and experiences. If life is ſuch a chequered ſcene, and, on the whole, both on the natural, and the moral painting of it, exhibits more black than white, we ſhould be contented to leave the diſproportion, as we find it, and not by making maps and charts we go a long, increaſe our calamities by bringing a ſuperbalance of them forward into new day, which is already ſurcharged.—I have read ſomewhere *ſufficient unto the day is the evil thereof*: and indeed ſo I have always found it. But as all the knowledge we have, except what we receive by revelation, is originally derived from experience; as futurity has no light but what it borrows from the paſt and preſent—it ſeems neceſſary, as we walk forward, to carry with us the candle of knowledge which experience has lighted up, to prevent our ſtumbling upon accidents or error.—What then is more ſuitable for a guide to enterprize, to induſtry, and economy, than a true and ſimple diary of the concurrence of life, properly indexed by ſentiment and reflection, to teach us what objects to purſue, and what to ſhun—to point us the how—when—and where of action?

My friend Modeſtus is odd enough to keep a journal, as he ſtyles it, "of the good and bad haps of his life," he has enterſperſed it with a variety of family anecdotes, and tells them over in ſo ſimple and careleſs a manner, and enriches them with ſo much eaſy ſentiment, that I preſume a ſhort tranſcript from them will amuſe the reader, if it does not inſtruct him. He has given me leave to preſent to the reader the following extract:

"——*It will do for the preſent*, ſaid I, maintaining the points as well as I was able, againſt the irreſiſtible artillery of female raillery and importunity. The coat, my dear, is a good coat; there is not a hrac in it; it ſcarcely wants bruſhing; the tailor's gooſe is ſtatly cold from preſſing—&c. ſeams of it. Jack bro't it home but a month ago laſt Wedneſday. You was pleaſed with it then; liked the colour of it, and praiſed its ſhape. I have worn it three times to meeting, and once to the ball. Pray has it committed any ſin, that it may not go to meeting again? Or, has it offended the delicacy of the ladies, that it may not be permitted to dance with them once more? Theſe were ſimple queſtions—but they were unanſwerable—I ſhould ſay they were unanſwered, except by an indignant ſmile.

"I never found any method ſo eaſy to ſtop the mouth of teaſing importunity, as to harangue it into patience, or ſilent reſentment; ſo without replication to my wife's anger, I went on thus——You ſhould conſider, my dear, that a man's duty, take it all in all, includes the whole aſſeſſment, or tax, upon life; and this, in general, is a very heavy one. To thoſe who uſe not economy and method it is always a burden. Charity preſents its tax bill every day—Is it punctually diſcharged? No; the tailor's ſhears or winter's cap has anticipated its claims.——The claims of neceſſity are a higher debt than thoſe of convenience; the claims of convenience ſhould be preferred to thoſe of luxury and extravagance. With this calculation in his head, a man may always meet his opportunity with his hands open; his will and his means, mutually helping each other, may draw in an even yoke:—While he who inverts this order, and begins at the other end, finds at length that he has been fatting up luxury to prepare it a meat offering for ſtarving neceſſity.

"You believe that an income of twenty pounds a quarter, with the produce of our farm, may afford me a new coat once a month. If you would confine the expenſive ſimply to this garment, I grant your calculation is within the truth: but you will expect a new gown as often——Here my wife interrupted, to inform me that it was an eſtabliſhed prerogative of the ladies to change their modes and dreſs at leaſt four times as often as the gentlemen.—Do you ſee yonder cripple, ſaid I, leaning upon his crutch? He bobbles it mighty well. You ſee in that object the helps which nature receives from art; but you likewiſe ſee that the weaker only have recourſe to them.

"You was angry with me the other day becauſe I refuſed to exchange our chaiſe for a new one; or a phaeton, which you preferred. A phaeton Harriot, has four wheels, and two horſes; and, to man it properly, ſhould have a well dreſſed ſervant mounted on the fore end, to drive it. We have not room in the houſe, without enlarging it, for the ſervant; nor in the ſtable for the odd horſe; nor would it be economical—to milk our dairy to fodder him. This is not the extent of the convenience; our dreſs and furniture muſt undergo an entire new change; our circle of viſitors will enlarge. Col. Manly, who rides in the chaiſe, will perhaps condeſcend to viſit our phaeton; the phaeton muſt return the viſit, at our expence.——Ah, Harriot! theſe fine things are coſtly burdens. We not only have the painter to pay for drawing the picture; we have to pay others much more for gazing at it. The chaiſe conveys us very comfortably to meeting once a week; as often to the ball; and twice a year, its wheels, well greaſed, rools us down to Boſton, to ſee our friends. With a little rubbing of the braſſes, and new painting, we may very well *make it do for the preſent.*

"Do you remember, ſaid Harriot, more angry than ever—do you remember what the prompter ſays about theſe *do for the preſent* folks? I will get you the newſpaper, and ſhew you the piece. Do, ſaid I; I have read it however; but it is well worth reading again. There ſaid ſhe, handing the paper, with one finger traverſing the column about half way down—ſomewhere here it is; he has thrown down his neighbor's fence, on purpoſe to ſcold at him for not putting it up. And pray what application, ſaid I, will you make of this? If theſe things, ſaid ſhe are done in the green tree, what will be doſie in the dry? If the prompter takes ſo much pains to find fault with old fence, what will he ſay to your coat, when you have worn it among the ladies again? You have ſome times noticed the garden wall, Harriot, as you gathered the ripe cluſters from the vine ſpread over it? That wall has been built theſe twenty years; and yet is no broke; every ſtone remains in its proper place. Do you think the Prompter would adviſe me to pull it down and build a new one? When the froſt, or ſome accident, ſhall have made a gap in it, I will mend it. And you, Harriot, when time and uſe ſhall ware a hole in this coat, will like a prudent houſewife, take your needle and ſew a patch on it.—My huſband were patched clothes!—Heavens!

"We are too apt to preſume beyond the line of deference; the laſt expreſſion loſt me more than I had gained—for the patch, like new cloth added to old, made the rent ten times worſe."

From a LONDON PAPER.

Mr. WESLEY's WILL.

Extracted from the Regiſtry of the Perogative Court of Canterbury in England.

In the name of GOD Amen.

I, JOHN WESLEY, Clerk, ſometime fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, revoking all others, appoint this my laſt WILL and Teſtament. I give all my books, now on ſale, and the copies of them (only ſubject to a rent charge of 85l. a year to the widow and children of my brother) to my faithful friends, John Horton, merchant, George Wolff, merchant, and William Marriott, ſtock broker, all of London, in truſt for the general fund of the Methodiſt Conference, to be diſpoſed by the ſaid Conference in carrying on the work of GOD, by itinerant preachers, on conditions that they permit the following committee, Thomas Coke, James Creighton, Peard Dickenſon, Thomas Rankin, George Whitefield, and the London Aſſiſtant for the time being, ſtill to ſuperintend the printing preſs, and to employ Hannah Paramore, and George Paramore, as heretofore, unleſs four of the committee judge a change to be neceſſal. I give the books, furniture, and whatever belongs to me in the three houſes at Kingſwood, in truſt to Thomas Coxe, Alexander Mather, and Henry Moore, to be ſtill employed in teaching and maintaining the children of poor travelling preachers. I give to Thomas Coxe, Dr. John Whitehead, and Henry Moore all the books which are in my ſtudy and bedchamber at London, and in my ſtudies elſewhere, in truſt for the uſe of the preachers who ſhall labor there from time to time. I give the coin, and whatever elſe is in the drawers, of my bureau at London, to my dear grand daughters Mary and Jane Smith. I give all my manuſcripts to Thomas Coxe, Dr. J. Whitehead, and H. Moore, to be burnt or publiſhed as they ſee good. I give whatever money remains in my bureau or pockets, at my deceaſe to be equally divided between Thomas Briſco, William Collins, John Eaſton, and James Brown. I deſire my gowns, caſſocks, tabbies, and bands, may remain at the Chapels, for the uſe of the Clergymen attending there. I deſire the London Aſſiſtant for the time being, to divide the reſt of my wearing apparel between thoſe four of the travelling preachers that want it moſt; only my peliſe, I give to the Rev. Mr. Creighton; my watch to my friend, Joſeph Bradford; my gold ſeal to Elizabeth Ritchie. I give my chaiſe and horſes to James Ward, and Charles Wheeler, in truſt, to be ſold and the money divided, one half to Hannah Abbot, and the other to the poor members of the Select Society. Out of the firſt money which ariſes from the ſale of books, I be queath to my dear ſiſter, Martha Hall (if alive) forty pounds, to Mr. Creighton aforeſaid forty poonds, and to the Rev. Mr. Heath, forty pounds. And whereas I am empowered by a late deed to name the perſons who are to preach in the New-Chapel, London; I do hereby appoint John Richardſon, Thomas Coxe, James Creighton, and Peard Dickenſon, clerks; Alexander Mather, William Thompſon, Henry Moore, Andrew Blair, John Walton, Joſeph Bradford, James Rogers, and William Myles, to preach in the New-Chapel at Bath. I likewiſe appoint Henry Brooke, painter, Arthur Knee, gen. and William Wheeſtone, Stationer, all of Dublin, to receive the annuity of five pounds (Engliſh) left to Kingſwood ſchool, by the late Roger Shiel, Eſq. I give ſix pounds to be divided among ſix poor men, named by the Aſſiſtant, who ſhall carry my body to the grave; for I particularly deſire there may be no hearſe, no coach, no eſcutcheon, no pomp, except the tears of them that love me, and are following me to Abraham's boſom. I ſolemnly adjure my executors, in the name of GOD, punctually to obſerve this. Laſtly, I give to each of thoſe travelling preachers, who ſhall remain in the connection, ſix months, after my deceaſe a little token of my love, the eight volumes of Sermons. I appoint John Horton, George Wolff and William Marriott aforeſaid, to be executors of this my laſt WILL and Teſtament, for which trouble they will receive no recompence till the Reſurrection of the juſt. Witneſs my hand and ſeal, the 20th of February, 1789.

JOHN WESLEY.

L. S. Signed, ſealed, and delivered by the ſaid Teſtator as, and for, his laſt WILL and Teſtament, in the preſence of us, WM. CLULOW, ELIZABETH CLULOW.

Should there be any part of my perſonal eſtate, undiſpoſed of by this my laſt Will, I give the ſame to my niece, Elizabeth and Suſannah Collet, equally.

Witneſs, } WM. CLULOW, J. WESLEY.
ELIZ. CLULOW.

February 25, 1791.

I GIVE my types, printing preſſes, and every thing pertaining thereto, to Mr. Thomas Rankin and Mr. George Whitfield, in truſt, for the uſe of the Conference.

JOHN WESLEY.

PROVED, at London, with two Codicils, the 16th day of March, 1791, before the Worſhipful George Harris, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oath of John Horton, Eſq. George Wolff, Eſq. and William Marriott, the executors named in the Will, to whom adminiſtration was granted, having been firſt ſworn duly to adminiſter.

The following extract of a letter from a well informed gentleman in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, will throw conſiderable light on a late barbarous tranſaction committed by a Captain WOLFE, on an African female: it is comment is unneceſſary, the murder ſpeaks for itſelf.

"THE preſent, my dear Sir, is only to ſay, that a Captain Wolfe, of Briſtol, in this ſtate, has lately arrived at Newport from an African ſlave voyage, and that in his paſſage from the Coaſt to the Weſt Indies, he committed a barbarous tranſaction, which has excited in the people of this ſtate more averſion to the traffic, than any event that has ever occured, and will probably awaken their attention to a more accurate enquiry into the general ſtate of the odious commerce.

It appears by authentic information, that a female slave was unwell, and discovered symptoms of the small pox; the Capt. ordered her bed to be hoisted into the main-top of the ship, where she continued to live several days; in the course of which time, he repeatedly said to the people, "damn her, she must go overboard," and at length, ordered them to assist him in perpetrating the horrid crime: they all refused, except an English lad, who, with the Captain, plunged the poor creature into the ocean; she swam a little way, but was soon hidden from this inhuman barbarity, by the less merciless waves. As soon as the ship arrived at Newport, (both mates having died on the voyage) the people propagated the report of the Captain's cruelty, in the murder of the poor woman; the story spread rapidly, a general clamour was excited in the country, the civil authority summoned the seamen, took their depositions in due form, fully authenticated the horrid fact, and issued a precept to apprehend the Captain, who, in the mean time absconded, and cannot be found—he has left his friends in the most mortifying and deplorable agitation of mind. This event, my dear sir, appears truly providential, as that the poor creature should live so long in that situation, that the cruel Captain should be so infatuated as to commit the action, at a time when the public mind was becoming so extremely averse to the trade: but God reigneth! Captain Wolfe intended to have built himself a large house this summer, in Bristol, with the gain of oppression; and it is said, that one of his owners in Newport has declared that he would rather have given 10,000 dollars than Captain Wolfe should have conducted as he has done, because it tends to confirm what the enemies of the trade alledged against it."

I enclose you a Providence Gazette, which contains a charge delivered several years ago, by the late Judge Howard, in North Carolina— Mr. Howard was formerly of Newport in this state—you will particularly admire the sentiments, when you consider, the charge was delivered even before the Rights of Man were so well defined as they are in the present day. It was transcribed here from the original manuscript in Mr. Howard's own hand writing; I wish it may be republished in the papers of your *metropolis*.

To the EDITOR *of the* PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

SIR,

Please to insert in your paper the following extracts from a Charge, delivered by the Hon. MARTIN HOWARD, *Esq. to the* Grand Jury, *during the time he presided at Chief Justice in the State (then Province) of North-Carolina—and you will oblige*

Yours, A CONSTANT READER.

HOWEVER faithful you may discharge your trust, I am too sensible how little even the rigorous execution of the laws will avail in any country, unless the people are under the influence of some kind of religious fears or affections. Religion is the only true foundation of morals. The restraints of conscience, which religion superadds to the civil laws, give them the strongest efficacy, and inspire a submission and obedience to them: But to give the laws this good effect must be the work of time, as well as better education, and more wise for a further extension and improvement of religious worship amongst us, than the young and thinly inhabited state of this province will at present admit. There are some offences, however against morality, within your power to punish, and which it is your duty to discourage: It is a truth, that prophaneness and carelessness about religious observances stand foremost in the vices of this province, and strongly mark the manners and character of its inhabitants.

I must beg your attention, Gentlemen, to a few observations which I am led to make from a circumstance which happened at the late Superior Court: A white man was indicted for the murder of a negro slave, and the Grand Jury returned their bill *ignoramus*!—I cannot pretend to know their true reason for doing so, but I am inclined to believe they founded their opinion upon this principle, *that it is not murder to kill a negro slave!*—Such a principle as this, I take to be of a most pernicious nature, tending to a gross corruption both of the understanding, and at the same time repugnant to law. It is not my intention to use any arguments to annihilate the condition of slavery among us, and therefore I will not pretend to say that slavery is inconsistent with Christianity; indeed such an opinion was propagated by our first reformers in religion: Neither shall I take it upon me to decide, that a state of slavery is consistent with the common law of England. How far one man can have the absolute property of another man, is a point somewhat unsettled, tho' in the case of *Smith versus Gould*, in the fifth year of Queen Anne, reported by my Lord Raymond, and which is the latest I have been able to find upon that question, it was adjudged by the whole Court that a man could not have such a property, and that trover for a negroe would not lie.—But be this as it may, it must be confessed, that in the plantations the lawfulness of slavery is generally admitted; great part of the property here consists in negroes, and that sort of policy which avarice and luxury have made necessary and which sacrifices justice and humanity to the acquisition of wealth, and the enlargement of commerce, has given a sanction to slavery, and incorporated it with our laws. Nevertheless, I am not alone in my opinion, that slavery is bad in itself, and has a bad influence on our manners. Accustomed to an uncontrolable power over slaves, men become lazy, proud and cruel; and we may reasonably conclude, that these vices, so horrid to confess'd and to society, would become still more enormous, if we should adopt so barbarous a maxim as that a white man may murder a slave *with impunity*. The number of slaves in this country is already very great, and daily encreasing—they are kept in the most stupid ignorance—they are incapable of doing any thing from a motive of virtue, and are restrained in subjection by the principle of fear alone.—What effect time may produce from these circumstances, is a question that may merit some serious consideration.

I will venture to say, that nothing will so effectually preserve us from the horrors of a *bellum servile*, or rebellion of slaves, as a mild, humane and gentle treatment of them. Cruelty is ever bad policy, and history will shew us that when men are allowed to share the common rights of mankind, they will in time, of difficulty, adhere to their superiors or masters with fidelity and preseverance—but on the other hand, when they are degraded from every right of human nature, they will seize the first occasion to revenge all past injuries and oppression. Surely, if we examine our regulations relating to slaves by our acts of Assembly, we shall find we have power enough over them to satiate the hardness of our hearts, without desiring any thing more.

What apology or answer could we make to a negro slave, that should remonstrate and say to us, you invoke heaven and earth against any claim that would take from you a trifling sum of money without your consent, or try you without a jury, when you are charged with any crime; and are you so judicially hardened & reprobate, as to take from us every right and privilege of humanity?—The retort would be just, and it is difficult to repress one's indignation, to behold men with an unfeeling indifference, holding their fellow creatures in the most miserable bondage; but when they imagine in their own liberty is in the least invaded, they gravely and without blushing, look you full in the face, and quote every writer upon government and civil society to prove, that *all men are by nature free!*

Slavery is an adventitious, not a natural state; for man is born free. The souls and bodis of negroes are of the same quality of ours—they are our fellow creatures, though in humbler circumstances, and are capable of the same happiness and misery with us. I am content it should be said, that my observations proceed rather from the heart than the understanding. At the same time I shall ever suspect the soundness of that understanding, which is not guided by humanity.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* April 27.

While the English and Dutch are making immense preparations in their respective ports, for the humiliation of Russia, the troops of her Imperial Majesty have given another signal over throw to the Turks, on the Banks of the Danube.

A Greek merchant just arrived in our capital, has brought intelligence, that a detachment of 5000 men, lately under the command of General Suwarow, being stationed on the banks of the Sereth, within eight miles of Brahilow, to prevent any troops from being thrown into that garrison, on the 8th instant perceived a body of Turks, in number about 8000, which had been dispatched from the army of the Grand Vizier.

On this General Prince Gallitzin, who had been invested with the command, prepared to receive them, and knowing that they were about to pass the Danube near to Mackthin, a town in Bulgaria, exactly opposite to Brahilow which they disposed to reinforce, he crossed that river with his troops, and instantly gave them battle.

The action was sharp and bloody, but victory, as usual, declared in favor of the Russians, who killed 3000 on the spot, and wounded and took prisoners about as many more; among the latter of whom were two Pachas of three, and one of two tails, ten pieces of cannon, a large quantity of ammunition, &c. The remainder of the Turks fled in great disorder to rejoin the Grand Army, which is encamped between Silistria and Schumla.

While General Gallitzin had thus routed the Turks by land, the Ottoman Saics (ships of war) having experienced a severe defeat on the Danube, the Admiral of the Russian Flotills having taken, sunk, and destroyed a great number of them below Brahilow, with very little loss to his own squadron.

Confusion at Constantinople.

A courier who passed through this city yesterday, charged with dispatches from Comte de Potocki, the Polish ambassador at the Sublime Porte; confirms the intelligence formerly received, concerning the tumults now subsisting at Constantinople, and besides, affirms that this city is not only fat frequently on fire by incendiaries, but also, that between the 17th of March, and the 5th of April, insurrections were frequent, and a revolution was hourly expected. The foreign ambassadors have petitioned for, and received a strong detachment of Janissaries for their protection at Pera.

PARIS, April 26.

It was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the Aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily too for his own fair and as yet unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such, as would have done honor to the days of Roman or of Grecian Patriotism. On his Abdication of the Command, he immediately waited on the eldest Col. in the Lines, and informed him, that he was no longer his General Officer, but one of the privates under him—He accordingly dressed himself in a Soldier's uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, actually mounted guard for his Majesty, at the Thuilleries!

This noble example of the Commander in Chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a simple Volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience, on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the REVOLUTION more glorious!

April 28. M. de la Fayette has at length yielded to the reiterated solicitations of his fellow citizens and resumed his former station of Commander in Chief of the National Guards.

On Sunday last the municipality sent a deputation to that gentleman, at the head of which was the Mayor of Paris, to notify the wishes of the Parisian Army, and their resolution to obey the laws.

M. de la Fayette, on this, immediately consented to receive back his resignation, and after being complimented by M. Bailey and his colleagues, the news was communicated at midnight to the different corps on duty.

On Monday morning all the battalions appeared under arms, and waited on their General to testify their joy and their gratitude; these sentiments were manifested in a particular manner, when M. de la Fayette appeared at the Place de Greve, clothed in his uniform, and surrounded by a guard. Men, women, children, old men, all the crowd surrounded him, seemed eager to embrace, and actually clasped him in their arms!

May 14. On Wednesday evening last, the multitude in the Palais Royal burnt the Pope in effigy with great ceremony. He was a great Manaekin (we translate literally) cloathed in a white albe, bordered with lace; a red camail, bordered with white fur, and breeches the same, and crimson slippers. He had on his fingers the ring of the fisherman, and on his breast the pectoral cross. A person read the accusation of the French nation against the Pope, and enumerated, with great modesty, all the misfortunes which his brief would produce, if the nation, rendered unfaithful to the laws which she had prescribed to herself, should adopt the Italian principles of that apostolic libel. On this the Marquis de St. Hauge pronounced the following sentence.

"That the ring of the fisherman should be taken from his finger, & the pectoral cross from his breast, to be deposited in a place of safety as evidence of the respect which the Nation bore to the Catholic Religion, and that afterwards the Manaakin should be burned."

He was conducted with great form to the place of execution. They placed two writings, one before and one behind—The first, "Fanaticism" the second "Civil War," and in place of the ring, they gave him a poinard. After several strokes, he was committed to the flames, and reduced to ashes, amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude, who assisted in the ceremony.

LONDON, May 16.

Probability of WAR.

Mr. Flint, the Messenger is arrived, who was entrusted with dispatches to Berlin and Petersburg from the British Cabinet, in consequence of the measures at first adopted respecting the Russian War.—It is understood that he has brought no favourable presage of pacific resolutions; but on the contrary, that the Empress remains inexorable, and determined to abide by the stipulations which she had already publickly announced to the Court of Denmark. It also appears by the complexion of the present Dispatches, that the British Court will not be permitted, as mediator to dictate terms of Peace between the Empress and the Porte; it therefore only remains for Great Britain to recede totally from the language that has been held out to Foreign Courts, or to enforce her policy by the influence of British arms.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, April 26.

"Dutch ships have for some time hesitated about proceeding to Russian ports in the Baltic; but the Dutch Minister at Copenhagen having acquainted their Consul here, that England, requiring no assistance from the States General to act against Russia, all ships belonging to the Republic might proceed with safety to the Russian ports; in consequence of this information the Dutch proceed as usual.

"It is confidently said, that the Republic of Holland will take no part in an offensive war against Russia, and we have the best authority for saying, that if the present misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia terminates in a war, this country will maintain a strict neutrality."

EDENTON, (N. C.) June 10.

On Friday afternoon last a most melancholy accident happened here, which involved a worthy family in the deepest affliction, and spread a general gloom over the whole town. A small party of whom were three young ladies, Miss Fanny Gray, Miss Sally Littlejohn and Miss Jane Littlejohn, having proposed to the latter and her brother, a little pleasure on the water, the boat being the fourth of July met for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence, and for electing their officers for the year ensuing. After finishing the business of the society, with the greatest harmony, they devoted the remainder of the auspicious day to measures highly honorable to themselves and beneficial to others.—Zealous as they were for the prosperity and glory of the Union, and the stability of the Fifteen Columns which support "the wide arch of our Empire" and the happiness of its illustrious Guardians and Protector, instead of spending the day in drinking fashionable toasts, though it might have evidenced their patriotism (as it would, in some degree, have diminished the national debt) they adopted a novel mode (which, we hope will be tho't worthy of imitation on future occasions) of honoring the day, by making a liberal collection of money, for the relief and comfort of the poor, infirm, and "those who are ready to perish."

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, June 22.

"Your letter of the 12th of May, I received, and also one respecting the sheriff, &c. and am much obliged to you for them. I have delayed so long making acknowledgements, for want of useful information to give. The unexpected reception which the Indians met at Kirkpatrick's, and the extreme caution of the people, together with an almost constant volunteer scout kept up by Col. Pomeroy and others, appear to have put the savages very much on their guard, and I presume they have now left that frontier; no trail or mark of them having been seen since about two weeks ago, that they stole some horses near the Kilkeminity.

"You may rightly conjecture of a prevailing animosity against the Indian name. This prevails greatly amongst those who have had their dearest relations horridly slain, perhaps tortured by the lurking savage, who always strikes where he is least expected, and where the age, sex or situation of the persons attacked, renders the murderer secure,—or else by an ignorant unprincipled banditti, such as rob your houses, and steal horses.

"Certainly some very unjustifiable outrages have been committed—but in my reasoning in favour of supposed friendly Indians, I find myself greatly straitened:—I have heard an eminent magistrate very lately declare, that we ought to examine them before we shoot, at least order them to stand, &c. But how will this apply to real life? At Catright's house, they not only said they were friends, but came in undest & drank, and deliberately prepared for the unprovoked carnage. If they were not really friends, &c. Senecas, some of them spoke that tongue; I am well informed, that some of the peoples goods were found in the deserted canoes, said to have belonged to the Senecas. At Kirkpatrick's the people, without suspicion opened the door, after rising from breakfast—when two of them were instantly shot down. Lieut. Boslick and some others, were shot down unexpectedly—and as Capt. Moore, with eighteen others (one of them a favourite nephew of mine) were returning from Harmar's expedition, 17 of them were shot down, without time to examine or chance to defend themselves.—Four young ladies, daughters of Mr. Crow, were caught at a distance from the house, not suspecting danger; the least of them escaped, whilst they were killing the fifteen on a remote hill. The Indian who led her by the hand, had seven green scalps hung to his belt.

"How in such cases, can we enquire whether they are friends or not? and if we could, and that they were in danger, they would all profess themselves friends. Their manner of killing, and the subjects of their revenge, render their war terrible; and their state of society does not admit of social security in treaties. It will be said that such is their mode of making war; & this is the law of nations against them. For this very reason they are not fit society for Europeans; I hope no further treaties will be made, without as great security as the nature of the case will admit, for their relinquishing their savage barbarities; and how far having treaties sacredly kept when made; but would be very cautious in making them. If any people in Europe were to make war in the manner they do, all the powers there would join in exterminating them, if they could not civilize them; except some such self-interested nation as England should find its account in protecting them, like the Algerines. Deaths received in open battle, will be forgiven by surviving relations; but such as the case of Mr. Crow's daughter, the torture of Col. Crawford, and thousands of other cases, will never be forgiven, and they cannot be forgotten."

July 9. Wednesday last the President of the United States arrived in this city from his tour to the Southern States, in perfect health; which agreeable event was immediately announced by the ringing of bells, firing of artillery, &c.

ELIZABETHTOWN, (MARYLAND) June 20.

Last Saturday the second detachment of the leaves of this state marched for Pittsburgh, under the command of Captain Carberry.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

There were great sales of Public Securities on Thursday evening, upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, passed under the hammer of M'Evers and Barclay.

Sunday evening last, an express arrived at Philadelphia, from Pittsburg, with dispatches from Major General Butler, which were immediately laid before the President of the United States, by the Secretary of the department of War.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, *July* 9.

"This day marched from this place for the Western Country, Captain Phelon, of the 23 United States regiment, with one hundred and seventy five fellows, and a number of recruits for the artillery. Also a few six month's men."

NEW-HAVEN, July 20.

Tuesday the 12th instant, the dwelling house of Captain Judd, of Waterbury, Inn-keeper, was struck by lightning, which passed through a room, where several persons were sitting, neither of whom received any injury, tho' the pewter on a shelf, was melted thereby.

The next day, at Litchfield-South-Farms, the wife of Mr. Orange Emmons, was instantly struck dead, by lightning, as she was securing a window, at which the rain was beating in. A child lying on a bed, was by the explosion thrown on the floor, but received no harm.

NEW-LONLON, July 14.

We hear from Block Island, that on the 3d instant, the dead body of a man was found drove ashore there—It appeared by the verdict of a jury, that he had not been long drowned. He had on a spotted jean coat and sleeves, light broadcloth great coat almost new and stone knee buckles set in silver, his shirt marked S. G.—there were four dollars in his pocket, and a watch chain hanging to his breeches.

Capt. Woodham, in the ship Resteway, from London, in coming down the British Channel, pailed the Princess Royal Indiaman from India—who brought an account, that the English army had defeated Tipoo Saib, took great part of his army, and that Tipoo was badly wounded.

CONCORD, June 15.

On Monday the 30th of May, the following melancholy accident happened at Offspee pond in the county of Strafford. Mr. Thomas Cochran and his wife, of Bartlett, in Crafton county, set out a journey to Portsmouth, he on foot and she on horseback; they had to cross the river at the mouth of the pond, where there was a bar at a small distance in the pond, before the channel of the river formed—this they expected to cross upon, as the water was not so deep as on either side of the bar; Mr. Cochran intended to take off some of his clothes, ford the river and lead the horse. Thus it appears they sat out; and nothing was heard of them until Tuesday, when some young men were fishing; discovered a man's clothes on the shore, and soon after found a side saddle, bonnet, &c. which had floated up—this induced them to make further searches, when they discovered a dead horse, with his feet entangled in the bridle, drove ashore, in the brush. From these circumstances they were persuaded some persons had been drowned, and on returning home, gave information of their discoveries. Inquiry was immediately made to find who had gone that way—and it was soon found to be Mr. Cochran and his wife. A great number of people went down from the country to search for the bodies; and on Sunday morning following they were observed to rise to the top of the water, about two miles below where they attempted to cross. Mr. Cochran on one side of the river, and his wife on the other side nearly opposite to him. They were much swelled, and confiderably putrified. The bodies were decently interred near the place. By this melancholy accident an only daughter, about thirteen years old, is deprived of her parents. It is supposed, that in attempting to cross they missed the bar, (as the wind was very high) and plunged into the channel.

At Rumney, May 24th, a child of Mr. Asa Fuller, two years old, fell into a tub containing about two pails of water, and was drowned. As the child had not been absent more than 15 minutes, every attempt was made to resuscitate it, but without success.

A few weeks since, a boy belonging to Andover Academy, in returning with a shoe-knife in his hand, fell down; the knife entered his body, which made so large a wound that the caul came out—but we hear the lad is recovering.

About a fortnight ago, a girl at Andover, Massachusetts, by the name of Burt, about 12 years of age, was standing by a cyder mill, the sweep of which was loose, with a horse fastened to it—the horse suddenly started, and brought the sweep down, which crushed the child to death.

DIED—at Andover, the 20th of May, Miss Priscillia Abbot, aged 100 years, wanting 7 weeks and 6 days—a venerable old Maid.

Lately died, at Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, after a short illness, Mr. John Crafts, of Walpole, merchant. He has left an amiable widow and one child, with many respectable friends, to bemoan the loss. He was taken sick while on a journey to Boston: and it is but sympathetic to observe, that they had, not long before lost a child—and Mrs. Crafts was attending the solemn funeral of a brother, when she received the news that her husband lay at the point of death!—Surely the deserves the sympathy of every human heart.

BOSTON, July 21.

Remarks on the late Debate, respecting the QUEBEC BILL.

It appears by some of the last British papers, that the Parliament of that nation are going to favor *their* colonists in CANADA, with a new government, formed as they pretend, upon the model of their own—in which, say they, to the *Mother Alone* is to have no part. This constitution for their subjects, not their fellow citizens (for fellow-men, as this western hemisphere is at the same time, to be called a *free government*, if that government can be considered free, which depends on the will of a foreign power, to be altered at his discretion, without any respect to opinion of the individuals for whose use it is intended. These honest men, however, must make a virtue of necessity, and be extremely rejoiced, that the constitution thus received is no worse. For instead of a new fangled aristocracy, and a petty king, both of whom, are to be entirely independent on the will of the people, to be sure it might have been infinitely more oppressive.—How long it will be before the Canadians will take, what the British Parliament have not the virtue to bestow, cannot be determined with absolute certainty; But it may fairly be presumed, from the example of their neighbours, and the superior benefits we enjoy, to what we ever did under the British government, that the period of their final emancipation from a foreign yoke, will not be long distant. The very idea of giving a government to any people, is an insult upon their understanding,—even though the right of taxation is abandoned in the grant.

The debates upon this subject, appear to have been very violent in the House of Commons; and the invectives against the French revolution, thrown out in the course of it, by the apostate Burke, is highly unbecoming either a gentleman or a statesman.—This Member of the British Legislature, has discovered a temper, respecting the French nation, truly *Satanic*; for his resentments appear more than human, and can only be exceeded by the forced rage of his great predecessor in mischief.—The situation of the *fallen aristocracy* is best conceived by the despair of the *infernals*; after their expulsion from Heaven—

Who "with looks
"Down cast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
"Obscure some glimpse of joy, to have found their
[CHIEF
"*Not in despair*, to have found themselves not lost
"*In loss itself*; which on his count'nance cast
"Like doubtful hue: but, he his wonted pride
"Soon recollecting, with high words that bore
"*Semblance of worth*, not substance, gently raised
"Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears."

This former friend, however, to the American revolution, though originating in the source with that of France—established on the same principles, and aspiring to the same objects, has been opposed in a manly strain of eloquence by Mr. Fox—who laments his apostacy, and ridicules his contradictions.

NORTHAMPTON, July 27.

DIED, at Bernardston, on the 16th ult. Mrs. CATHERINE CHAPIN, in the 86th year of her age.

——At Sunderland, on the 15th inst. the amiable Consort of the Rev. Joseph Lyman, in the 83d year of her age. Her life and conversation favored of Christianity. So that we may with modesty apply these words to the deceased—Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

SOME thoughts, kind reader to which you are entirely welcome.

If you would soon be useless, do often two, three or four days works in one.

If you would do but a little in a day, and that little to the halves, be in a continual hurry.

If you would leave every branch of business suffer, undertake too much.

If you would imperceptibly come to nothing, buy frequently what you do not need.

If you would be a looser save too much.

If you would have your nose ground to the bone, neglect economy.

If you would labor hard, have nothing, see your neighbours our strip you, and wonder at it, let the fragments of your time and earnings be lost.

If you would have your children beggars and curses, bring them up in idleness.

If you would be baptized in trouble, believe the poor to be rich.

If you would make others enemies, treat them as if they were enemies.

If you have not trouble enough, notice and publish the failings of your neighbors.

If you think people do not talk enough about you & will soon forget you, do several little things, when the world would call confounded ugly tricks.

If you would not wish to lend, be independent.

If you grow rich too fast drink a dram twice a day; let you and your wife keep separate bottles.

If you would not be trusted, break your promises.

If you would be thought a stranger to yourself, watch and reform every body but one.

Once more, Reader, if you are not weary. If you would be thought to have no religion, make a great ado about little things, and say not a word about here.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hosford & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

STRAYED *from the subscriber about the middle of last May, a black mare COLT, with a white face, a natural trotter—Also a forrel horse COLT, with a white face, a natural trotter, bunch back. Whoever will take up said Colts, and give information where they may be had, or return them to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.*

DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, July 25, 1791.

BE MERRY AND WISE.

THOUGH life and its pleasures are passing away,
And time very rapidly flies,
Contented and cheerful let's spend ev'ry day,
Nor forget to be *merry and wise*.

In youth we'll be happy, good humour'd and gay,
Each enjoyment that's lawful we'll prize;
Of friendship and love let's partake while we stay,
But still be both *merry and wise*.

With the girls let us frolick in innocent mirth,
Nor fear their all conq'ring eyes,
For beauty and virtue to love do give birth—
Then let us be *merry and wise*.

The sons of contention, noise, folly and strife,
We'll shun, pity, scorn and despise;
Mild reason shall be our criterion through life,
And we'll ever be *merry and wise*.

With a heart and a hand for the friendless and poor,
We'll relieve their distresses and cries;
For charity's comforts each soul should allure,
Who means to be *merry and wise*.

At length when old *Death* shall remove us away,
From this poor foolish world and its joys,
May we look back with pleasure on each well spent day,
Nor regret we were *merry and wise*.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

CRUELTY towards animals, particularly that generous one the Horse, has been frequently reprobated, and yet observe our carters—He who lashes the poor animals trusted to his care thinks himself only chastising them for their perverseness. For ridiculous as it may appear, there is no doubt, but he believes that they might comprehend all he said to them, if they pleased. Listen to a carter, who thinks himself overheard—he will take his fore horse—he will give him his orders in language he thinks very intelligible. The horse turns this way and that way, but unhappily he cannot hit the right species of obedience. Then the driver, blasting the horse's eyes and limbs and his own too, begins to use his whip and actually believes himself only chastising an obdurate rebel. These mistaken men ought surely not to be punished merely for doing what appears to them just—No, they should be sent to Bridewell, as to school, there they should be ordered in the Latin language to perform some task, and should be heartily flogged, not for idleness, but for not comprehending the directions of their teachers.

At a Court of General Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at Charlestop, in and for the District of Charleston, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifteenth year of our Independence.

The presentments of the Grand Jury for the District of Charleston.

WE present as a grievance of a very serious and alarming nature, the mischievous practice of dueling, in consequence of which, the state is frequently deprived of its citizens; children of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their husbands, and families of their support.

We recommend, That the legislature provide some more effectual means, than the present judicial farces, called indictments for murder always ending in total acquittals.—For the prevention and punishment of this relict of gothic barbarism, so evidently opposed to every principle of our holy religion as Christians, of our political constitution as republicans, and so disgraceful to a civilized people, in this age of refinement.

We present the necessity of the present punishment for killing negroes, as a great defect in the legal system of this state. And we do most earnestly recommend, to the attention of the legislature, a revision of that clause of the negro act, which confines the penalty for killing slaves to fine and imprisonment only.

We present as a grievance, the civil practices of negroes belonging to the neighbouring villages coming to the city on the Sabbath day, and holding a public market on South Bay, to the great detriment of their owners, and to the disturbance of the good citizens in that part of the city.

We present as a grievance the too frequent profanation of the Sabbath day, and the almost total neglect of the law, which enjoins the strict observance of peace and good order on that holy day; by which neglect, negroes are suffered to frequent dram-shops, and assemble in many places in a riotous manner, to the great disturbance of the city.

We present as a grievance, of a very alarming nature, the number of idle and disorderly houses in and about this city, tending to debauch the minds and corrupt the morals of youth.

We present as a grievance, the bad state of the pavements in the streets, in many parts of the city, and the deficiency of posts to preserve the same.

We present as a grievance, the evil practice of forestalling provisions, in and about the city, to the great detriment of the inhabitants thereof.

Lastly, we recommend that these presentments be published in the several Gazettes of the city.

JOHN BEALE, Foreman SEB. SPENCER,
JOHN WITHERS ELIAS HAUSER,
DANIEL ROUPLE, Wm. SCOTT, Jun.
JACOB SASS, ROBERT GIBSON jun.
I. LOCKWOOD, EAGAR WELDS,
JOHN REID, JAMES CESTER,
JOHN TOAD, DAVID HAMHILTON.

June 20.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 16, 1791.

ORDERED, That public notice be, and it is hereby given to each and every Corporation within this Commonwealth, who are disposed to contract to support the whole, or any part of the poor of the Commonwealth for ten years, that they may present their proposals to the General Court, in writing on the second Wednesday of the next setting of the said Court; that proper contracts may be entered into for the support of the said poor, with those Corporations (or their Agents duly authorized for the purpose) whose proposals shall in the opinion of the Legislature be most conducive to the interest of the Commonwealth, and the comfort of the said poor.

And the Secretary of this Commonwealth, is directed immediately to publish the foregoing order in ADAMS's INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, three weeks successively.

Sent down for concurrence

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

Read and Concurred.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers, viz.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d, An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps of artillery) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the forth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EBENEZER BARNARD, late of Deerfield, Physician, deceased, (represented insolvent) six months from the tenth of May last, being allowed the Creditors to said Estate to bring in their claims—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of Mr. DAVID HOIT, Innholder in Deerfield, on the first Monday of August, September, and October next, and on the tenth day of November next, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said Days.—No accounts will be allowed after said term.

JONA. BARDWELL,
DAVID HOIT, jun.
W. S. WILLIAMS.

ALL Persons having Books or Instruments, belonging to said Estate, are desired to return them, and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment—to

JOSEPH BARNARD, } Administrators.
EDWARD UPHAM. }

Deerfield, July 5, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

ON THE
most useful and important
SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the
FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed, a
SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion,
together with an ELEGIAC POEM,
to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Wharely,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Notice to Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

State of New-York, 1790.

BY *a Law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, it is required, from and after the first day of October 1790, that all sales, containing Pot and Pearl Ashes, shall be of the following dimentions, &c. viz—19 inches in length, 19 inches in diameter at each head, be trimmed with at least eighteen Hoops, be made of White Oak Staves and Heading, and to be seasoned and tight.—*

It is also further required by the said Law, that all Manufacturers of Pot and Pearl Ashes, *after the first day of October, 1790, do brand each Cask with the Initial of the Christain Name, the Sir Name at full length*

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received for sale, at his STORE in EASTHAMPTON, a large assortment of ENGLISH GOODS—also, 100 nails, 8 by 6 and 7 by 5 Window Glass, Bar-Iron and Steel.

N. B. Likewise an assortment of Crockery Ware.

July 13, 1791.

CASH,

AND *the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by*

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

THE Captains and subalterns in the 3d Reg. 2d Brigade of the 4 Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who are qualified to vote in the choice of Field Officers, are hereby notified and required to meet at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on Thursday the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of complaining the organization of said regiment with Field Officers—agreeable to Maj. Gen. Shephard's orders, therefor. By order of the Colonel,

A. POMEROY, Adjutant.

NOTICE is given by the Collector of Excise for the County of Hampshire, to all those whose accounts remain unsettled for Excise, that unless they make immediate settlement, their accounts will be put in suit the next September term.

NOAH GOODMAN, Collector of
(Excise for the County of Hampshire.

South-Hadley, July 20, 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber about the middle of April, a light red two year old Colt; three white feet, a stripe in her face, the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ALDEN.

Ashfield, July 11, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, May 7.

HOUSE of COMMONS, May 6.

CANADA BILL.

BURKE *versus* FOX.

THE house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for regulating the government of the province of Canada—Mr. Hobart in the Chair.

Mr. Burke remarked, that on a former day, some members had expressed their fears, lest on the discussion of the question at present before the house, some members would deviate into subjects that had no connection with the business in debate. In order to keep clear of every kind of aberation, which those gentlemen fear to touch, and which I with said Mr. Burke, to avoid as much as any man, I think it highly necessary, before we enter upon this solemn act of legislation, to enquire (in an age in which every thing is disputed) whether we have a right to legislate for that province or not? If we have no right to make laws for the province of Canada, it will signify nothing to say, that we have endeavoured to give the Canadians the best possible code of laws; that we have studied above all, the happiness and safety of the inhabitants of that colony; it will be of no avail, I say, to plead our good intentions, or even the happy success of our endeavours, since if we have not a right to legislate for Canada, we shall unavoidably be exposed to the charge of usurpation. The French, a nation not to be despised either for their power, their number or their abilities, have lately held up to the world a fascinating novelty, to which they have given the appellation of the Rights of Man. If we adopt into our political creed this object of French idolatry, we have no business whatever with the province of Canada, except perhaps to call the inhabitants together in order to desire them to form a constitution for themselves. But there is another kind of right (so very old fashioned, that I am almost ashamed to mention it;) I mean the law of nations, by which, in my opinion, this question ought to be decided, and not by the Rights of Man, the novel invention of a foolish and fanatic democracy. According to the law of nations, a law well understood, and long practiced by all the powers of Europe, the province of Canada is ours by conquest—it is ours by the cession of those who had a right to cede it; it is ours also by prescription. Here then our competency to make laws for the province of Canada is established on the most firm basis. I shall, therefore, set aside the Rights of Man, which were never preached in any country, without producing the greatest mischief; and I shall adopt the law of nations, which has been for so many centuries a salutary guide to all the governments of Europe.

Having thus established the competency of the British Parliament to make laws for the inhabitants of Canada, it becomes us next to enquire what sort of a system of government it would be proper to form for that province. We are certainly bound to give them as good a legislation as they are capable of, under the double relation in which they stand; that is, their internal relation with respect to the happiness of the Inhabitants, and their external relation as Subjects of this kingdom—In considering this question, I shall take no notice whatever of any ancient Governments; first, because in this luminous age in which we live, all ancient wisdom is utterly despised—A new light has risen upon the horizon of France; the French academies, uniting with English clubs, have discovered a new name of wisdom which our forefathers dreamed not of: they have excited the blaze of liberty with the torch of sedition, and have diffused the flame of freedom by the help of the lanterne.

In considering the sort of constitution that would be best adapted to the province of Canada, we ought, I think, to confine ourselves to an examination of these three systems of Government—the American, the French, and the British. The American Government certainly ought to be considered with much attention, since with that Government the Canadians will no doubt compare the Constitution which they receive from this Country. But with respect to this new species of infanity which has lately made its appearance in France, and which a rebellious, fanatic, and murderous Democracy have dignified with the name of Government, I hold it utterly unworthy the attention of any Legislator whatever. This self created, mad, and foolish National Assembly, have imagined that they could form a Republic in a country the most adverse of all countries on the face of the earth to every principle of Democracy.—The prejudices, the habits of life, the temper, the natural volatility of Frenchmen; every thing in short in that country, militates against the establishment of a republic. In opposition, however, to that just maxim of the Latin Poet,

"Non Mihi res, sed me rebus, submittere conor."

the mad Democrats of France have endeavoured to plant a Republican Government in a country in which it is impossible it can ever take root. The Americans on the other hand were certainly well adapted for the reception of a Democratic form of Government. The character of the Americans is remarkable for a certain seeming apathy, which excites the admiration even of the cold Englishman himself; they are possessed of a wonderful degree of phlegm, a quality well suited to the principles of Republicanism. In the next place we ought to recollect, that the American Republic had the advantage of being preceded by a long War, in which the People were inured to those virtues which alone can form the basis of a good Government. In this Military School they learned the grand principles of civil order; in the management of arms they acquired a stability of mind, a firm sobriety of conduct, a love of concord and harmony; for on those virtues depended their safety. Here, in short, they learned that glorious lesson of the Lacedemonian Republic, to command and to obey. In the practice of those noble virtues, the Americans were trained to the principles of good Government, and not in the horrid and infamous crimes of assassination and murder, the only actions which have yet distinguished the mad Democracy of France. We ought also to remember, that the Americans had no materials to form a monarchy or aristocracy; but they have brought their Government as near as possible to the British Constitution, which is the best form of government that human wisdom has yet been able to reduce to practice: they have imitated as near as they could, deprived as they were of the best basis of good government (I mean a monarchy)—they have imitated, I say, as near as they could the principles of the British Constitution. They have guarded their constitution by reciprocal checks; they have established, in imitation of the House of Lords and House of Commons in this country, a House of Representatives and a Senate.—It never came into their heads to adopt those absurd Rights of Man, or that mad maxim of the French democrates, who tell you, that the nation rules the nation, that is to say, that Prince Prettyman governs Prince Prettyman.

In considering what is the proper government for the province of Canada, we should recollect, that the Canadians have never imbibed the principles of republicans; that they have never rebelled against this country, and that so far from entertaining any predilection for democracy the major part of the inhabitants of Canada, consist of persons who have emigrated from the United Provinces, and who have, therefore, given the most unequivocal proof, that they prefer to a republican constitution, a government of which the basis is monarchy. It seems to follow therefore, that instead of forming for the province of Canada, a constitution something like that of Britain, as has been proposed by some gentlemen, that the best thing we could do for the Canadians, and that which would best accord with their disposition and desires, would be to give them not something like the British constitution but the British constitution, itself. Agesilaus, a Lacedemonian King, on being invited to hear a man who imitated with wonderful accuracy the song of the nightingale, replied, I have heard the nightingale herself. Your colonists desire no imitation of the British constitution, the true nightingale herself, whose song they have heard, and whose harmony is attuned to the feelings of their heart.

With respect to the Frenchmen who are established in Canada, Humanity to a conquered people requires perhaps that we should consider, whether we should not on their account establish the Government of France. But it has already been proved by a thing, which I should be ashamed to mention, but that one's front grows harder as one grows older, I mean Experience—Experience, I say has already proved the diabolical effects of this nick-named Government, but real anarchy of the French. As an instance of the effects of the Rights of Man it will only be necessary to mention the said condition of the French West-India Islands, since the importation of the Parisian frenzy into that quarter of the world.—No sooner had the zeal of the French to propagate their doctrines of Democracy succeeded in transmitting to their West-India Islands the new principles which had fermented in the giddy brains of the Mother Country, than every thing was thrown into confusion and ruinous disorder.—Notwithstanding the disasterous consequences of two former Wars, the Islands of St. Domingo and Gaudaloupe had began to flourish in a very uncommon degree; but no sooner had those Rights of Man entered into the Colonies, but one would have imagined that Pandora's Box had opened, and that all the plagues which ever assailed the human race had broke out amongst them. One would have thought that Hell had yawned under them, and had vomited forth all the demons of rage, of hatred, of revenge. The hand of every man was raised against his brother, the heart of the father was inflamed against his son, the foe was ready to plunge his dagger into the bosom of his father. The fatal venom of Democracy infected every breast; the Free Men and Slaves, the Black the White, the Party Coloured Inhabitants partook alike of the dire phrenzy, Black Devils, White Devils, Blue Devils, Grey.

Mingle, mingle, mingle, mingle,
mingle all in this mad maze of Anarchy, Uproar, Rage and Assassination, while the concerted Sedition flourishes over their heads the Rights of Man, and inflames their fools to deeds of havoc and desolation. In order to allay this disorder, the National Assembly thought proper to send out a body of troops—(for it is curious to observe, that this said National Assembly, which glories in the destruction of the Bastile, and which boasts of having erected the Fabric of Freedom; it is curious to observe, that one of their first acts was to seize on the ultima ratio of Kings, and to transfer to a mad Democracy that power which in the sober hands of Monarchy had offended them so much)—they sent out, I say, a body of troops to allay the disorder, but instead of appeasing the tumult, they served only to augment the flames of Civil War.

The Military also joined the mad maze of sedition, and justified their claims to the glorious title of Democrats, by cutting the throats of their Officers. At the end of this bloody narration of the horrid effects of the Rights of Man in the Island of St. Domingo, we are informed, however, by Mr. Barnave, that the inhabitants had there repented of their enormities, and that the citizens had returned to a just sense of the respect that was due to the constitution. This contrition of the St. Domingo men, spent by rage, and exhausted by mutual massacre, had very much the appearance of death-bed repentance, when a man had no longer the power of sinning. After this dreadful experience of those Rights of Man, is it possible that we should think of transmitting them to our Colonies? As well might we send out a ball of cotton, which coming impregnated with the plague from the clime of Eastern despotism, had contracted at Marseilles a new species of pestilence, as transmit to our Colonies this pretended Republican Government, which adds to all the virulence of Oriental despotism the more dreadful poison of a mad Democracy. Before we ought to consider well how this evil may recoil upon us should it ever get footing in our Colonies.

The National Assembly have boasted much of the glorious work of their hands; they have told the world in the most triumphant terms, that they have established a fabric of government which the latest posterity would admire, and which time could not destroy—

Monumentum exegi, ære perennius.

This boast has been echoed by the clubs of this country, the unitarians, the revolution club, and the 14th of July club. The National Assembly, however, have contrived to prolong the exercise of their power a twelve month beyond the time allotted for the formation of their constitution, which however is not accomplished.—In short it does not appear that the National Assembly have advanced a single step in the establishment of any thing like government, or that they have any other object in view except that of maintaining themselves in power, and of enjoying the democratic satisfaction of inflicting on fallen royalty every disgrace which a low and grovelling mind can invent. A late occurrence proves how much the degradation of Royalty is adapted to the taste of these self created legislators. The King of France, in those gentlemen will have it, the King of the French, had obtained permission from the chief justice of Paris—I know the man, his name is Fayette—he had obtained permission, I say to make a short excursion for the benefit of fresh air in the environs of Paris: but no sooner did the democrates understand that the royal prisoner was to be indulged with a small relaxation of his confinement, than the whole Capital was filled with alarms. The worthy club des Jacobines were not wanting on this occasion to fan the flames of sedition. The mob was instigated by those demons of discord, and just as the phantom of a King, poor man! was stepping into his carriage with his day rule in his pocket, and rejoicing in the idea that he had obtained a short intermission of the rigors of a jail, he found himself surrounded by the rabble of Paris, (the most dispicable set of wretches on the face of the earth) who insulted in the most insulting manner that he should instantly return to his dungeon. A light horseman advanced to his Majesty's carriage, and presented his bayonet to his foremost horse—Here Mr. Burke was called to order.

[Mr. Baring here called Mr. B. to order, as being foreign to the question before the committee, and as advancing sentiments which might involve Britain in a contest with France.]

The Chairman stated the question to be, Shall the Quebec bill be read in paragraphs?

Mr. FOX said his Right Hon. friend could hardly be said to be out of order. He considers it, no doubt, as a day of privilege, on which every gentleman may indulge his antipathy to any particular species of government, and vent his bile, by abusing in the grossest terms whatsoever system of laws he thinks proper. My honorable friend has selected, as the victim of his rage, the constitution of France; another Gentleman may think fit to abuse the government of Turkey; a third may fall foul of Confucious; a fourth may villify the constitutions of the Hindoos; and a fifth may pour forth a torrent of indignation on the political doctrines of Zoroaster. Each of those gentlemen may say, how did I know whether the law of Zoroaster, of Confucious, of Brasnah, &c. might not be proposed as a model of imitation in forming the government of Canada? I am therefore of opinion, that my Hon. Friend is perfectly in order.

Mr. Burke complained of Mr. Fox, who he said in charging him with grossness of abuse against the French government, had grossly abused him. He was as much in order as Mr. Fox had been on the same subject, when he beflowed so many encomiums on it. He said the present debate resembled the National Assembly, for Mr. Cazares could never speak without a roar.

Mr. Taylor called Mr. B. to order—on which Mr. B. spoke to order, and complained that gentlemen had stepped in between his assertion and his proof.—He had asserted in plain terms, that "the French government was the offspring of the most abhard, mad, and wicked democracy that ever disgraced the annals of the human race"—and he meant to prove it such:—But gentlemen, to make him a railer, were determined to pervert him.

Here (to use the expression of the English papers) the house was in great uproar.—Six or eight members calling to order—but]

Mr. Burke proceeded by saying, that some gentlemen appeared afraid to touch on the affairs of France, but that in his opinion there was more danger in stopperring than in agitating the question. I am convinced, that no man here wishes to alter the constitution of this country, but there are men abroad who wish to involve the nation in confusion. There are men who have conceived the infernal project of overturning fundamentally the constitution of this country. The schemes of democracy are rocketing into—*(Here some Members cried out Where?)* Where? yes, I could say where, continued Mr. Burke, and perhaps the day is not far off, when coercive measures may be necessary. *(A cry of Chair! Chair!)* I believe sincerely, that the least of the parties in this house, and that the great body of the people, are firmly attached to the constitution; that it is rooted in their bosoms, and enthroned in their affections: but we ought to remember, that even a small minority have sometimes overturned the government of the majority. I would not mention the subject at all, if I did not know that the French democratics are as anxious to make proselytes to their pernicious principles, and to extend the empire of democracy, as ever Louis the Fourteenth was ambitious of making conquests. I would not mention the subject, did I not know that the French carry on a correspondence with certain persons here; did I not know that they had their pensioners in this country. Their designs are evident enough, from the manner in which the National Assembly received the address of a correspondent, or rather an acquaintance of mine, who took upon himself the character of Ambassador of the Human Race *(alluding to the Baron* Cloots de Val de Grace, *who was Speaker to the Deputation of foreign nations at* Paris.)

[Mr. Anstruther here called Mr. B. to order—and demanded of him, if he knew of any conspiracy against the Government of Great-Britain, to come forward with a specific motion for the purpose of crushing the nefarious contrivers of such a design.—Much appeal succeeded.

Mr. Burke said that he knew that but few persons were as yet infected with the French malady, [a loud laugh]—and before he should think of bringing forward a serious proposition on the subject of conspiricy, it would be prudent to try whether the growing malady may not be discouraged, and frowned down, as it were by the resolution of this house. He would, he said, endeavour to discuss the tumour before he attacked it with the knife.

Here several motions of order were made.—Mr. Pitt was for having a free discussion and comparison of any government.—Lord Sheffield, Mr. Gray, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and others said, that assertives of the French Revolution had no connection with the Bill for regulating the government of Canada: And that this last sentiment should be a rule in the debate was moved by Lord Sheffield, and seconded by Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox expressed a great degree of concern in being obliged to support the motion before the Committee as he considered the government and situation of France to be wholly unconnected with the establishment of a Constitution for Canada.—Whenever it was proposed to give them a Government assimilating in any degree, or drawn from that now forming in France, it would be the proper time, no doubt, for offering opinions on that subject. Such a proposition had not yet been made, and he thought it rather unkind in Mr. Burke to have chosen that as the time for delivering his opinions, when he must be aware that the Minister had, on that subject misrepresented the speech of him, his nearest and dearest friend. He professed to hold no opinions of any kind which he was at any time solicitous to conceal, and if the minister wished to draw from him any public declarations, he might easily accomplish it, without making Mr. Burke the instrument through which that end was to be obtained. He had no objection to a public avowal of his sentiments, but he detested, and revolted at the idea of being *catechised* on any political subject, much more did he dislike the insidious way in which it was now attempted. He would not however avoid an explanation of his sentiments respecting the French Revolution, nor hesitate to declare, that it was the most stupendous and glorious effort to establish and secure the happiness of mankind, that in any place, or at any time, had ever been made in this world. In saying this, however, he meant to be understood as applying to the Revolution only, for into the detail of subsequent proceedings, he had before him the example in Mr. Burke himself, that to relate circumstances upon uncertain and doubtful information of events, could do no honour to the mouth that uttered them, or the pen that wrote them. To revile the French Constitution, bestowed no praise upon ours, nor was it in any degree applicable to the present subject, unless it should be proposed as a model for the government of Canada, which had not been proposed. If Mr. Burke, dealing so much in generals, had confecated this as a day on which he was at liberty to abuse all other governments, he had no disposition to oppose him. He may proceed to decry the government of the Turks, the Chinese, or any other State with the same fort of application which he did the French, but in process of doing so he was one of those who wished to retire, and would thank any gentleman that would send out to inform him when the Canada bill should be under discussion.

In speaking generally of the French form of government, as it is now establishing, it is by no means followed that he wished to adopt it as a government, for Great-Britain, though he was not such a bigot to this government, as to suppose that no other could be a good one. The American government, he before mentioned to be good; Not that republican principles derived as he thought, any additional virtue from the phlegmatick character of the people. He was not very certain that republican maxims may not suit persons of the gayest and most refined cast; for he observed that in all his comparisons, Mr. Burke most studiously omitted all mention of the Athenians, and yet the Athenians and Romans were both republicks, the subjects of which were not much distinguished for phlegm, or extremely remarkable for the stupidity of their character. Whilst he approved these governments, he meant not in this instance to accept of them as models, nor could any accusation be fairly made to him. He was ready to praise the virtues of the first Brutus, and applaud the expulsion of the Tarquins, from Rome, without any danger of the hazard of being accused of a design to introduce the Consul government into this country; and he may admire the praises bestowed by Cicero on the killing of Cesar by Brutus and Cassius, without being suspected of carrying a knife in his pocket to search the first opportunity of attacking the sacred person of his Majesty.

What may be Mr. Burke's opinion at present, he professed himself incapable of deciding, though he was always ready to admit, that whatever constitutional principles he had, were drawn and learned from him; that whatever talent or ability he might possess, he was also found in a great measure indebted to him; as he always found him to be his superior, he readily admitted him to be also his Master, and however they of late unfortunately differed upon principles, there was a time when he flattered himself they thought pretty nearly alike. He could not but call back to his recollection the days, when in the confidence of mutual friendship, their thoughts were fully communicated; when they triumphed in the success of a Washington, and wept over the fate of a Montgomery. He then learned from himself the maxim, as applied to America, that the revolt of a whole people could not be encouraged, nor could ever happen, unless it was provoked. This was their mutual sentiment at the time that in the two Houses of Parliament the Americans were stiled rebels; and this was the sentiment which he now applied to the people of France. In these doctrines he would continue to persevere whatever alterations may take place in the doctrines of him who originally taught him.

Mr. Fox said, from Mr. Burke, he had learned that the revolution of a whole people could never be countenanced and encouraged, but must have been provoked. Such had at that time been the doctrine of his Right Honourable Friend, who had said with equal energy and emphasis, that he could not draw a bill of Indictment against a whole people. Mr. Fox declared he was sorry to find that his Right Hon. Friend had since learnt to draw such a Bill of Indictment and to crowd it with all the technical epithets which disgraced our statute book of false, malicious, wicked, by the Instigation of the Devil, not having the fear of God before your eyes, &c. Having been taught by the Right Hon. Friend, that no revolt of a nation was caused without a provocation, he could not help feeling a joy ever since the confusion of France was founded on the Rights of Man, on which the British constitution itself was founded. To deny it was neither more nor less than to libel the British constitution; and no book his Right Hon. Friend could cite, no words he could deliver in debate, however ingenious, eloquent and able, all his writings and his speeches undoubtedly were, could induce him to change or abandon that opinion; he differed in opinion upon that subject with his Right Hon. Friend Toto Coto. Mr. Fox declared he had said more than he intended, perhaps more than was either wise or proper; but it was a common error arising from his earnestness to be clearly understood, but if his sentiments could serve the other side of the house, which had discountenanced the diffusion of that day, apparently in order to get at them, they had acted unnecessarily. They might be sure of him and his sentiments on every subject without forcing on any thing like a difference between him and his right Hon. Friend, and having once heard them, they might act upon them as they thought proper.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, May 18.

The person employed by the Committee appointed to enquire into the temperature of the air in the House of Commons, finished the work he had undertaken, of conveying hot and cold air into the body of the House, on Saturday night last. The pipes that convey the hot air are made of clay, and those through which the cold air is brought, are of cast iron.

The principal part of the work is constructed under the dark hall leading into Westminster-hall from Old-Palace yard, in a room known by by the name of Borgella Court, through the ceiling of which the pipes are carried, and from thence under part of the floor of the House of Commons, within two feet of the Clerk's table. Two thermometers to be hung up in different parts of the House, by applying to which, the temperature of the air may always be known.

May 27. Our hopes of a general peace do not arise from any intelligence from the north. The Turks are now desirous of making peace on the terms proposed by the Empress—viz. That Oczakow and its dependencies shall be ceded to Russia—and we have the best reason to believe that this measure has lately been recommended to the Turks by our court, rather than proceed to hostilities. The Empress, on the other hand, excedes in her late answer, that she is ready to accept of these terms, notwithstanding all the advantages she has gained since her first declaration of them.

An American fleet arrived at Cadiz the beginning of this month, and sorry we are to see that these slaves enjoy more satisfaction from their commerce with any other country than Great-Britain.

The goverment of Spain looks with anxious eyes upon the effects the revolution in a part of the House of Bourbon is likely to produce in the dominions of its own country. The removal of the Count de Champomanes, president of the county of Castile, to make way for Cisnene, a nobleman whose sentiments are known to be opposite to those of his predecessor, has occasioned some political speculation.

About two months ago, the unnatural father of a girl near ten years old, who had been previously in a bad state of health, took her to a celebrated anatomist, and offered her to him for seven guineas, and to keep her till she died, alledging that he understood she could not live many days. Shocked at the inhuman bargain, the gentleman had him immediately feized, and sent for a magistrate. The law, however, not reaching an act of this kind, they were obliged reluctantly to discharge him; but the girl was kept, and by the humane attention of the above gentleman, in whose family she now is, has been perfectly restored to health and spirits.

The papers have a story of an unnatural father, who sold his daughter to an anatomist.—We recollect a case of a woman who sold her husband just as he expired, for two guineas: but then she had some excuse—for she said, it was the "only money he earned, which he did not *drink*."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Charles Scott, to the Secretary for the Department of War, dated Lexington, the 20th of June, 1791—received by Lieut. Belli, who arrived in town yesterday afternoon from the Western Country.

"IN prosecution of the enterprise, I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I resumed my march, and pushed forward with the utmost industry, directing my route to Ouiatanan, in the best manner my guides and information, enabled me, though I found myself greatly deficient in both.

"By the 31st, I had marched one hundred and thirty-five miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White river, and many smaller streams, with steep muddy banks: During this march, I traversed a country alternately interspersed with the most luxuriant soil and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almost impervious by brush and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blasts of wind and thunder storms. These obstacles impeded my progress, wore down my horses, and destroyed my provisions.

"On the morning of the 1st inst. as the army entered an extensive prarie, I perceived an Indian on horseback, a few miles to the right: I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he escaped. Finding myself discovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumstances would permit, rather with the hope than an expectation of reaching the object sought that day; for my guides were strangers to the country, which I occupied. At 1 o'clock, having marched by computation one hundred and fifty miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extensive prarie, I discovered two small villages to my left, at two and four miles distance.

"My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prarie. I immediately detached Col. John Hardin, with forty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horse under Capt. M'Coy, to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briskly, with my main body, in order of battle, towards the town, the smoke from which was discernable. My guides were deceived with respect to the situation of the town; for instead of standing at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found it in the low ground bordering on the Wabash, on turning the point of woods; one house presented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to attack that with forty men. He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two fugitives. When I gained the summit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabash, I discovered the enemy in great confusion, endeavouring to make their escape over the river in canoes. I instantly ordered Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilkinson to push forward with the first battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river just as the rear of the enemy had embarked: and regardless of a brisk fire kept up from a Kickapoo Town, on the opposite bank, they in a few minutes, by a well directed fire from their rifles, destroyed all the Savages with which five canoes were crouded.

"To my great mortification the Wabash was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached Col. Wilkinson to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me, was more practicable.

"The enemy still kept possession of the Kickapoo Town. I determined to dislodge them, and for the purpose ordered Captain King's and Logdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and cross under the conduct of Major Barbee; several of the men swam the river, and others pulled in a small canoe. This movement was undiscovered, and my men had taken post on the bank before they were discovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village.—About this time word was brought me, that Colonel Hardin, was incumbered with prisoners, and had discovered a stronger village further to my left, than those I had observed, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached Capt. Brown, with his company, to support the Colonel: but the distance being six miles, before the Captain arrived the business was done, and Colonel Hardin, joined me a little before sun set, having killed six warriors and taken fifty two prisoners. Captain Ball, the warrior who discovered me in the morning, had gained the main town, and given the alarm a short time before my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my Lieut. Col. Commandant with five hundred men, to destroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Eel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the west side of the Wabash: But on examination I discovered my men and horses to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceeding day; that three hundred and fifty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterprise, and they prepared to march on foot.

"Colonel Wilkinson marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched thirty six miles in twelve hours, and destroyed the most important settlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory. In No. 3. you will find the colonel's report respecting the interprise.

"Many of the inhabitants of this village were French, and lived in a state of civilization: by the books, letters and other documents found there, it is evident, that place was in close connection with, and dependant on Detroit: a large quantity of corn, a variety of household goods, pelitry and other articles were burned with this village; which consisted of about 70 houses, many of them well finished.

"Misunderstanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence opposite to me in the afternoon of the 5th, I liberated an aged squaw and sent with her a message to the savages, that if they would come in and surrender, their towns should be spared and they should receive good treatment. [It was afterwards found that this white flag was not intended as a signal of parly; but was placed there to mark the spot where a person of distinction among the Indians, who had died some time before, was interred.] On the 4th I determined to discharge 16 of the weakest and most infirm of my prisoners, with a talk to the Wabash tribes, a copy of which you will find inclosed.

"My motives to this measure were to rid the army of a heavy incumbrance, to gratify the impulsions of humanity, to increase the panic my operations had produced, and by distracting the council of the enemy, to favor the views of government: and I flatter myself these objects will justify my conduct, and secure the approbation of my country.

"On the same day, after having burned the towns and adjacent villages, and destroyed the growing corn and pulse, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th instant, without the loss of a single man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed thirty two, chiefly warriors of size and figure, and taken fifty eight prisoners.

"It is with much pride and pleasure I mention, that no act of inhumanity has marked the conduct of the volunteers of Kentucky on this occasion, even the inveterated habit of scalping the dead, ceased to influence.

"I have delivered forty one prisoners to Capt. Alberson, of the first United States regiment at Fort-Steuben.

"I sincerely lament that the weather and the consequences it produced, rendered it impossible for me to carry terror and dissolution to the head of the Wabash—The corps I had the honor to command, was equal to the object, but the condition of my horses and state of my provisions, were insuperable obstacles, to my own intentions, and the wishes of all.

"It would be invidious to make distinction in corps which appeared to be animated with one soul; and where a competition, for danger and glory, inspired all ranks.

"I however, consider it my duty to mention Col. John Hardin, who, in the character of a volunteer, with out commission, had command of my advance party, and the direction of my guides from the Ohio River, for the discernment, courage and activity with which he fulfilled the trust I reposed in him. And I cannot close this letter in justice to the merits of general Wilkinson, who went out my Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, without acknowledging my obligations for the faithful discharge of the several duties depending on him and the able support which he gave me in every exigency."

General WILKINSON's *Report.*
Camp, Quiatanane, June 3d, 1791.
One o'Clock, P. M.

SIR,

THE detachment under my command, destined to attack the village Kethlipecanunk, was put in motion at half past five o'clock last evening. Knowing that an enemy whose chief dependence is in dexterity as a marksman, and alertness in covering himself behind trees, stumps, and other impediments to fair fight, would not hazard an action in the light, determined to push my march until I approached the vicinity of the villages, where I knew the country to be champaign. I gained my point without a halt, 20 minutes before 11 o'clock; by upon my arms until 40 o'clock, and half an hour after assumed the town at all quarters. The enemy was vigilant, got away on my approach, and in canoes crossed Eel Creek, which washed the north-east part of the town. That creek was not fordable. My troops dashed forward with the impetuosity becoming volunteers, and were saluted by the enemy with a brisk fire from the opposite side of the creek. Dauntless they rushed on to the water's edge, uncovered to the Moccasion, and finding it impassable, returned a volley which so galled and disconcerted their antagonists, that they threw away their fire without effect. In five minutes the Savages were driven from the covering, and fled with precipitation. I have three men slightly wounded. At half past 5, the town was in flames, and at 6 o'clock I commenced my retreat.

I want language to do justice to the courage and good conduct of the gentlemen who compose my detachment; in neither could they be extended by veteran troops.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient Servant,
JAMES WILKINSON.
[Copy]

Brig. Gen. SCOTT.

Yesterday a new-born child was found in the constable of a house in the Northern Liberties. The persons who found the child say, that they have suspicions who the parents are; and the Mayor has referred them to one of magistrates to take their examination.

On Saturday last was executed, at Woodbury, New-Jersey, agreeably to his sentence, William Talman: who, altho' not more than 21 years of age, had grown old in vice and iniquity. He died very penitently, and confessed the crimes for which he had been found guilty; entreating the spectators of the awful scene not to let his shameful fate influence any of them to treat his family or relations with disrespect.—There were nearly a thousand persons present at his execution, most of whom were seen to shed tears.

NEWBURYPORT, July 20.

A Correspondent in Amesbury has been so obliging as to furnish us with the following account of the Shower which happened there last Thursday.

"After the cloud made its full appearance, at about two o'clock, it arose and moved on, with unusual quickness, from the westward. As it approached, it was remarkably black and angry. In about half an hour after its first appearance, it poured forth its contents in a tremendous manner. The most violent gale of wind came first which, on account of the dryness of the ground, carried along dirt and gravel stones, which made a perfect prospect of wind and sand. This was soon followed with rain which served to lay the dusty flower. The raging of the wind still continued, and the waters poured from the clouds, to appearance, more like a flood than a shower. In a few minutes, the rain was mixed with hail of an unusual size. The violence of the wind, water and hail, was attended with injurious consequences. The wind took off part of the roofs from several dwelling houses; and levelled some other buildings with the ground.—The apples, which in this place have flattered the farmers with hopes of more cyder than for many years past, were very much shaken of their apples; some were torn up by the roots; others rent and split to pieces.—And even many sturdy oaks were overturned or broken and shattered to pieces. Board fences in some places are carried off to a distance: And stone wall, for several rods together, was blown almost down to the ground. And fences in general were more out of repair, than they usually are in the spring of the year. The enormous fire and injurious effects of the hail added to the horror of the scene. Some of it was found of the bigness of an ounce ball: Others were of a flat cragged form. Some persons of veracity have affirmed, that an hour after the shower was over, when their bulk must be much lessened, they measured some pieces of ice that came down, and found them to be three inches in circumference, each. And the effects of the hail give credit to what they say. The fields of the hail give credit to what they say. The fields of the hail give credit to what they say. The fields

SONNET.

From the ITALIAN *of* MESTASIO.

ON thy grey bark, in witness of my flame,
I carve *Mirenda's* name:—Oh, beauteous tree,
Grac'd with the lovely letters of her name.
Henceforth be sacred to my love and me.

Tho' the tall Elm, the Oak, and sombre Pine,
With broader arms may noon's fierce ardors break,
To shelter me, and her I love, be thine.
And thine to see her smile, and hear her speak.

No bird ill omen'd round thy graceful head,
Shall clamour harsh, or wave his heavy wing;
But fairest flow'rs arise beneath thy shade,
With all the fragrance of the early spring.

While I responsive to the evening quire,
Stretch'd at thy feet, will tune my pensive lyre.

WISDOM in an INDIAN.

A SPANISH traveller met an Indian in the middle of a desert—they were both on horseback. The Spaniard, who feared that his horse would not hold out to the end of his journey, because he was none of the best, asked the Indian, who had a young and strong one, to make an exchange; but this he refused. The Spaniard, upon this quarrelled with him—In short they came to blows, and the aggressor being well armed, easily seized the horse he desired, and continued his journey. The Indian followed him as far as the nearest city, and then went and complained to the Judge. The Spaniard was obliged to appear, and bring the horse with him; he treated the Indian as a cheat, affirming that the horse belonged to him, and that he had bred him from a colt. There were no proofs to the contrary; and the Judge, determined, was about to dismiss the pleaders from the court, when the Indian cried out, "The horse is mine, and I'll prove it!" He immediately took off his mantle, and with it quickly covered the head of the animal; then addressing himself to the Judge, "Since this man," says he, "affirms that he has bred this horse, command him to tell of which of his eyes he is blind." The Spaniard, who would not seem to hesitate, instantly answered, "of the right eye." "He is blind in neither," said the Indian, "of the right nor of the left." The Judge, convinced by a proof so ingenious and decisive, decreed him the horse, and the affair was terminated.

From the (LONDON) *DIARY.*

SIR,

OBSERVING a letter in your paper, addressed to the *Afghean Affectatus*, from Mr. WILLIAM OWEN, *Pentre Place*, stating his belief that there exists a nation in the interiour parts of *North-America* speaking the Welch Language, and the reality of which, I have the greatest reason also to belief: In order to corroborate my belief, permit me to submit the following account to the same Society, I received from a Clergyman, now in *London*, a native from the very spot lately inhabited by those people) and who will, if applied to, give every assistance to so benevolent and praise worthy an undertaking. Your inserting this, with the Rev. Mr. *Rankin's* own sentiments, will be esteemed a particular favor, by your constant reader.

W. R.

March 28, 1791.

WELCH INDIANS, in NORTH-AMERICA.

THERE is an historical account more firmly believed, nor more frequently corroborated, by captives restored, and other curious travellers, who visit the west of our country; than that there is a nation called the Welch Indians, who inhabited the lands of the *Missouri River.*

The following account is the prevailing report, established partly from history, partly from tradition and observation. History informs that difference about Government, had forced a weaker party, to trust themselves to sea, in order to seek a new world, rather than be in subjection. By tradition and observation, we believe they landed about the mouth of the *Mississippi*, that the natives of that place forced them to ascend the River. We have their trail, from thence, all the way to the land of *Kentucky*, where, by many observations, it appears manifest, that the nation who inhabited our land, was a people of a superiour cultivation than the antient savages. Their fortifications (the ruins of several of which I have seen) and old pieces of their gates that they wrought with edge tools, prove them to have skill in that art, which is corroborated by finding on the heart of large trees the plain marks of an axe. Their manner of burial, making tombs of large flags of stones on the top of it, (though this is not decisive); that they dug for water, it appears evident, because in some of their fortifications they had none else. And there appears the plain signs of old wells, not yet filled up in some of them. I am well acquainted with a Welch gentleman, who informed me that a countryman of his own had actually been among them, and understood their language, and found there was among them a Welch Bible, which they paid their devotion to.

If commiseration should move a people to stretch out a helping hand to a lost brethren in the wilderness, every aid that can possibly be afforded, upon the most gratituous terms, is free offered by an inhabitant of *Kentucky*, who expects very shortly to return to his country.

AM. RANKIN, V. D. M.

No 18, King Street, Cheap side.

CRUELTY to SLAVES.

Mr. FOX, in a speech, in the British Parliament, on the subject of the abolition of the SLAVE TRADE, *related the following instances of cruelty, exercised in the* West-Indies *towards the unhappy slaves in those Islands:—*

"A Planter had been enraged with his slave, because he had once run away from him, and stimulated by the first great impulse of nature, had endeavoured to recover his liberty; to prevent his repeating his offence, the planter sent for his surgeon, and said to him, "*Cut off this man's leg.*" The Surgeon, who had rather more humanity than the planter, refused. "*You can't,*" said the planter? "*Then when you refuse to do as an act of friendship, I will compel you to do as an act of duty.*" With that the planter broke the poor fellow's leg. "*There now,*" (said he to the surgeon) *you must cut off the leg, or he will die.*" Mr. Fox, suitably observed on the unfeeling brutality of the fact he had stated, but as it had happened in a French island perhaps gentlemen, might console themselves with the idea, that it had not been an Englishman who had acted in so inhuman a manner. To shew them that they had no cause for exultation, he said an other story was a specimen of cruelty exercised by one of their fellow subjects. In an Island of our own, a gentlemen passing along, heard the shrieks of a female issue from a barn, or outhouse, and they were so much more violent than could have been excited by any ordinary punishment, that he was prompted to go and see what was the matter. Upon looking in, he perceived a young female tied up to a beam by her hands, entirely naked, and moving involuntarily in the action of bringing, while the author of her torture was standing with a lighted torch in his hand, which he applied to every part of her body as it approached him. God knew, Mr. Fox said, what crime this miserable wretch had committed, but sure he was, there did not exist a crime that the human mind could conceive, that could have warranted such a punishment."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enshing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d, An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps of vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the forth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed in the presence of } *Witness.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

N. Blake, & Co.

AT their store a few rods north of the ferry at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

West-India and N. England Rum, of a superior quality.
Melasses,
Geneva, in cases or cases,
Bohea, and Green Teas,
Coffee,
Warranted and common Chocolate,
Cotton-Wool,
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars,
Bar-Iron,
German & Blistered Steel,
Nail rods,
20d, 10d, 8d, & 6d, nails.
9 by 7, & 8 by 6, Glass,
Salt,
Cod-fish.

CROCKERY WARE,

Well assorted in crates or barrels.

An Assortment of GLASS WARE.

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or most kinds of Country produce.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Hartford, August 1791.

Printing Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

ON THE

most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed, a SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES, By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES, By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY

CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d Class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	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
8	8	60680
7585		
8388 Prizes.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ordered,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

CASH,

AND *the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by*

T. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

STRAYED *from the subscriber about the middle of last May, a black mare* COLT, *with a white face, a natural trotter. Also a sorrel horse* COLT, *with a white face, a natural trotter, bump back. Whoever will take up said Colts, and give information where they may be had, or return them to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.*

DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, July 26, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

Vol. V.] THE [NUMB. 259

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, May 7.

HOUSE of COMMONS, May 6.

CANADA BILL.

In committee: Mr. Hobart in the chair.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. BURKE's reply was extremely indignant. He very warmly repelled the insinuation of his having acted insidiously or unfairly towards Mr. Fox. So far from it, that he had communicated to him the intention of observing on the French Revolution in this business. He had walked with him to the House, not only acquainted him with the arguments he intended to employ but also the grounds on which those arguments were framed.

This was not certainly the conduct of a man who wished to take another by surprise; as to any views he might have in bringing forward the mas he acted to call his friend, to serve the purposes of another, the event would soon shew whether he deserved so base and foul an aspersion. It was not the first time that he differed with Mr. Fox on public points. He did so on the Tea Act; he did so on the Middlesex election; he did so on the Parliamentary reform; and on some other occasions, without interfering with the strictness of their friendship. But it seemed on the subject of the French Revolution, that there was a peculiar forcness, and a want of disposition to discuss contested principles, as if there was a consciousness of guilt, and that schemes were going forward inimical to the constitution of this country. Projects of that kind were openly avowed, public meetings held, in which resolutions injurous to the security of the governmeat were not only formed, but published and circulated. Seditious doctrines were every day issuing from some of our pulpits, and libels on the constitution dispersed with impunity, recommending an imitation of those horrid scenes which disgraced our unhappy neighbors, and stigmatized the age they lived in. Instead of punishing and deterring the persons employed in the destructive practices and reprobating the system of government which they wished to recommend, a person of great weight and authority now appears in the British Senate, pronouncing an eulogium on that vile revolution, the object of which was rapine and destruction of property, and a rude attempt to reduce anarchy to a system. The manner of doing this, he represented as peculiarly striking, when Mr. Fox, not content with supporting those detestable principles, made a most wanton, unfounded, and groundless attack upon him—An attack that was as disingenuous as it was unjust, imputing to him motives which could not apply, and a line of conduct which had no truth to support it. The attack was principally intended, he supposed, to render him odious in the sight of his country. But when the true cause of his conduct was known, when it was found that this object was to sustain the constitution under which Britons lived so long and happily, his character would be found free from any stain which may be attempted to be thrown upon it by the eloquence, or the malice of those whom he must in future consider not as enemies only, but as malignant enemies. (While he pronounced these words with very strong emphasis, Mr. Fox was observed to be extremely agitated)

He was peculiarly anxious to let Mr. Fox proceed without experiencing any of those interruptions with which he was annoyed almost at every sentence, and notwithstanding every provocation of every kind which he received, it was still in his power to preserve a serenity of temper. It was, however, rather hard that it should have been his fate to be almost always at variance with some side of the House. He had in general the misfortune of acting in direct opposition to those on the Treasury side; and in this instance, where some of them may concur with him in opinion, he had the greater misfortune of being attacked by those he used to consider as his friends. Their mode of warfare was truly distressing, for Mr. Fox, manouvering at the head of a well disciplined Phalanx, made his grand attack upon him in person, with the artillery of his own eloquence after he had been harrassed & fatigued in skirmishing all day with detachments of his light troops.

Here Mr. Grey expostulated on the hardiness of being ranged in the ranks of the disciplined corps; but Mr. Burke would make no apology, and referred to the facts to bear him out in the assertion.

He then proceeded to justify himself on the facts of misstatement in his pamphlet, for want of sufficient information, as insinuated by Mr. Fox, and contended, that neither with his tongue or his pen, he had asserted any thing which he had not maturely weighed, and of the truth of which he was not convinced from the best information that could be procured. With the pretensions to friendship which Mr. Fox, spoke so much of, it would have been more becoming in him to have stated privately those misrepresentations as which he hinted and then, as a man of honour, he might have communicated to him confidentially his channel of intelligence which would be unsafe to disclose publickly with any safety to the life of the person.—It was impossible, in treating of so great a variety of topics that he could be answerable for the accuracy of every minute particular, but generally speaking, he was ready at any time to meet Mr. Fox, or any other opponent, and prove that every statement he had made was perfectly accurate and just. As to dealings in general, he thought that charge also a little illiberal, when it was considered that when interrupted in his speech he was about to produce his specific proofs of the allegations he had made this day, and which Mr. Fox, and his phalanx would not suffer him to proceed in. The defence of the French Revolution, on the ground of the advantages it might hereafter produce, was by no means admissible. To do evil, that good may arise from it, was not the province of man, who may be very liable to err, in his prophecy of events. That was the direct and incommunicable attribute of the Deity, whose superintending care reflected in every particle of the creation—who could make planets fly from their orbits, and plunge into the abyfss of Heaven, for purposes which man knows not of—whose omniscience comprehended all objects, and whose omnipotence was ever ready to direct them. The power therefore of committing present and positive evils for the chance of eventual benefits, could not be assumed by man, without the utmost arrogance and presumption.

Having made repeated charges against Mr. Fox, for what he called the asperity of his attack—his ranting & tearing up the whole of his private life, & violating the confidence of private conversation—he launched into an eulogium on the excellence of the British constitution. Its value was so estimable, that it became every good citizen to guard it even from the most remote dangers, and keep all calumny of it at a distance. Whatever might be the disagreement of Parties, perhaps when he should be removed from the sphere of politics, he conjured the different leaders to consider the constitution of their country as a sacred deposit. They should preserve it inviolable amidst every fierce either of struggle or agreement; whether they met like fiery meteors in the air, or joined in brotherly and peaceful union. On every comparison between this happy mixture of the Three Orders, with the wild and frantic innovations which were going forward in France every Englishman should embrace still closer and more tenderly the blessings he experienced under his own auspicious government. We had now a monarch in the possession of all his just rights and perogatives and possessing all the virtues and qualities necessary to exercise them to the best advantage. The other branches of our constitution were also in full vigour, and though in no imminent danger for the present, should certainly be secured from the pollution and contagion which it may be subject to, from being put into bad company.

France did not appear satisfied with what they had done at home, but were hunting through all Europe, & England in particular, to make converts and proselytes to their horrid maxims. Some situations may possibly arise, in which they may have an opportunity of carrying effect to the preaching of their missionaries by a sudden irruption. To divide thus the sentiments of the people, was an evil more to be apprehended than actual hostilities with France and Spain. But England united, may defy them all, but split into factions, may be less invincible. Previous to the riots of 1780, if he had made a complaint against Lord George Gordon, and the Protestant association, his fears may be ridiculed, and his complaints treated with derision, by persons who otherwise had little apprehensions of that house being besieged by a mob, and that soldiers were necessary to be placed, and camps be formed in all the streets, squares and fields in and about London. That danger however, did exist, and that event take place.—He now saw another danger of much greater magnitude, and though it was not thought to be very pressing, he would recommend to have it rifled in its birth. At all events, he had discharged his duty. He warned both sides of the house what might possibly happen and hoped they would be upon their guard.

Whether he should proceed to discuss the merits of the French revolution now, or take another occasion for doing it, was a point on which he should exercise his own discretion. At present he had no amendment to move upon the question, which was—that any discussions on the subject of the French revolution, "tending to shew that it could answer no good purpose, but much promote anarchy and confusion," was not applicable to the discussion of a government to be formed for a British colony.

In the course of his speech, he accused Mr. Fox, of having, for these last five years, omitted to give him so much of his company and conversation as he used formerly to enjoy; an enjoyment, however, which he now seemed by no means unwilling to forgo.

Mr. Fox rose with such evident emotions of pain & distress, that however susceptible the circumstances may be of ludicrous colouring at some other time, it would betray want of sensibility and feelings at this time, to talk of it with levity. His agitation was extreme, and frequent effusions of tears, choaked and embarrassed his utterance, for a great part of his speech.

It was impossible, he said, for him to remit making a few observations on what had so strangely fallen from one whom he must still call his right honorable friend. It was not to the warmth of a particular moment, or the event of a particular day, that he could think of sacrificing the habits of twenty-five years, and the ties and intercourse which constituted the pride and so much of the happiness of life. He lamented, that having been accustomed to look on Mr. Burke as his friend, he should this day be subjected to such variety of ejaculations, such harshness of appellation as had been now applied to him; but neither that nor any other provocation, should ever make him any other than the friend he always loved and ever reverenced. If, however, any thing like a rupture should be the consequence of this debate, it was his wish to convince the world, that he had not the wantonness to court, nor the ingratitude to provoke it. There was not in existence a man whom he would less accuse of intentional misrepresentation than his friend, he must again repeat, what he had often said before, that there were many parts of his late book which differed much from his ideas and opinions; and he must also take the concurring testimonies of all whom he conversed with on the subject against his single authority, and still infer, that in his detail of the circumstances, he had been misled upon.

On the subject of the revolution too, he would re-assert that he esteemed the emancipation of twenty-five millions of people from a state of the vilest despotism, to be the most stupendous event that ever occurred in the ancient or modern world. In influence also on the happiness of Europe would appear still greater, when it was considered how much their example was likely to operate, and how respectable their character was in all countries, being seconded to none but Great Britain in those advances in learning and arts, which stamp the ascendancy of a gen at & an enlightened people.

That they had as yet formed but an imperfect constitution, was no disgrace. Thoumited wisdom of all legislators, that Greece, Rome, and all the world ever produced, would be inadequate in his opinion, to strike out at once a perfect & practical system of government.—The British constitution was not struck out at once, but formed by the experimental wisdom of ages, by unremitting care, and a constant progression of improvements; or if the assertion pleased more by a theory of innovations, for every improvement must be, to a certain extent, an innovation. Even now the British constitution was theoretically a bad one, which he had heard Mr. Burke very frequently admit; but experience of happiness and prosperity under it, was the best possible proof that it was practically a good one. It was a circumstance rather singular, that the two champions who were opposed to him this day, as the bigots and enthusiasts of a constitution, which they held to be the only good one, were, of all others, the only two persons who proposed any innovation or improvements in the constitution during the present reign. One by Mr. Burke was unsuccessful, in limiting the influence of the crown; the other, Mr. Pitt, was unsuccessful, for a Parliamentary reform; and surely the two gentlemen would not propose such improvements to the house, and afterwards tell them that the constitution was a perfect one without them. But would it be urged that the people of France, by limiting the power of the crown, had the same remedy that this country had at the time of Mr. Burke's bill? This he would admit to be fair reasoning, if France had at the late revolution, the same constitution as England. Even then, perhaps, it would not have been prudent to have given the snow-arch the fame prerogatives as our sovereign, for the reverences of France, and the civil list being far superiour to ours, and an army of 300,000 men to be kept up and paid, together with a navy nearly equal to ours, would throw into the hands of the monarch an authority for which the other branches of the legislature would be no balance, and all security would be withdrawn from the liberties of the people. It therefore was not extraordinary, if in the infancy of freedom, the people should be led into some excesses. Having bitterly felt the rod of despotism, at was, that they were alarmed at its ghosts, and in constant dread of its resurrection. Their fears were like those of Falstaff—"I'm afraid of this gunpowder Percy, though he's dead."

It was a happy attendant on the greatness of Mr. Burke's character, that what would be sufficient to immortalize another man, was only in the ordinary oc-

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

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

He admitted that Mr. Burke had acquainted him with the observations he intended to make. Apprehending that they would be a ground for renewing the misrepresentation which the Minister had made of his words on a former debate, he entreated his friends to take some other opportunity of stating his opinions on this revolution. This favour however, he was refused, though he should rather expect a compliance of that nature from any ordinary gentleman on whose friendship he might have no claims whatever. Since that time, he confessed that he looked to the evil of the present day with anxiety and dread, and reckoned any conflict with Mr. Burke as among the most melancholy events of his life. However, if a day should be set apart to discuss the French constitution, he would however reluctantly, enter the lists in its defence.—He would maintain that it was one of the happiest events that would take place in France, and would be an eternal check and warning to the Ministers of Great-Britain, never to advise their King to any acts of despotism, that should provoke his people to reduce him to so inglorious a condition as that of the King of France.

His absence from the Company of Mr. Burke, within the last five years, he declared to proceed not from any failure in respect, nor from any diminution of his affection, but proceeded merely from the accidental circumstances of having taken up in four degree of late years, avocations and pursuits which led him into different companies from those in which he formerly passed the greater part of his time.

He concluded by again deprecating any disagreement whatever with Mr. Burke. He had, in the course of his life, borne the ingratitude and perfidy of persons who owed him almost every thing, and he bore it without pain; but to be under the necessity of breaking off a long continued friendship (should that be the unfortunate result) with a Gentleman to whom he owed such infinite obligations, and whom he must ever cease to reverence & love, filled him with pangs & agonies more heart-rendering than he had ever before experienced.

Mr. Burke regretted, with much apparent severity, the proceeding of this evening, which would certainly be long remembered to the prejudice of those gentlemen who had appeared as conspicuous characters in the scene. He was of opinion, that to protect himself from the wanton attacks of any gentleman, it would be both disagreeable and irksome for a man to make a register of every joke which he might happen to utter. In this situation he now stood; and although he thought it rather unfortunate to suffer from the lash of the Hon. Gentleman, yet he would encounter his animadversions. He denied that he had ever affirmed, that to defend the British constitution we should abuse every other. The Honorable Gentleman in this view of the business had misrepresented his arguments; but he confessed that he was not much astonished at these assertions, when he recollected the bitter and implacable manner in which he had been assailed. The Hon. Gentleman not only attacked him in the most vulnerable parts—here and there, and every where—but under the mask of the purest friendship, attacked and lacerated the feelings of his life. From these circumstances, he lamented, that upon a retrospect of this evening's debate, he could not distinguish the meaning of friendship connected with party; and he confessed, that it was painful to differ from his nearest and dearest friends on topics of the first constitutional importance.

His opposition to the Crown in the year 1783, or 1784, proceeded from constitutional principles. He thought the limitation were necessary, but he was convinced that they could not impede the necessary operations of government. In that struggle, which he recollected with much self gratification, he was supported with uncommon manliness of character; but with all these advantages, he was still of opinion that the constitution by the undue influence of the Crown, had then received a wound under the severe affliction of which it was agonised at this hour; and for which he could not devise a cure or a remedy. Meaning then to leave his exertions upon record as a warning to the people, he entertained no apprehension that his conduct would be arraigned, censured, and thrown into his teeth as a mark of farcasm or obloquy.

It had been artfully insinuated, that he had abandoned from his principles by giving his countenance to new political doctrines. He called upon his most implacable enemies to adduce one expression, one argument, one speech, in which he deviated from his political principles. In defiance of the most severe malignity, he insisted that he had strictly adhered to his former doctrines of Government. Although much convulsed in his mind, yet he was neither hot nor intemperate. Possessing the strongest affection for the British constitution, he had no hesitation in declaring, that it was ten thousand times better than that of the French. Were the Hon. Gentleman and his vociferous friends to indulge him with an opportunity, he would prove his assertions; but he conceived it exceedingly unfair, that they should applaud the attacks against him, while they refused him the favor of a vindication.—An attempt to divert their attention from the main object, by a dissolution of the government of Holland, America, Turkey, China, &c. was frivolous and absurd. With whatever craft or subtlety gentleman might endeavor to gloss over their proceedings, he boldly avowed in the face of the public—"That there was a faction in this country, restless and turbulent who wished to supplant the British government by the introduction of the French constitution!" Till this disposition of the French revolution, he never differed seriously with the Hon. Gentleman. Trifling differences they have had on various political subjects; but these were only of a temporary nature, and sunk into oblivion with the day which gave them birth.

This difference of opinion, he was apprehensive, was calculated to establish more permanent principles of alienation, if not animosity. The Demagogues of Faction, with uncommon audacity had affirmed, that the example of the King of France would teach Kings to avoid the oppression or tyranny of their subjects.—Here, however, they were guilty of a mistake, or a wilful misrepresentation: for the example of the King of France, whose benevolence, mildness, and humanity, could not be too highly extolled; and who had been daily extending the principles of Liberty to Mankind before the Revolution, fought British subjects the policy and prudence of observing the bed of Sovereigns, and the necessity of resisting doctrines favourable to anarchy and confusion.—The infatuated people of France, in their enthusiasm and madness for the Revolution, had subverted every principle of good Government, and rendered their King a State prisoner.—When the people of this country, therefore, were solicited to examine the French Constitution, they would weigh in their minds the blessings which they now enjoy; sift and anatomise the horrors which have accompanied the new Constitution of the neighbouring country; dwell with minute attention on its barbarous progress; and he was flattered, that the most judicious part of the British subjects would repell the importation of the French Disease, which was now gnawing and corroding the vital stamina of that devoted Nation.

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

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

"After bellowing the highest encomiums upon the beautiful architecture of the British Constitution, he condemned with much vehemence the injudicious and absurd plan of the French. The honourable gentleman seemed to rejoice that the French had abolished all the tells: but he wished to tell him, that this abolition was made for the security of the people. It was made to sanction the robbery of their bread! It overturned the ancient Church and State. With wanton rapacity, the new lawgivers plundered the clergy of their rights and immunities, because they would not subscribe the civic test, in opposition to their conscience. Thus, several churches were shut, and advertisements circulated, offering them to be let for the occupation of Mahometans, Jews, or Gentiles! Nuns were dragged in the most ludicrous manner, into the streets, and, regardless of their sacred characters, they were stripped and scourged! When therefore, he heard of the liberty and toleration of the French revolution-ists extolled, he could not help adducing those and many other facts to convince the world, that France now experience ten times more tyranny and oppression than it had ever had in periods of the greatest internal convulsion. "Pardoning not a plurality of temper sufficiently to restrain my indignation, I confess that when I heard of twenty-four millions of men in rebellion against a Sovereign; it was natural at first view to suppose, that the monarch had been guilty of some unparalleled wrong or injury against the people; but upon the most minute examination, I am fully perfuaded, that the King of France has done nothing wrong. Feeling as I do on the occasion, I think it exceedingly hard that I should be reprobated, all the acts of my life torn up, accused of having abandoned my party, my principles, my friends, because I cannot agree with certain individuals on the subject of the French revolution. I lament the controversy of the day—*sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!* But there is not one flap of my conduct, not one syllable of my book, contrary to the principles of those men with whom our glorious Revolution originated! The intrepidity of the honorable gentleman might be the subject of much commendation among his adherents. He had been pleased to bestow many encomiums upon me, as his mater; but his invitation to a combat reversed the order of things, for the scholar, right or wrong, was resolved to whip his kind master! The whole tenor of his arguments proves, that my friendship is no worthy of his acceptance. I feel the misfortune, but I feel like a man! The torrents of odium which have been produced, and the reprobation of all mankind, will not make me swerve from my duty, by the smallest aberration of sentiment! To his representation of me as a fool he opposes his compellion and rendercets; but my character is paramount to every consideration, and I will abide the consequence!!!"

The late Dr. Price or Dr. Priestly, somewhere affirm, that from urgent calamities, a time may arrive when the people would be forced to examine the state of the nation; but Mr. Burke, without any pretension of penetrating into remote causes, alledged, that they were not careful to provide against the impending danger, a storm would arise, whose wind, current, orbit, would involve us in the most dreadful disasters, and baffle every effort of resistance. "The fools which these gentlemen are now sowing, will spring up into a rank and poisonous quality, and become bitter bread to them hereafter!!!" Now is the time for Parliament to certify its reprobation of these dangerous doctrines! The honourable gentleman, not recently arrived from College, having sat about twenty-four years in that house, cannot pretend to be such a young theorist as not to know, that by espousing the principles, he had attacked the sacred walls of the constitution. Although supported by no side of the house, yet he lifted to deliver his plain and honest sentiments. "My want of aid to maintain the conflict, may afford these gentlemen some degree of triumph. Let him & his associates enjoy it. I envy not their victory—Driven to the wall, forced to the greatest extremities, abandoned by those with whom I have formerly co-operated, I may summon the utmost vigour, and repell the attacks of my bringing forward the propositions now so carnestly demanded.

(To be continued.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

On CHARACTERS.

IMPUDENCE shields many from infamy; and extreme modesty often conceals real merit.

A fool is known by his much talking. A wise man by speaking when there is occasion.

Some offer their opinion before they understand a subject; some never can understand it, some wait till they can answer to wisdom, and there is yet a fourth of always never answer.

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

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

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

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

Some take time by the foretop: some are always in an hurry, some are never, & some are always ready. Some appear best at a distance, some near: Some bear acquaintance they please, they charm, they profit us at every interview: some pain & disgust us when familiar with them.

Some have much sense, & but a little nonsense: some have much more nonsense than good sense. & some have a happy mixture of both—the *wise* and *fools* which Horace loved.

The follies of some are ballanced by their virtues, the virtues of others are lost in their follies.

Some overlook what they should resent and some always resent and repent what they should overlook. Both fail in justice.

Some neither show themselves nor others, nor wish to. Some know both; *the world is their library, they read mankind.*

Some know how to get money but not to use it. They can't keep it. Some keep it to their own destruction. Some keep it when others need it. They have it but it does not do them any good nor any other. Some get it by knavery and dishonesty, part with economy, lose it with indifference, dispose of it in acts of liberality, remember posterity, and receive it with zeal, gratitude. They rejoice in abundance for the author's sake, and the opportunity which it gives them to diffuse general joy.

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

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An account of the behaviour of Mr. William Talman, who was executed at Woodbury, in the County of Gloucester, New-Jersey, for burglarious breaking, &c. on Saturday, the 23d day of July, 1791: drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Levi Heath, one of the Ministers that attended him.

ON Saturday, the day of his execution, I visited him in prison at Woodbury. He seemed in a very pensive, thoughtful mood. Several ministers of the gospel, of the Method.st perfuasion, were with him, admonishing, exhorting, and praying for him. He had given no signs of a mind deeply impressed with his unhappy and dangerous state: there were, however, from the beginning of his confinement in Burlington jaffor, at which place I visited him, some hopeful signs, that he had not sinned away his day of grace, and that repentance and faith would be vouchsafed unto him before he departed this life. I had a very strong perfuasion, that when his fallicious hopes of an acquittance has failed him, he would then receive the sentence of death in himself; and seek in earnest that grace without which (as the Scriptures declare) we must perish everlastingly. After I had spoken to him, suitable to his unhappy condition, we joined in prayer. Our supplications seemed to be accepted. Tears flowed plentifully from many present. Parting with him, I perceived his countenance was changed; a kind of alarmed anxiety appeared in his face. He was solemnly & awfully agitated. He prayed most fervently; his hopes were in Christ Jesus, and the Father of Mercies he committed his case through him.

Returning to the Rev. Dr. Hunter's, two gentlemen waited upon me, sent by the prisoner, who desired I would attend him, as it was his earnest wish, and that I would speak at the gallows. My last visit had attached me to him in a particular manner. After having made an arrangement, as to the proceedings of the ministers of the gospel, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Cloes, myself, Mr. Stratten, Mr. Wetherby, and another minister, whose name I have forgot, attended at the gaol. Between one and two o'clock, at the ringing of the Court-House bell, the prisoner was brought forth. But oh! how shocking to our feelings, to see a young man who has just completed his twenty-first year, neatly drefted in a black satin suit, his linen remarkably white and neat, brought forth (oh, could I paint the deed!) with the ignominious halter about his neck. The cart preceeded, in which was his coffin in full view. A kind of semicircle was formed behind the cart, in which the ministers in company with the prisoner, walked. The crowd was noisy and turbulent, from an anxious desire to see him. How sad it wound his feelings to see so many faces familiar to him, and to hear the voice of his former associates on such an occasion. The procession moved slow and solemn. He was in an agony of spirit, praying for mercy, through Christ, all the way to the gallows. He then mounted the cart, and so did all the ministers. As he had desired me to speak, I remained close to him all the while. Mr. Cloes introduced the awful solemnity, by reading part of the service of the Episcopal church, provided for that purpose, after having sung part of the 51st Psalm, in Dr. Watts's version.

O thou that hear'ſt when sinners cry,
Though all my crimes before thee lie,
Behold them not with angry look,
But blot their memory from thy book.

I then went to prayer, and gave a word of exhortation likewise, addressing the multitude, in words dictated by the prisoner. We sung a few verses of the following hymn of Dr. Watts.

How sad our state by nature is,
Our sin how deep its stains,
And Satan binds our captive souls
Fast in his slavish chains.

But thus a voice of saving grace
Sounds from the sacred word,
Ho! ye despairing sinners come
And trust upon the Lord.

My soul obey th' Almighty call,
And run to this relief,
I would believe thy promise, Lord,
Oh help my unbelief.

To the bleft fountain of thy blood,
Incarnate God I fly:
There may I wash my spotted soul,
From crimes of deepest dye.

Mr. Stratton then prayed, and addressed the multitude greatly in the purpose. The unhappy sufferer, and the judge, jury and all concerned in his profecution; there was not a complaint on his lips. He agreed that his relations might not be stigmatized on account, as he was sensible, however unfavorable to me his former life had been. God's grace, if he sought it, would have enabled him to remove his evil deeds, however ingrafted in his mind by earthly habits. Mr. Merrick, Methodist minister, having just arrived at this time, mounted the cart. I desired him to pray; which he did with great propriety and energy; and I hope his prayer was answered by the Father of Mercies, for the sake of the loss of his love. The time being nearly elapsed, I reminded the prisoner, that he must prepare for the final scene. After having exhorted him, to put all his trust in the mercy of God, and to hope that God, for Christ's sake, would hear the prayers that had been offered up by the ministers of the gospel and by himself; I requested him to acquit himself with courage. The following words were sung.

When in the fearful finger, who,
That owns eternal death his due:
Waits up his heavy doom to feel,
And hanging o'er the mouth of hell?
Peace, doubtful soul, thy terrors fly,
Thy Saviour cries, be of good cheer:
Only on Jesus' blood rely,
He dy'd that thou might'st never die.

We then left him. He called several of his friends, or acquaintances, and bid them farewell, with great fortitude and affection.

He mounted the board, which was laid across the cart, that the halter might be fastened to the gallows. He seemed to have confidence in God: his countenance was awfully serious; his submission & resignation was surprising. He declared he was not afraid to die, hoping in the mercy of God, through Christ. He called to mind the kindness of Jesus to Peter, and said he hoped as Peter had mercy when he wept bitterly, to be found find mercy, as he wept bitterly for his transgression. The cap being drawn over his face, he breathed out an earnest petition or two, and gave the signal for his execution; but before that, he said he forgave the executioner, and prayed that God would forgive him. The cart was drawn away, and he launched into eternity. A general cry took place; sorrow seized the breasts of thousands, and horror an eye was dry. He hung motionless for about half an minute, and then became violently convulsed, which continued between five and ten minutes. After having hung the usual time, his body was taken down, and put into a hand some coffin, and entered by some friendly gentlemen who took upon them that office.

Burlington, July 28, 1791.

PITTSBURGH (Penns.) July 23.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick from authority, that on Sunday the 10th inst. Captain Shaylor, with a fine company of the 3d United States regiment, failed for the protection of the Muskingum settlements, and on the 14th, a well, appointed detachment, under the command of Major Gaither, consisting of two battalions of the United States Levies, a body of cavalry to be mounted, with their equipments complete, forage, military and other stores and provisions, failed from Head Quarters; also, a company of Major Butler's battalion of Levies, under the command of Captain Powers, for the protection of the French settlement at Gallipolis; and from the favorable state of the river, we have reason to hope that your voyage will be both pleasant and expeditious. The number of boats employed in this service and that went under convoy of the troops, amounted to twenty-four.

FREDERICK-TOWN, (Va.) July 12.

The following tragical circumstance (communicated to the Printer by a gentleman of veracity) took place on Tuesday last, at Charleston, (Virginia) 28 miles from this town:—A Mr. ABRAHAM VANHORN, an inhabitant of that neighborhood, who kept and drove a team for several years past, had just returned from a journey—his horses being fatigued, they were turned loose, in order to give them an opportunity to recreate themselves. In a few minutes afterwards, two of them broke into a wheat field belonging to a Mr. JOHN CRANE, and without doubt, did some damage to that proprietor. Mr. Crane having received intelligence that the horses were in his field, immediately repaired thither—on out the horses eyes—tired a bunch of straw to each of their tails, set it on fire, and drove them away. Had the scene ended here, happy would it have been for Mr. Crane! whole ungovernable difpofition, heated by passion and resentment, knew no bounds, but prefsed on with eagle swiftness, the heart it surrounded, to obtain a further satisfaction of the inoffensive owner of the beaks. Mr. Vanhorne on hearing of the fate of his horses, went to Crane and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of treating his property in the manner abovementioned—high words arose, and the consequence was, that Mr. Vanhorne received a wound in the lower part of his belly, given him by his adversary with a knife, which let out his bowels, and he died immediately. Crane was shortly after taken up, and committed to Martinsburgh gaol.

Thus perished, in the bloom of life, a young and useful member of society; particularly distinguished among his neighbors, as a peaceable, inoffensive man, and lamented by all with whom he was acquainted.

WINCHESTER, July 16.

Friday, the 8th inst. a Coroner's Inquest was taken on the body of Abraham Vanhorne, who died of a wound (as mentioned above.) The jury's verdict was *wilful MURDER.*

In consequence of the above mentioned verdict John Crane, examined to Martinsburgh prison until yesterday, when a call-court, was convened, to investigate into the affair. After a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, it was determined to transmit him to the district gaol in this town, preparatory to his trial at the assize court, to be holden in September next, on suspicion of his being the perpetrator of said murder. He arrived here this day, escorted by a strong guard, and is safely lodged in the unwelcome repository assigned him.

NORTHAMPTON, August 17.

DIED] At Goshen, on Friday the 12th inst. Mrs. *Thankful Lyman*, Consort of Mr. *Gad Lyman*, formerly of this town, aged 79 years.

ADDRESS to the INDIANS.

To the warrior Tribes of the Penobscots, and all the Nations of Red People, living on the Wabash River.

THE Sovereign Council of the thirteen United States, have long patiently borne your depredations against their settlements on this side of the great mountains, in the hope that you would see your error, and correct it, by entering with them into bonds of amity and lasting peace. Moved by compassion, and praying your misguided councils, they have frequently addressed you on this subject; but without effect. At length their patience is exhausted, and they have stretched forth the arm of power against you.—Their mighty sons, and their chief warriors have at length taken up the hatchet: they have penetrated far into your country to meet your warriors, and punish them for their transgressions. But you fled before them, and declined the battle, leaving your wives and children to their mercy. They have destroyed your old town, Ouittenon, and its neighbouring villages, and have taken away part. Others are resting here two days, to give you time to collect your strength, they have proceeded to your town of Keithtippecanoke; but you again fled before them, and that great town has been destroyed. After giving you this evidence of their power, they have stopped their hands, because they are as merciful as strong, and they again indulge the hope, that you will come to a sense of your true interest, and determine to make lasting peace with them and all their children for ever. The United States have no desire to destroy the Red People, although they have the power, but should you decline this salvation and pursue your unprovoked hostilities; their strength will again be exerted against you, your warriors will be slaughtered, your towns and villages ransacked and destroyed, your wives and children carried into captivity, and you may be so forced, that those who escape the fury of your mighty chiefs, shall find no resting place on this side the Great Lakes. The warriors of the United States wish not to distress or destroy women and children or old men; and although police obliges them to retain some in captivity yet compassion and humanity have induced them to set others at liberty, who will deliver you this talk. Those who are carried off will be left in the care of our great chief and warrior General *St. Clair*, near the mouth of Miamia and opposite the Licking river; where they will be treated with humanity and tenderness, if you will to recover them, repair to that place by the first day of July next; determined with true hearts to bury the hatchet, and smoke the pipe of peace, they will then be restored to you, and you may again set down in security at your old towns, and live in peace and happiness, unmolested by the children of the United States, who will become your friends and protectors, and will be ready to furnish you with all the necessaries you may require. But should you foolishly persist in your warfare, the sons of war will be let loose against you and the hatchet will never be buried until your country is desolated and your people humbled to the duft.

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

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. Ephraim Fitch on the 2d inst. a bright bay mare colt, three years old past, a black mane and tail lately docked. Shod before, has one white hind foot, a few white hairs just above her Nose, a natural Trotter. Whoever will return said mare, to said Fitch, or the Subscriber, or give information where the may be found shall receive a generous reward.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, August 17, 1791.

TAKen up by the subscriber on the third Day of June last, a dark red COW, with a lined back, about 4 or 5 years old, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, August 8, 1791.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of SAMUEL MARSHAL, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, & all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

E. MARSHAL, Administrator.

Northampton, August 17, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, on the night of the 5th inst. an Apprentice Boy, named Seth Sadtjon, 17 years old; 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a dark Brown Coat and Vest; Jane Breeches, and Worsted Stockings. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to me, shall have two Coppers rewarded and no charges paid.

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, August 11th 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass.

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE SEASON.

By a Youth of Fifteen.

NOW Summer rears its balcyon reign—
New prospects open to the view;
Th'enamelled field, the flowery plain,
Assume a greener and beauteous hue.

The sunnes lay, in morning hours,
Returning summer gladly greets;
The verdant fields are deck'd with flowers,
Disclosing aromatic sweets.

While tribes of rustic youth rejoice,
And sing the rural songs of love,
The tuneful lark's responsive voice
Re-echoes through the sylvan grove.

Gay flowerets rise on every side—
Melodious warbles charm the ear;
The lucid waters gently glide—
Thus varied scenes adorn the year.

Delightful spring bespeaks our youth;
Gay summer shews our growing state—
When virtue, innocence, and truth
Should fill the youthful heart dictate.

As changing as the seasons are,
Thus changing are the scenes of life;
Our fleeting life's replete with care,
Replete with trouble, noise and strife.

Then happy he, whose native bent
Is to be useful to mankind;
Can earthly pleasures give content?
Do they adorn the youthful mind?

No—Virtue has more brilliant charms,
And does more true content bestow,
Than those who sink in pleasure's arms;
Or mind her dictates, ever know.

Then, while our blooming summer lasts,
Let us aright improve the same;
Let us pursue the pleasing path
That leads to happiness and fame.

And, while we here on earth belong,
If we regard the voice of truth,
Our souls shall join the heav'nly throng,
And flourish in immortal youth.

CELAPHON.

Guilford, (Vermont) June 30, 1791.

ENGLISH CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

NOT long ago one of those vulgar bucks, who delight in nothing so much as *a laugh at the parson*, happened to encounter, at an inn, a clergyman, who had that day come by invitation, from a neighboring town, to preach a charity SERMON, and was preparing to return home. The buck being apprized of the circumstance, could not let slip so fair an opportunity of indulging in his favorite amusement. "Doctor, (said he," "what will you take for your Sermon you preached to day?—Give me in a dewisith good one." The clergyman, astonished at this address, replied, "Sir, I have no intention of selling it." The evident confusion of the latter gave fresh spirits to his assailant, who called out so loud as to attract the notice of several persons in the room. "Damme, Doctor, I seldom go to church, and should like to have something of the kind to amuse me whenever I am seized with a fit of devotion." Once again, "what will you take for your Sermon? I will give you that for it, by G-d" throwing down a guinea—The clergyman, finding by this time that the eyes of all the company were upon him, said, "Sir, that is no price for a good Sermon." The buck, beginning to feel the delight of an approaching triumph over divinity, threw down another guinea, which being still declared too small a price, he followed it with a third. The clergyman very deliberately took up the three guineas, and laid the sermon on the table. "There, Sir, it is a bargain," said he, and instantly stepping to the treasurer of the charity, he presented him with the money, for the use of the poor.

On returning to him, the buck, who had begun to view the matter in another light; wished his Reverence to return the pieces, the proposal having been made in jest. "No," replied the clergyman, "I am very well satisfied that my efforts in the pulpit have been surpassed by my address at the bar. One way and the other I feel the happiness of having done some service to the charity. The Sermon may be of some use to you; it may lay some restraint on your folly, whenever you shall, in future, be disposed to raise a laugh at the poor parson."

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Burke has become the object of pity to his friends. The opposition-ists say he is now mad—COMMON SENSE asserts that he *has been so*—and the noble orator himself confesses "That his faculties are impaired through a long and severe attention to public business."

This is certainly the epoch for unaccountable revolutions in Church, as well as State—for what astrologer could have divined that in the year 1791, the mild legislature of *Britain* would have been occupied in granting toleration and indulgencies to the *Romish Church*—at the precise moment that his Holiness the Pope was burnt in effigy at *Paris*, by the hands of the common hangman!—*Sic transit gloria Rex-lepis.*

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, June 20.

"Lord *Cornwallis* is now at *Madras*, and takes the command of the army.—*Tippo* has cut generalled *Medows*—They are now at the same place they were in May last—The army under *Meadows* was 17,000, that under *Musgrave* 7,000, and the Bombay army as many more, and have done nothing."

LORD HEATHFIELD.

In discipline, Lord *Heathfield's* rigidity is well known. It procured him the dislike of many of the puppies in particular. He would at any time during the war, have as soon admitted an army of Spaniards, as a package of perfumery in the garrison. How different was his conduct from that of some of our British Generals last war, who, during the heat of the campaign, were employed in acting plays, rehearsing with actresses, at the bowle or gaming table, or at balls and masquerades, which were a burlesque on the British nation. Gen *Elliot's* behaviour and success, forms a striking contrast to that of those officers, who, by luxury, folly, dissipation or avarice, lost thirteen valuable colonies!

A RARRE SHOW,

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-One

LADIES and Gentlemen walk in—Here you 'shall see what you shall see'—There be the Grand Monarch a very little man, and the Bourgeois a Grand Monarch: —There be the British Parliament sitting at *Paris*, and the Parliament of Paris sitting at *London*:—There be noblemen without titles, and titled men without nobility:—There be the cap of liberty hanging on a lamp iron, and orators and senators weaving garlands to decorate the rod of slavery: There be one gentleman giving his shoe buckles to the State—and there be another spending three millions fighting for a cat's skin:—There be the Frenchman paying his debts out of the monies of the Church and the Englishman going to war because he has nothing else to do.—There be one Prince begging his bread in *Italy*—and there be another who has lost all his money in *England*:—There be the Lady who writes love letters to herself—and there be the mother of the *glorious* child:—There be the Divines who can tell the way to Heaven in ten minutes—and there be great Orators who speak for three days before they come to the point:—There be the Chancellor and the Lords in Westminster Hall,—and there be *the little men who pick gulls in as effectual to find out as the largeminded*:—There be hypocrites in black gowns, knaves in ribbons, and cowards in scarlet: —There be rich bankrupts, and poor honest men:—There be Virtue ridiculed by strumpets, Religion in an empty church, and Truth branded in the forehead with the word LIBEL, and turned out of doors.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enfuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the final regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d, An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps of vessel) as the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed in the presence of }
Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

STRAYED from the subscriber about the middle of last May, a black mare COLT, with a white face, a natural trotter, hump back. Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information where they may be got, or return them to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, July 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to WOOD & TAYLOR, for News-Papers, are requested to make immediate Payment, as their Partnership is dissolved at No. 253.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

ON THE

most useful and important

SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON;

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES,

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion,

together with an ELEGIAC POEM,

to the memory of Mr. DAVIES,

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (tho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Massachusetts Semi-anual STATE LOTTERY

CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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.

Prize.	Dollars	Dollars.
1 of	10000 is	10000
2	5000 are	10000
3	2000	6000
6	1000	6000
10	500	5000
30	200	6000
80	100	8000
90	50	4500
100	40	4000
100	30	3000
110	30	3210
161	20	3220
200	10	2000
7585	8	60680
8368 Prizes.		125000
16632 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

63 Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes demand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

N. Blake, & Co.

AT their store a few rods north of the ferry at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail,

West-India and N. England Rum, of a superior quality.
Molasses,
Geneva, in casks or cases,
Bohea, and Green Teas,
Coffee,
Warranted and common Chocolate,
Cotton-Wool,
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars,
Bar-Iron,
German & Blistered Steel,
Nail rods,
20d, 10d, 8d, & 6d, nails,
9 by 7, & 8 by 6, Glass,
Salt,
Cod-fish.

CROCKERY WARE,

Well assorted in crates or barrels.

An Assortment of

GLASS WARE,

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or most kinds of Country produce.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Hartford, August 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

LONDON, May 7.

HOUSE of COMMONS, May 6.

CANADA BILL.

In committee—Mr. Hobart in the chair.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. PITT regretted that there had been a deviation from the original question. He would endeavor to recall the attention of the committee to it, by declaring, that in his opinion, the subject of the French Revolution was at this time perfectly foreign to the topic of debate. Both gentlemen had delivered several fine speeches, professing to provide the point of order, although they had wandered widely from it. He wished that both the motion and the amendment were withdrawn, and he was warranted in this solicitation, by observing that the Noble Lord who had made the first had withdrawn himself, and left it as a pledge of his acquiescence to the will of the committee. He therefore hoped that the honorable gentleman (Mr. Burke) would consent to imitate his conduct, by agreeing to withdraw his amendment.

He had been anxious that the debate should go into as little particularity as possible, concerning the constitution of any neighbouring country; but some gentlemen, seemed to think, that they could not discuss the merits of the Canada bill, which was in many respects an abridgement of the British constitution without descanting on the constitution of other powers. He imagined that every gentleman, as a member of Parliament, had an undoubted right to deliver his opinion, and to speak as often as he pleased in a committee. Convinced of this truth, he had avoided all interruption of the two gentlemen.

Some parts of Mr. Fox's speech having been particularly addressed to him, he found it incumbent upon him to declare, that on a former occasion it had appeared, that the Hon. Gentleman wished to introduce part of the republican principles of the United States of America into the Quebec Bill. He believed his objection arose to the making the Senate hereditary instead of elective, which form of constitution he for his part would certainly oppose." Although I confess that I do not feel so much cause of alarm as the Hon. Gentleman, yet it is notorious that there are persons in this country who disseminate sedition, and extoll French principles above every other. He, however, was convinced, that there still remained in this country a sufficiency of good sense to refist the introduction of these dangerous novelties. Our constitution, admirably calculated for the support of liberty, was sanctioned by the wisdom of ages, consequently we could oppose a happy experience to the spirit of innovation."—Mr. Burke, according to Mr. Pitt's arguments, could not yet say whether he would or would not support him.

"Let the Hon. Gentleman make it evident that there is danger, and there is no support which I can afford that shall be wanting; but till then, I must decline giving an opinion on what appears chimerical and ill founded! The British constitution, superior to every other on the earth, shall be maintained with the utmost ardour. I certainly feel myself as an individual, highly indebted to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) for his manly struggle in favour of the constitution; and I think that his zeal and eloquence justly entitle him to the warmest gratitude of his fellow subjects!"

Mr. Fox acknowledged that Mr. Pitt had given a very fair and accurate account of his opinion on the Canada bill. He wished the council to be elective rather than hereditary. "I am not startled at the word republic. There is nothing formidable in the sound that should give me the least alarm. However much I admire certain principles of republicanism, the common sense of the public would revolt at the idea of changing our form of constitution for that of a republic. I mean no such thing. But whenever the day comes that we shall be called upon to discuss the Quebec constitution bill I trust I shall make it evident that an elective would be preferable to an hereditary council."

The motion and Amendment having been withdrawn

Mr. Pitt moved, that the Chairman should leave the Chair, and that the committee should be resumed on Wednesday next.

[Time closed a political contest, the most extraordinary perhaps, in its nature or any of the Records of the British Parliament. The two great intellectual gladiators appeared armed at all points for the combat, and gave a display of such transcendant power, as to excite the attention of every auditor, who witnessed flourishing of the vast and unbounded, during the whole conflict.]

The House adjourned till Monday.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

Curious Particulars of the Manners and Situation of Women in ancient Times.

THE times and the manners of chivalry, by bringing great enterprises, bold adventures, and I know not what extravagant heroism into fashion, inspired the women with a warlike taste.

The two sexes always imitate each other. Their manners and their minds are refined or corrupted, invigorated or diffolved together.

The women, in consequence of the prevailing passion were seen in the middle of camps and of armies. They united the fire and ardor of inclinations, and the delicate offices of their own sex, for the courage, and the toilsome occupations of ours.

During the crusades, animated by the double enthusiasm of religion and of valour, they often performed the most romantic exploits. They obtained indulgences on the field of battle, and died with arms in their hands, by the side of their lovers, or of their husbands.

In Europe, the women attacked and defended fortifications. Princesses commanded their armies, and obtained victories.

Such was the celebrated Joan de Mountfort, disputing for her duchy of Bretagne, and engaging the enemy herself.

Such was the still more celebrated Margaret of Anjou, queen of England, and wife of Henry VI. She was active and intrepid, a general and a soldier. Her reigns for a long time supported her feeble husband, taught him to conquer, replaced him upon the throne, twice relieved him from prison, and, though oppressed by fortune and by rebels, she did not yield, till she had decided in person twelve battles.

The warlike spirit among the women, consistent with ages of barbarism, when every thing is impetuous, because nothing is fixed, and when all excess of force, continued in Europe upwards of four hundred years, shewing itself from time to time & always in the middle of convulsions, or on the eve of great revolutions.

But there were men and countries, in which that spirit appeared with particular lustre. Such were the displays it made in the fifteenth & fifteenth centuries in Hungary, & in the islands of the Archipelago & the Mediterranean, when they were invaded by the Turks.

Every thing conspired to animate the women of those countries with an exalted courage: the prevailing spirit of the foregoing ages: the terror which the name of the Turks inspired: the still more dreadful apprehensions of an unknown enemy: the difference of creeds, which has a stronger effect than is commonly supposed, as the imagination of a people: the difference of religion, which produced a kind of sacred horror; the striking difference of manners, & above all the confinement of the female sex, which presented to the women of Europe nothing but the frightful ideas of servitude and a master; the groans of honour, the fears of beauty in the embrace of barbarism, and the double tyranny of love and pride!

The contemplation of these objects, accordingly roused in the hearts of the women a resolute courage to defend themselves; nay, sometimes even a courage of enthusiasm, which hurled itself against the enemy—That courage, too, was augmented, by the promises of a religion, which offered eternal happiness in exchange for the sufferings of a moment.

It is not therefore surprising, that when three beautiful women of the isle of Cyprus were led prisoners to Selim, to be secluded in the seraglio, one of them, preferring death to such a condition, conceived the project of setting fire to the magazine; and, after having communicated her design to the rest, put it in execution.

The year following, a city of Cyprus being besieged by the Turks, the women ran in crowds, mingled themselves with the soldiers, and, fighting gallantly in the breach, were the means of saving their country.

Under Mahomet II. a girl of the isle of Lemnos, armed with the sword and shield of her father, who had fallen in battle, opposed the Turks, when they had forced a gate, and chased them to the shore.

In Hungary the women distinguished themselves miraculously in a number of sieges and battles against the Turks. A woman of Transylvania, in different engagements, is said to have killed six janissaries with her own hand.

In the two celebrated sieges of Rhodes and Malta, the women, seconding the zeal of the knights, discovered upon all occasions the greatest intrepidity; and not only that impetuous and temporary impulse which despises death, but that cool and deliberate fortitude which can support the most cruel hardships, the toils, and the miseries of war.

While Charlemagne swayed the sceptre in France, confession was considered as so absolutely necessary to salvation, that in several cases, and particularly at the point of death, where no priest or man could be had, it was by the church allowed to be made to a woman.

In the fourteenth century, it was no uncommon thing for church-livings, the revenues of abbeys, and even of bishopricks, to be given away with young ladies as a portion.

Thus women exercised a kind of secerdotal functions: and though they did not actually officiate at the altar, they enjoyed, what many of the priests themselves would have been glad of—the emoluments of the altar, without the drudgery of its service.

In posterior ages, women have crept still further into the offices of the church. The christians of Corsica allow their nuns to administer the sacrament of baptism.

When any material difference happened between man and man, or when one accused another of a crime, the decision according to an ancient custom established by law, was to be by a single combat, or the ordeal trial. From both which ridiculous ways of appealing to heaven, women were exempted.

When a man had said any thing that reflected dishonor on a woman, or accused her with a crime, she was not obliged to fight him to prove her innocence; the combat would have been unequal. But she might choose a champion to fight in her cause, or expose herself to the horrid trial, in order to clear her reputation. Such champions were generally selected from her lovers or friends. But if she fixed upon any other, so high was the spirit of martial glory, and so eager the thirst of defending the weak & helpless sex, that women, with no instance of a champion ever having refused to fight for, or undergo whatever custom required in defence of, the lady who had honoured him with the appointment.

To the motives already mentioned, we may add another. He who had refused, must inevitably have been branded with the name of coward: and so despicable was the condition of a coward in those times of general heroism, that death itself appeared the more preferable choice.

Nay, such was the rage of fighting for women, that it became customary for those who could not be honored with the election of their real quarrels, to create also a necessity of fighting.

Nor was fighting for the ladies confined to single combatants. Crowds of gallants entered the list against each other. Even Kings called out their subjects, to shew their love to their mistresses, by cutting the throats of their neighbours, who had not in the lists defended.

In the fourteenth century, when the countess of Blois and the widow of Montfort were at war against each other, a conference was agreed to, on pretence of settling a peace, but in reality to appoint a combat. Infested of negociating, they soon challenged each other; & Beaumanoir, who was at the head of the Breton nobility declared that they fought from no other motive, than to see by the victory, who had the fairest mistress.

In the fifteenth century, we find an anecdote of this kind still more extraordinary. John, duke de Bourbonois published a declaration, that he would go over to England, with fifteen knights, and three squires, in order to avoid idleness, and merit the good graces of his mistress.

James IV. of Scotland having, in all tournaments, professed himself knight to queen Anne of France, she summoned him to prove himself her true and valorous champion, by taking the field in her defence, against his brother in Law, Henry VIII. of England. He obeyed the romantic mandate; and the two antique isles to feed the vanity of a woman.

Warriors, when ready to engage, invoked the aid of their mistresses, as poets do that of the Muses. If they fought valiantly, it reflected honour on the duchesses they adored; but if they turned their backs on their enemies the poor ladies were dishonoured forever.

Love was, at that time, the most prevailing motive for fighting. The famous Gaston de Foix, who commanded the French troops at the battle of Ravenna, took advantage of this foible of his army. He stole from rank, to rank, calling his mistress by name, and, above all, to shew what they would do for the love of their mistresses.

The women of those ages, the reader may imagine were certainly more completely happy than in any subsequent period of the world. This however was not so really.

Custom, which governs all things with the most absolute sway, had, through a long succession of years, given her sanction to such customs as were cruel and unjust, either to relieve the innocence, or display the beauty of women. Custom therefore, either obliged a man to fight for a woman who declared him, or marked the refusal with infamy and disgrace. But custom did not oblige him, in every other part of his conduct, to be

have to this woman, or to the sex in general, with that respect and politeness which have happily distinguished the character of modern times.

The same man who would have encountered giants, or gigantic difficulties, ' when a lady was in the case,' had but little idea of adding to her happiness, by supplying her with the comforts and elegancies of life. And, had she asked him to stoop, and ease her of a part of that domestic slavery, which, almost in every country, falls to the lot of women, he would have thought himself quite affronted.

But besides men had nothing else, in those ages, than that kind of romantic gallantry to recommend them. Ignorant of letters, arts, and sciences, and every thing where gallantry was not concerned, rough and unpolished in their manners and behaviour. Their time was spent in drinking, war, gallantry, and idleness. In their hours of relaxation, they were but little in company with the women, & when they were the dedelicacies of the carousal, or the cruelties of the field, were almost the only subjects they had to talk of.

From the subversion of the Roman empire, to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, women spent most of their time alone. They were almost entire strangers to the joys of social life. They seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashion of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first monarch who introduced them on public days to court.

Before his time, nothing was to be seen at any of the courts of Europe, but long-bearded politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind; and warriors clad in complete armour, ready to put their plots in execution.

In the eighth century, so slavish was the condition of women on the one hand, and so much was beauty coveted on the other, that, for about two hundred years, the kings of Aurta were obliged to pay a tribute to the Moors, of one hundred beautiful virgins per annum.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known; and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woollen shifts.

In the time of Henry VIII. the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner, took them back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linnen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold.

There was one misfortune of a singular nature, to which women were liable in those days: they were in perpetual danger of being accused of witchcraft, and suffering all the cruelties and indignities of a mob, instigated by superstition and directed by enthusiasm; or of being condemned by laws, which were at once a disgrace to humanity and to sense. Even the bloom of youth and beauty could not secure them from torture and from death. But when age and wrinkles attacked a woman, if any thing uncommon happened in her neighbourhood, she was almost sure of atoning with her life, for a crime it was impossible for her to commit.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

IF the phænomena of nature were faithfully registered, besides the satisfaction resulting to the public from novel relations, natural history would receive important additions. On the 18th day of last month, I was surveying in the woods near Hudson's river, and 80 miles north, of New-York. At noon, the sky being clear, and the sun shining hot I remarked the whole forest glistened in a manner not less uncommon than beautiful.

I at first imagined it occasioned by either rain or dew, till, upon a moment's reflection, I found it could not be the former, as there was not a cloud to be seen, nor the latter as it must long ago have disappeared in a day so warm and serene. Some of the company declared they had observed similar appearances before, & called it the honey dew. Every green leaf on the trees as well as those that were dry under our feet were covered with a substance perfectly transparent, and in a state not inferior to dissolved sugar candy. We could not refrain from continually drawing the foliage between our lips to taste a syrup thus fresh from heaven.

The preceding night had been clear and still, and a small southern breeze blew all the morning. It is probable that this modern manna would be discernable by the taste in the morning, but it was not discernable till the heat of the meridian sun inspirated & gave it the appearance of an elegant Varnish.

I have seen accounts of this phænomenon in the Connecticut news-papers, which determine its extention above an hundred miles—perhaps it has covered a considerable part of North-America. When it is confidered that every leaf of every tree, an each blade of grass upon the thousand hills of and extensive country were perfectly candied over with the purest sugar, palpable to the touch, visible to the eye, and poignant upon the palate, the quantity must have been prodigious.

From a LONDON PAPER.
TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING read many accounts of the late Mr. Wesley, in various papers, and perceiving that the authors of those accounts knew nothing of the matter, I send you a few particulars to set them and the public right.

1. Mr. Wesley was his own Printer and Bookseller. His income was therefore what his books produced, which he distributed in charity as soon as he received it. His travelling expences were defrayed by the Societies which he visited. Those who tell us that his income was 30,000l. a year, have fallen into that mistake by supposing that the collection in the various chapels were for his use, whereas he had not so much as the beholding this money with his eyes; it was all constantly expended where it was collected.

2. About seven years ago Mr. Wesley caused a deed to be enrolled in Chancery, by which the superintendance of his Chapels and societies was committed to 100 travelling preachers, now in various parts of these kingdoms. Dr. Coke, who is at present in America, is only one of that hundred, and has no more power therein than any other of the body.

3. Mr. Wesley has been gradually declining for about three years past, yet he still rose at four o'clock, and preached, travelled and wrote, as usual. He preached at Leatherhead on the Wednesday before death. On Friday following the first symptoms of his approaching dissolution appeared. The four following days he spent in praising the GOD of his mercies, & departed on Wednesday morning to receive the award of a life spent in bringing "glory to GOD in the highest, peace and good will to men." After so long and so laborious a life, he could say on his death bed, what he had often said while living.

No foot of land do I possess,
No Cottage in the wilderness,
A POOR wayfaring man;
I lodge awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain.

AMICUS.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM

OBSERVATIONS on AMERICAN PORTER and CHEESE.

THE friends to the interests of mankind were lately gratified by a fact communicated in the various periodical publications in this city, viz. that there had been no spirits used among the sailors on board the ship Brothers, Capt Josiah, during her late voyage to Canton; and that this circumstance had been so far from injuring the crew, that they enjoyed an uncommon degree of health. It will please the friends of American manufactures, to be informed, that Mr. Hare's porter remained perfectly sound and good the whole passage. Some of that article, indeed, which was taken out in casks, received injury, from not being placed in a favorable situation: but a hundred dozen, originally bottled in this city, not only remained good, but was improved by the voyage.

In another vessel which went to Canton from this city, some English porter was taken out, as well as that made in this city, but not the least superiority could be perceived in the former over the latter, as appears by the candid and unprejudiced testimony of the persons belonging to the vessel.

American manufactures of every kind, but especially porter, have long labored under the unjust imputation of inferiority when compared with English: but after this fair trial we hope that prejudice will be laid aside, and justice be done.

Cheese is another article, which, although it has been made in this country, and especially to the eastward, for a number of years, very good, yet has always been thought greatly inferior to that made in Cheshire in England. However, the Block-Island cheeses, which were carried out, in the same ship Brothers, proved, on comparison, to be no ways inferior to the English ones on board; but bore the heat of China, and the vicissitudes of the weather, equally with that imported.

It is with the greatest pleasure that a friend to American manufactures communicates these facts, which can be readily ascertained by all on board the ship. They will serve to show, that the supposed inferiority of those capital articles of American production, cheese and porter, is a mere designing pretence.

A Friend to American Manufactures.

VIENNA, May 14.

The courier who, Prince Kaunitz sent to Petersburg, with the last conciliatory proposals of the court of Berlin, has returned; but we are ignorant of the answer of the Czarina. Another courier was immediately dispatched to the king of Prussia. By the same courier we received the extraordinary news, that the king of Sweden, availing himself of the good understanding at present subsisting between him and Russia, has made a demand on the Empress, which greatly embarrasses her: he solicits the restitution of those ships of the line which were taken from him during the late war. To this request the Empress has not yet given an answer. It is presumed, that if the consents to restore them, it will be only on conditions favourable to the present situation of affairs.

LONDON, June 3.

Accounts were yesterday received at the Secretary of State's Office by way of France, that the plague rages with dreadful havoc in that part of Turkey nearest to the Mediterranean, insomuch, that in a small district, a thousand persons have died in a day.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 1, says "a most calamitous event has been prevented here by a timely discovery: A plan having been formed to fire our dock-yards, by means of foreign incendiaries sent to this country for that purpose. An express received by the Commissioner brought intelligence of the plot, with orders to take every precaution for the security of the dock-yards and arsenals."

JUNE 14.

Lately as three boys were playing near a heap of rubbish, at Lowestoft, one of them observed something amongst it which appeared like a piece of an old pair of leather breeches; he took it up, and finding it heavy, examined and found it was a bag, containing three others rather curiously made, in which were 120 pieces of gold coin, some of it foreign; likewise some rose nobles of Edward III. The rubbish had been taken from an old house repairing in the neighbourhood.

DUBLIN, May 19.

Extract from the criminal chart, annexed to the last annual return of Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick, Inspector General of Prisons.

Arraigned throughout the kingdom, 2963; of which were found guilty, 784: of those found guilty the following are the crimes, and the sentence of the Court thereon. Murder, hanged 22, fined and confined 1, burned in the hand and confined 19, pleaded pardon 1. Coining, hanged 1, fined and confined 1, held to bail 1. Forgery, fined and confined 1, pilloried and transported 1, confined two. Burglary, hanged 24, transported 12. Robbery, hanged 25, transported 4, burned in the hand 1. Rapes and runing away with women, hanged 6, confined 4. Felony, hanged 17, transported 110, whipped and confined 9, confined 33, whipped 34, burned in the hand and confined 27, fined and confined 11, pilloried 1. Horse-stealing, hanged 4, transported 1. Cow-stealing, hanged 3, transported 3, burned in the hand 1. Sheep-stealing, hanged 1, transported 4; burned in the hand and confined 2, confined 1, held to bail one. Pickpockets, fined 6d.one —Frauds and swindling, whipped and confined 3, fined and confined 1, pilloried and confined 4, fined 2, whipped 25, transported 1, confined 5. Receiving stolen goods, whipped 3, fined 1, fined and confined 2, confined and pilloried 2. Forcible possession, confined 1, transported 2. Reseue, fined 17, fined and confined 13, confined one. Misdemeanors, fined and confined 16, whipped 6, fined 13, confined and whipped 10, confined and burned in the hand 4. False imprisonment, fined & confined 1. Vagabonds, transported 2, transported unless bail given 3, held to bail one. Perjury, pilloried one, pilloried and transported 2, pilloried and confined 3, fined and confined one. Assault and battery, fined and confined one. Riots, whipped and confined 10, fined and confined 9, whipped 2, fined and held to bail 6. Combinations, whipped and confined 5, fined 5. Affrays, fined and confined 73, confined 51, fined 83, whipped and confined 4.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8

We hear that governor Bloount, under the auspices, and by the direction of the President of the United States, on the second of July concluded a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians.—This nation consists of about 2500 warriors, who are situated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tenefee.

They have been greatly agitated since the treaty of Hopewell, in November 1785, by the encroachments of the whites, upon their lands; but are now entirely satisfied by the liberality of the United States.

SOLITARY CELLS.

On Monday the first inst. the Mayor of this city accompanied by two Aldermen, two county Magistrates, two county Commissioners, and one of the goal inspectors, met at the goal of this city, in order to lay out the ground for erecting *solitary cells*, agreeably to the late penal law, of this state for the purpose of confining those criminals who cannot be reclaimed simply by hard labor. The success which has attended similar institutions in other countries, gives us the utmost reason to expect the most beneficial effects from the proposed penitentiary building. There is no human creature so hardened by vice, as to be able wholly to silence the clamours of conscience when he retires to the senses are shut up by confinement and solitude. It is to be hoped, the conduct of Pennsylvania towards those neglected or deluded part of their fellow men, who disturb the peace or violate the laws of society, will be followed by her sister states. It becomes them to reconsider, that all their penal laws are copied from a country which we now consider as corrupted and enslaved—and that they all partake of the cruel and absurd spirit of monarchy and aristocracy. To punish crimes by death is a proof of ignorance, weakness or indolence in government. Nor is this all: It is giving a sanction to *murder*, for in the eye of heaven, it can be of little consequence, whether death be inflicted upon a criminal by an angry or injured individual, or by an angry and bloody minded law. The gratification and establishment of the principle of revenge, are nearly the same in both cases—but worst in the last. The injured individual transfers his resentments to the laws of his country—but these murder not *suddenly* and in a passion, but *deliberately* and in cold blood.

WEST INDIES.

By Capt. Clouser, of the brig Hetty arrived in 12 days from *Cape Francois*, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inhabitants and the people of colour: in consequence of which a day of rejoicing and public festivity was kept with great splendour; no work was allowed to be transacted even on board vessels in the harbour. And every things wore the appearance of peace and harmony, at the time of Capt. Clouser's departure.

The obnoxious decree of the National Assembly of the 15th of May, is literally translated as follows:—

The National Assembly decree—"That they never will deliberate respecting the condition of people of colour who were not born of free parents, without the previous, free and spontaneous request of the Colonies; that the Colonial Assemblies now exisling, shall continue to subsist; but that people of colour, born of a free father and mother, shall be admitted into future Parochial and Colonial Assemblies, if they have the other necessary qualifications."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Aug. 3. The public mind, says a correspondent is at present drawn to a controversy, respecting monarchial and republican forms of government. The republicans seem to suppose that our liberties are in danger from the speculations, of a writer upon the subject of government, but no danger is to be apprehended from another quarter. It is this that has drawn nearly all the cash of the United States, from agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and centered it in our cities, to be transferred gradually from them to the cities of London and Amsterdam. But it has given such a monopoly of all the cash in our country to a few men, as to make them an over match for the agricultural interest—the only solid basis of the prosperity of any country.—But the greatest evil of a public debt is, that it has thrown immense unnecessary power into the hands of government; for three fourths of all the present officers of the United States are appointed for the sole purpose of collecting taxes to pay the interest of the public debt; all of whom will ever support government right or wrong, or rather wrong only, for all right government supports itself. Americus has wife in time. Pays our public debt. Your vacant lands, if they had been exposed properly to sale, would have paid it long ago. They are yet amply sufficient for that purpose. Take them therefore immediately and discharge by the sale of them your public debt; for a public debt is the parent of idleness, extravagance, poverty, unnatural inequality among citizens, or wars, corrupt influence, aristocracy, tyranny and slavery.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 3.

A Mr. Lawrance at Dobbs' Ferry, who has been disturbed in mind for some time past, mistaking the literal for the true meaning, of that text of Scripture which says, "If the right hand offend thee, cut it off" proceeded, agreeable to said injunction, to the desparate deed with a penknife; and, in a shocking manner, severed his wrist, with the composure of a stoic; but fortunately not so as to destroy all the leaders, and consequently his hand is yet hope, notwithstanding he rejects every overture of medicinal assistance, that his hand may, in some measure, be restored. He appeared to be reduced to a mere skeleton, and insists that it is unlawful for him to take any nourishment whatever.

Last Sunday, in the Presbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy scene, which extorted sympathy from an numerous audience. Miss Rachel Barnet, daughter of Mr. Joseph Barnet, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the seventeenth anniversary of her birth, was introduced as a lifeless corpse, for the last obsequies to be paid to her memory. The scene was further heightened by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and the Rev. Mr. Austin, who preached her funeral sermon, was to have united her in the marriage bands, to a deserving young man.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Extract of a letter from Newry, (Ireland) dated May 15.

"I before informed you of a class of men, called themselves Defenders, having been very troublesome. They are getting a large number of arms in their possession, and begun to be very outragious. A set of the fellows had them met in Canal-street, and had come to the resolution of annihilating the Protestants. This information was given by a man sworn before two Magistrates, who transmitted the same to government. There has been a great number of these kind of people detected and executed, particularly in the counties of Louth, Armagh and Downe.

"The most horrid deed perpetrated by these people I ever heard of, was at Fork-hill, on a man, his wife and child, whose tongues they cut out, and the fingers of their hands, with other cruelties too shocking to relate.

"Government offered a reward of fifteen hundred pounds to apprehend the persons who committed the above cruelties. The largeness of the sum has been a means of three of them being detected, who suffered an ignominous death, at the place where they perpetrated the above cruelties."

WE have lately given accounts of the arrival in America, within a few weeks, of several ship loads of emigrants, into different parts of the United States. Since them, viz. on Sunday, arrived here the ship Anu and Susan, Capt. Dopkes, in 56 days from London-derry, having on board about 150 passengers. Ten deaths, and twelve births happened on board during the passage.—And on Monday, at Hell Gate, in distress for provisions, the ship Sally, Capt. A Cassady, in 48 days from Ireland, with 343 passengers, all of whom paid their passages.

How pleasing, how flattering to the free born sons of Columbia is the reflection—says a correspondent, that America is held in the highest estimation by Europeans of every class; especially those whose eyes are opened; who views the *subject* deprived of its native dignity with horror, and have just ideas of the tyrannic *assumption of the few*, sacrilegiously to *murder the rights of man*. We need only recur to inceffant emigrations from Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France, to demonstrate the European estimation of our country—and that many have assumed spirit, as Dr. LINN emphatically expresseth, to forsake their *hard task masters*—to *refuse to dig an ungrateful soil, which will not yield them bread*, and *to haste to the fertile plains of America*, which can embrace millions, and *waits to crown all the industrious and virtuous with plenty and happiness*.

It would shock humanity to describe the barbarous and tragic scenes which crimson *that* hitherto page, where absolute dominion is lodged in one person—where see make THE WHOLE, and *the whole* is NOTHING! GUARD, *remembrancers*, AMERICANS—be faithful CENTINELS of the *RIGHTS of MAN*—FEAR not being dubbed ANTI-FEDERAL, while ye are defending the ARK of GOD!

PROVIDENCE, July 28.

A letter from some of the distillers of spirits in the city of New-York, was on Saturday last received in this town, proposing to the gentlemen who carry on the distilling business here, *to agree entirely to stop the distillation of spirits*, on a certain day which they mention, in order thereby to reduce the government of the United States to relinquish the duty laid upon distilled spirits, at the last session of Congress.—But it is hoped, the good sense of the commercial sagacity and the public spirit of the gentlemen in that line of business in the New-England states, will sufficiently guard them against the *mischievous consequences*, which must manifestly and necessarily arise *to them*, from acceding to such a dishonorable *Shaystical*, and antifederal *combination*. They ought to consider whether the city of New-York is not more attached to the British trade, & to the importation of *foreign goods* than any other town in the United States? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter, are not influenced by the *particular interest and policy* of that city? Whether *much greater quantities of foreign rum and spirits* were not imported into that city, and the southern states, just before the commencement of the new duties, than were ever before imported in so short a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre, to promote the particular interest of those towns, who from their superior advantages in trade *have imported* large quantities of foreign distilled spirits *free of the new duties*, if they could persuade the New-England distillers to such a *sacrifice* of their property, as would accrue from suffering their distilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an inhanced price for what they have on hand?—Whether a *new distillation agreement*, formed avowedly, to counteract the equitable laws of the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken thro' than the famous *non-importation agreement*, as the commencement of the late war? And whether such a measure has not a tendency to tarnish and dishonor the rising credit of our country in counteracting one of the best, most productive and most popular forces of its revenue, agreed upon and established by Congress, after the most careful and deliberate consideration, at two different sessions?—Is this the most eligible mode of effecting what is said to be desired? Will Congress, the legislative body of a free and enlightened people, *be driven*, by an agreement of this kind to abandon the interest of their constituents collectively considered? If any thing is wrong in the system, Congress will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redress every well-founded complaint: but before a measure which has the appearance of *so much temper*, as a non-distillation agreement, is adopted, some more reasonable mode of taxation should be contrived.

NORTHAMPTON, August 24.

The Anniversary festival of the *Royal Humane Society*, was celebrated in London on the 5th of June last. The Medical assistants then appeared with their honorary Medals, voted for the restauration of life. In the afternoon, the persons restored by the Society formed a numerous procession; their emotions of gratitude to Providence, and their humane deliverers from the grave, are much easier conceived than described. The impressions produced on the respectable association, were the most gratifying that humanity is susceptible of.

Dr. Lettsom, Treasurer, made his usual report of the immense number of lives preserved and restored. In his concise and judicious address, he remarked on the happy extension of the principles of this institution, in the organization of several similar establishments in various parts of that kingdom.

NEW CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the Isle of Man, a young woman lately prosecuted a young man of that place for a rape, and he was returned to the Spiritual Court being found guilty. When the Dempster, or Temporal Judge, delivered to her, according to the custom of the island, a rope, a sword, or a ring, by these presents the young woman had her choice, whether she would hang, behead, or marry him, the choice the latter, as the *severest* punishment.

The London Gazette of May 3d, contains an order of Council for extending the regulations according to act of Parliament, of the treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the 5th day of April, 1792.

The latest accounts from London, state, That Admiral Lord Hood, with a fleet of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops, &c. was to sail the second week in June for the North Sea, to affist the Turks. He was Vice-Admiral Hotham, and five other Admirals, under him.—That the Empress of Russia had dismissed all the British Officers in her service, and replaced them by French gentlemen, and was making the greatest exertions to prepare a formidable fleet.

The inhabitants of Wea, or Ouittanon, and Kickapoo towns, upon the river Wabash, which were the object of General Scott's expedition, were among the most vindictive race of savages inhabiting the western regions.

They have not only constantly refused the pacific invitation of the United States, but they have carried on the most successful and cruel depredations on the defenceless frontiers.

It is to be hoped the punishment which has overtaken them, the humane treatment of their prisoners, and the mild offers of the general government still held forth to them, and within their reach, will incline them, and all their neighbors, to peace.

But, should they still persist in their hostilities, they will probably be removed from their situation on the Wabash, if not utterly extirpated; for the general government will not suffer the innocent women and children of the frontiers to be sacrificed to Indian barbarity, with impunity.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

TO Be Sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d day of September next, sundry lots of Land in the town, of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, (Agreeable to the order of the Supreme Judicial Court) belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, of Boston, Esq. deceased, sale to be at the house of ROBERT P. MILLER, Innholder in said Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH M'CLALLEN, } Attornies to the Adm'rs
JAMES STEWART, } of said Estate.

Colrain, August 4th 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 15th of August, a dark bay MARE, natural trotter, 69 white about her, hind before, short tail. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a generous reward.

DAVID BURT.

Northampton, August 23, 1791.

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 claimes of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH BLANCHARD, late of Belchertown, deceased, and six months, being allowed the creditors to bring in their accounts: Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of the deceased, in Belchertown, the first Mondays of November and December next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each day.

HENRY DWIGHT,
DAVID SHUMWAY,
THOMAS WILLSON.

Belchertown, August 17, 1791.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of milk, to go into a family to suckle—

Enquire of the Printer.

August 24, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. Joshua Healey, late of Chesterfield, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Likewise all persons having demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to

EBENEZER HEALEY, Executor.

Chesterfield, Aug. 23, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 21st inst. a dark bay Horse, white in the face, white hind feet, thod before, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, and will trot and pace.—Likewise a brown MARE, with white in her face, 10 or 12 years old, 13½ hands high, trots chiefly,—Whoever will take up said Horses, or give information where they may be had, shall receive a handsome reward, and all necessary charges.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, August 23, 1791.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of SAMUEL MARSHAL, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, & all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

E. MARSHAL, Administrator.

Northampton, August 17, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

HYMN to LOVE.

From the Greek *of* Oppian.

TREMENDOUS Love! omnipotent thy sway,
Restless despot, yet a trifler gay:
Thy power supreme, each passion to controul,
To melt, to chill, to harrow up the soul;
Tho' wintry storms enchase the purple deep,
Hush'd by thy breath, the angry surges sleep:
Tho' fix'd as fate this earthly fabric stands,
Like the weak reed, it trembles in thy hands:
The starry heav'ns confess the pow'rful God,
Sublime Olympus trembles at thy nod;
Thy eagle-eye dark Pluto's realm surveys,
Thro' shades impervious to the solar blaze:
Thy frown how dreadful on still Lethe's coast!
In vain oblivion aids the flitt'ring ghost:
Unstrung before thee is the silver bow,
Thy deadly shaft can lay Apollo low:
Proud waves thy banner through the aerial fields,
Ev'n Jove's own lightning to thy lightning yields:
Tipp'd with thy arrows with consuming fire,
With grief, with poison, and with mad desire:
Unknown the limits of thy vast domain—
Thou mighty Lord of pleasure and of pain.

From the GENTLEMEN *and* LADIES *town and* COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

Mr. COVERLY,

The following prayer, which was Prince Eugene's, was taken from a manuscript copy, that was brought into New-England by a lady, who came over in the vessel with governor Belcher, when he came to take his government here, is presented to you for a place in your Magazine; as it is calculated not only to warm the heart of the most devout christian; but to strike the mind of the most profest libertine with the love of goodness. May it have its desired effect and then your humble servant will not think that his labour in transcribing it is lost.

PHILOPATHIÆ.

MY God, I believe in thee, do thou strengthen me—I hope in thee, do thou confirm my hope—I love thee, do thou vouchsafe to redouble my love. I am sorry for my sins, do thou increase my repentance. I adore thee as my first principle—I desire thee as my last end. I thank thee as my perpetual benefactor; and I call upon thee as my supreme defender. My God, be thou pleased to guide me by thy wisdom—Rule me by thy justice, and keep me by thy power. To thee, I dedicate my thoughts, and words, actions, and sufferings: that henceforth I may think of thee, speak of thee—act according to thy will, because 'tis thy will—purify my body, and sanctify my soul: Enable me, O God, at far as it is me lies, to expiate my past offences, to conquer my future temptations—to reduce the passions that are too strong for me, and to practice the virtues that become me. Fill me, O Lord, with a tender remembrance of thy mercies—an aversion to my infirmities—a love to my neighbors, and a contempt of this world. Let me always remember to be submissive to my superiours, charitable to my enemies, faithful to my friends, and indulgent to my inferiors. Come, O God, and help me to overcome pleasure by mortification; covetousness by alms—anger by meekness, and lukewarmness by devotion.

Let me never forget to be fervent in prayer, temperate in food—exact in my employments, and constant in my resolutions. Grant that I may be always prudent in undertakings—courageous in dangers—patient under disappointments, and humble under success. Inspire me, O Lord with a desire always to have a quiet conscience—an outward modesty—an edifying conversation, and a regular conduct. Let me always apply myself to resist nature (*" or rather the ungovernable follies of my appetites and passions"*)—assist grace, and endeavor to keep thy commandments. Do thou conduct me, O Lord, in the meanness of earth, the greatness of heaven—the shortness of time, and the length of eternity. Grant that I may be prepared for Death at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

"I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope that you will make it known in England, by means of your public papers, and I am sure this allow-

* *As mankind are compound creatures, made up of reason, appetites, and passion—by resisting nature must be meant the two last parts of the composition; for reason is meant the two last parts of the composition; for reason is ever on the side of virtue and religion; but the appetites and passions are the laws which St. Paul complained of in his members, which warred against the laws in his mind, and brought him into captivity to the laws of sin; which he did, and every man ought to resist, and pray to God to enable him to do it, while he endeavours to aid and strengthen his resolves.*

ishing remedy will have as happy an effect there, as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprised of it, that I may relate it in my next paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable than the experiment will be soon tried, and, please God, with good success. Your humanity assures me to accquaint your countrymen with this, as I have done mine."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d, An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. come before me, one of the Justices of 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 (regiment, corps of vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

Inscase an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following forms.

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the forth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of

Witness.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they now claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Farm lying in Conway, containing about Two Hundred and twenty Acres, well watered, two fine Orchards, with a variety of Fruit Trees, & a plenty of Sugar Maples, conveniently situated for the purpose of making Sugar, a convenient dwelling house and Barn, and other Buildings, four good wells—the whole will be sold or a Part, as may best suit the purchaser—Apply to DAVID FIELD, on the Premises—a little more than a Mile west of the Meeting-House.

Conway, August 2, 1791.

STRAYED *from the subscriber about the middle of last May, a black mare COLT, with a white face, a natural trotter. Also a forrel horse COLT, with a white face, a natural trotter, hamp back. Whoever will take up said Colts, and give information where they may be had, or return them to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.*

DANIEL WARNER, jun.

Northampton, July 26, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. Ephraim Fitch on the 21 inst. a bright bay mare colt, three years old past, a black mane and tail lately docked, Shod before, has one white hind foot, a few white hairs just above her Nose, a natural Trotter. Whoever will return said mare, to said Fitch, or the Subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall receive a generous reward.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, August 17, 1791.

TAKen up by the subscriber, on the third Day of June last, a dark red COW, with a lined back, about 4 or 5 years old, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, August 8, 1791.

RAN *away from me the Subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an Apprentice Boy, named Seth Pabbe, jun. 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a dark Brown Coat and Vest, Jane Breeches, and Worsted Stockings. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to me, shall have two Coppers reward and no charges paid.*

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, August 11th 1791.

CASH,

AND *the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by*

J. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had at said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important
SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the
FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same ocasion,
together with an ELEGIAC POEM,
to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will plead it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition coils nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Massachusetts Semi-annal STATE LOTTERY
CLASS Second,

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annal State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	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
8288 Prizes.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ordered,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

N. Blake, & Co.

AT their store a few rods north of the ferry at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

West-India and N. England Rum, of a superior quality.
Melasses,
Genera, in casks or cases,
Bohea, and Green Teas,
Coffee,
Warranted and common Chocolate,
Cotton-Wool,
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars,
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German & Blistered Steel,
Nail-rods,
20d, 10d, 8d, & 6d, nails
9 by 7, & 8 by 6, Glass,
Salt,
Cod-fish.

CROCKERY WARE,

well assorted in crates or barrels.

An Assortment of
GLASS WARE,

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or most kinds of Country-produce.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Hartford, August 1791.

VOL. V.] THE [NUM. 261.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

BY AUTHORITY.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed by the King, to all the Ambassadors and Ministers of his Majesty, in Foreign Courts.

" SIR,

THE King had charged me to inform you that it is his will that you make known his sentiments, respecting the Revolution and the French Constitution to the court at which you reside. The same orders are transmitted to the ambassadors and ministers of France, at all the courts of Europe, to the end that no doubt may remain with regard to his majesty's intentions, his free acceptation of the new form of government of his irrevocable oath to maintain it.

His majesty has convoked the States General of his kingdom, and resolved in his council that the common should, in that assembly, have a number of Deputies equal to those of the two other orders then existing. This act of provisional legislation which the circumstances of the moment did not allow to be more favourable, sufficiently announced his majesty's with to restore the nation to all its rights.

The States General met, and took the title of the National Assembly; and in a short time, a constitution fitted to secure the happiness of France, and of the monarch, took place of the ancient order of things, under which the apparent power of the king only served to conceal the real power of certain aristocratic bodies.

The National Assembly adopted the representative form of government, conjoined with hereditary monarchy. The legislative body, was declared permanent; the choice of the ministers of public worship, of magistrates, and judges was given to the people; the executive power was conferred on the king, the power of sanction on the Monarch. The public force, both internal and external, was organized on the same principles, and in conformity with the fundamental basis of a distribution of powers. Such is the new constitution of the kingdom.

That which is called a revolution, is no more than the abrogation of numerous abuses that have been accumulating for ages, through the errors of the people, or the power of the ministers, which was never the power of the king. Those abuses were no less prejudicial to the nation than to the monarch. Authority, under happy reigns, had never ceased to attack these abuses, but without being able to destroy them. They exist no longer; the nation, now the sovereign, has no citizens but such as are equal in rights; no despot but the laws no organs but public officers, and of those officers the king is first. Such is the French revolution.

This must naturally have for its enemies all those who, in the first moment of error, regret, on account of personal advantages, the abuses of the ancient government. Hence the apparent division which the said itself in the kingdom, and which is daily becoming less; hence perhaps some severe laws and circumstances which time will correct; but the king, whose true power can never be distinct from that of the nation, who has no aim but the happiness of the people, and no authority but that which is delegated to him, the king has adopted without hesitation, a happy constitution, which will at once regenerate the nation, the monarchy and his authority. All his powers are preserved to him, except the dreadful power of making laws. It remains charged with the power of negociating with foreign nations, with the care of defending the kingdom, and repelling its enemies; but the French nation will in future have no external enemies, but its aggressors; no internal enemies but those who, still flattering themselves with vain hopes, believe that the will of twenty-four millions of men, restored to their natural rights, after having organized the kingdom in such a manner as to leave only the memory of ancient forms and abuses, is not an immoveable and irrevocable constitution.

The most dangerous of those enemies are, they who affect to disseminate doubts of the intentions of the Monarch. These men are much to blame, or much deceived. They suppose themselves the friends of the King, and they are the only enemies of royalty. They would have deprived the King of the love and the confidence of a great nation, if his principles and his probity had been less known. What has the King not done to shew that he considered both the revolution and the French constitution as his titles to glory! After having accepted and sanctioned all the laws, he has neglected no means of causing them to be executed. Since the month of February, of the last year, he has promised in the bosom of the National Assembly, to maintain them. He has taken an oath to do so, in the midst of the general federation of the kingdom. Dignified by the title of the restorer of French Liberty, he will transmit to his son more than a crown; he will transmit a constitutional royalty.

The enemies of the constitution are constantly repeating that the King is not happy, as if it were possible for a King to enjoy any happiness but the happiness of his people. They say that his authority is lessened, as if authority, founded on force were not less powerful, and more precarious than authority founded on law. Finally that the King is not free; a calumny atrocious, if they suppose that his will could be constrained; absurd, if they take for a want of freedom the consent repeatedly expressed by his Majesty to remain among the citizens of Paris, a consent that was due to their patriotism, even to their fears, but above all to their love.

Those calumnies however, have reached foreign courts; they have been repeated there by Frenchmen, who are voluntary exiles from their country, instead of sharing its glory, and who, if they are not enemies, have at least deserted their stations as citizens. The King, sir, charges you to defeat their intrigues and their projects. The same calumnies, while they spread the falsest ideas respecting the French revolution, have rendered the intentions of French travellers suspected by several neighbouring nations, and the King expressly orders you to protect and defend them. Represent the French constitution in the same light as that in which the King views it; and leave no doubt of his intention to maintain it to the utmost of his power. By securing the liberty and the equality of the citizens, that constitution founds the national prosperity on the most immovable basis; it confirms the royal authority by the laws; it prevents, by a glorious revolution, a revolution which the abuses of the old government would probably soon have affected by a dissolution of the empire, and finally, it will constitute the happiness of the King. To justify it, to defend it, and to consider it as the rule of your conduct ought to be your first duty.

I have frequently before communicated to you his Majesty's sentiments on this head; but after the information he has received of the opinion endeavoured to be established at foreign Courts, respecting what is passing in France, he has ordered me to charge you to make known the contents of this letter to the government with which you reside; and that it may be still more public, his Majesty has ordered it to be printed.

(Signed) MONTMORIN.

Philadelphia, July 25. 1791.

The above is a faithful translation of a letter communicated to me officially by Mr. Otto, Charge des Affaires of France, and rendered public at his desire.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

The following account of the conduct of M. De la Fayette, received from Paris agreeable the several dates, deserves to be recorded in the heart of every good man.

APRIL 24.

ON Thursday evening M. de la Fayette, shocked at not having been able to maintain discipline among the national Guards when his Majesty proposed to depart from St. Cloud, sent his resignation, accompanied also with those of the other staff officers.

All good citizens, all those who, in their hopes of the future, do not rejoice in the calamities of the present, are afflicted with a circumstance that must contribute greatly to the public inquietude.

Twenty three battalions have waited on their late General, and requested him to withdraw his resignation. A detachment of the National Guards also went to the municipality, to request their mediation, & to beseech them to join in their supplications with them. At eleven o'clock at night, Mr. Bailly, and the other Magistrates, accordingly, waited on M. de la Fayette, and were immediately admitted. The appartments, the court-yard, and the streets, were crowded with the military, notwithstanding it rained very hard.

Madam de la Fayette appeared at midnight at a balcony, and addressing herself to those on the outside, lamented in the politest manner possible, that the house could not contain them all, and at the same time testified how much she was charmed with their zeal for the person of her husband.

M. de la Fayette soon after made his appearance, and promised to attend the general council next day, and there give a decisive answer. He accordingly repaired there at nine o'clock, last night, and had scarce pronounced the first sentence of his speech, before he was suddenly taken ill, fainted on the spot, and remained so long in that condition, that the meeting was adjourned.

There they remained until one o'clock in the morning, without having been able to make any impression on the General, who continued firm in his first resolve.

The next day M. de la Fayette sent word to the Mayor that it was his intention to attend the General Council of the city, at nine in the morning. At two o'clock in consequence of this notice, the Tribunes were crowded with people. The Council General opened their sitting at six o'clock, and proceeded to discuss several subjects which immediately concern the Municipality.

At half past nine, M. de la Fayette arrived, attended by a great many deputations from the Parisian army. The moment that he entered, he was welcomed with the most thundering applause. He then began his speech.

" He observed that it was improper that Freemen should attach themselves to an individual, and that their respect was exclusively due to the laws and to all constitutional authority. He remarked that without obedience, anarchy was perpetuated, liberty is destroyed, and the most horrible despotism inevitably follows.

" After having served twenty two months as Gen. he should think it an honor to serve as a common soldier."

He was then unanimously requested to resume the command which he has resigned. M. de Langchamp delivered a speech, in which he most energetically described the sentiments of the army. He observed, that the motives, alleged by the Gen. for resigning his command, had been productive of universal anxiety; and that the inhabitants of the whole capital were unanimous in wishing that M. de la Fayette would resume his post. Every sentence of his speech was approved and applauded by the deputies of the several battalions, and by all the people who were present. The scence became so affecting, that M. de la Fayette, who was striving to conceal the emotions of his soul, in vain endeavoured to speak. He grew pale, his tongue faltered and he fainted away. He was immediately supported, and conducted out of the hall.

Another account of this transaction is given as follows: M. de la Fayette begged on the 23d, to give his answer in person to the General Council. He appeared dressed in the plain habit of a citizen.—Thousands of voices were heard promising *to obey him, and to obey the laws.*

On the 24th, when he appeared in the Hotel de Ville, he made the following speech:

" GENTLEMEN,

" I come here to acknowledge, with all the sensibility of a heart whose chief wishes are first to be of service to the nation, and next to be beloved by it, to acknowledge your undeserved goodness, and to express my surprise that an individual should be made of so much consequence in a country where the laws alone claim the respect of every body. Were my conduct to be guided by my feelings on the present occasion, I would readily comply with your request; but my resignation was not the result of personal consideration. I cannot be influenced by a personal regard for individuals.

" I trust that the National guards, the majority of whom are above the influence of party and the enemies of licentiousness, are sensibly affected at the cause which have discouraged me. They know that every constitutional authority has been disregarded, that orders have been treated with contempt, that public force has been employed to prevent the execution of the laws instead of protecting and enforcing them.

" We are citizens; we are free; but without obedience to the laws, nothing remains except confusion, anarchy, and despotism. This capital, the cradle of the Revolution, instead of enlightening and supporting those to whose care the National Authority is entrusted, disturbs them with tumults and sedition, and instead of serving as a model proper to be imitated by the departments, it is become a terrour to all good citizens.

" I have always been convinced that my fellow-soldiers loved me. But too much regard has been shewn to me, and very little for the laws. I make you therefore patriots of this sentiment, which I request you will communicate to the National Guards, from whom I have, with great sensibility received the most affecting testimonies of friendship, which I shall always, acknowledge, with fraternal gratitude.

" I had flattered myself that they would always consider as I did, that it was their duty to consider obedience to the laws, among a free people, as paramount to all other obligations; that they would respect personal liberty, that they would protect the houses of the citizens, and that they would be the champions of religious liberty. Courage and vigilance are necessary, but above all things, unanimity is indispensable.

" It has been, and is still my opinion, that the constitution will receive greater advantages in consequence

of my resignation than by my compliance with the wishes with which you honor me."

It is supposed that either the Duke de Guinne, or M. de Meaux, both of the party of the Etrarges, will succeed M. de la Fayette, if this latter gentleman should still persist in his determination of not resuming the command of the National Guards.

April 30.

It was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette, would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily for his own fair, and as yet unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such as would have done honor to the days of Roman or Grecian Patriotism. On his abdication of the command, he immediately waited on the chief Col. in the lines, & informed him, that he was no longer his General officer, but one of the private soldiers under him. He accordingly dressed himself in a *soldiers* uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, actually mounted guard on his Majesty, at the Thuilleries?

The noble example of the commander in chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a simple volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the revolution more glorious!

From the MIDDLESEX GAZETTE.

On the CLERITY *of* SCANDAL.

AMONG the many vices that are incident to human frailty, few perhaps except murder (and I hardly dare except that) are so baneful and injurious among mankind as *Scandal*. A man had better be dead than from illiberal reflections suffer painful mortification through life, by backbiters, who stab the reputation, without truth, and villify without knowledge. The most virtuous become envious in the eyes of their most intimate and bosom friends, when the defamer is dispised for his illiberal sarcasms for trivial vices; of which they themselves are, in a greater magnitude guilty. Shakespeare gives us a truth, when he observes in one of his *Tragedies* to this effect:

——"He who takes my money, takes trash,
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
——But makes me poor indeed."

If there is a temporary gratification in berating our neighbors, upon reflection it must "*Harrow up our souls, and make us startle at distraction.*" For *Death finds, and makes us mortals* too often by the loss of to *Life* consolate to mortals too often by the loss of friends: And there is no mean so pitiful to acquire a supremacy over a man and the peace of families as that of insinuation [an artful wound that wears a plausibility without a truth.

Those who satyrize, should be tenacious of their own faults, and ever keep this proverb in view: "Satire comes not from men of sense, sagacity, or men of eloquence."

Scandal arises from envy, the pitiful subterfuge of a perturbated, weak mind, against the prosperity of others, nor arising from any injury received, but from the credit, benefit, and supposed advantages that they will obtain in the novelty of calumniating. "Sweet balm of Gilead to a censorious mind." Swim down the deceptious flood, glide on the sweet surface of imaginary commendation, and you will land on the rock of affliction, descend from honor to ignominy, from pleasure to pain, from affluence to poverty, and from that to an universal contempt. Then comes *Lex Talionis*, a return of the vital stab, with double poignance of reflection.

It seems almost impossible for admonitions of the greatest weight to reclaim vicious minds; but some vices may receive a check, a friendly secret admonition, without its being promulgated to all his acquaintance, whereby he gets a bad name.

"No man liveth to himself and sinneth not."

Where is the man on earth *immaculate*, or without his foible? If a good citizen and doth not *disturb the peace*, pray let him pass.

He who takes upon him the evils incident to human frailty and undertakes to fling about a reformation greedily to his own local feelings, hath little to hope for, but much to fear and need be a Colossus to bear the foibles mankind are liable to.

Scandal comes generally through a hypocritical, designing passion to injure upon imaginary ground; when the innocent lose a character, and the culprit gains nothing by it.

Calumny should ever be spurned at in all companies, for he that will revile against one, will against another, and no character is secure. Let us ever carry a listening ear, with a silent tongue against the foibles of others.

"Pluck the beam from thine own eye."

Though to a man some trivial error fall,
Open his heart and you'll forget them all.

Declaimers who attempt by an apparent shew of profound erudition to damp and terrify their auditors, [with thinking persons or people of sense] must consider that they are not only liable to censure, but become obnoxious and are viewed as men of danger. Men who equal with themselves in literary abilities, have suffered much in a friendly conversation, where they thought themselves secure. But when a man is gazed at with the eagle eye of malevolence, and his footsteps traced to his prejudice, [Where is friendship to be found?

You may probably hear from me on this subject, &c.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

Trial of EDWARD PRITCHARD, *and* CHARLES TAYLOR *for* MURDER.

EDWARD PRITCHARD, a farrier, was tried for the wilful murder of Martha his wife, by giving her several mortal wounds with a wooden stick, upon different parts of her body, which he languished for a short time, and then died.

It appeared by the evidence of six witnesses, who lived in the neighborhood of Hosier lane, that on Thursday the 17th March, the prisoner was heard beating his deceased wife, which he continued to do, with little intermission, for about twenty minutes. The deceased cried out, "OH DEAR, OH DEAR, I know I deserve it; but pray have mercy upon me, do not beat me so!" She repeated this exclamation several times. —The prisoner was heard to swear much, and the deceased's voice became very faint. A person called out to the prisoner by name; he made no answer, but said to his wife, "; Do not you deserve it?" On Friday night following, about seven o'clock, the prisoner was heard swearing at his wife: upon which one of the witnesses said to him, "; What are you doing to your wife?" He answered, "She is drunk." The deceased was then lying upon the ground, in a place where they shoed horses, with her head upon the flairs, gasping, and extremely faint; the prisoner was told that liquor had not made her in that dreadful condition, for she was dying; to this the prisoner answered, "the more she has the better she is." One of the witnesses said to the prisoner, that she must not lie in that state; her head was tied with a handkerchief, stained with dried blood. The prisoner then, by request, fetched a pillow to put under her head, which was also stained with dry blood. She was then taken up flairs in a dying state, but perfectly feasible, and with a full conviction that she had but a short time to live. A surgeon was sent for, who, in the presence of several persons, asked her, who it was that had given her the bruises upon her body; her answer was, "My husband." He then asked her; Who it was that had given her the cut upon her head? she said, "My husband." The prisoner was present when these questions were put, and he said, he wished she had been dead seven years ago. The surgeon bled her, and the prisoner stood by assisting him, and brought him some water. She died in about half an hour afterwards. A person present told the prisoner if he did not run away, he would be hanged; to which he answered, if he was hanged, he would not run away, but, immediately left the room.

James Purchell, a surgeon, described the situation in which he found the deceased; she was lying upon a bed in a very languid state, and her shift sleeves were bloody; her side up to her arm was all black with bruises; one of her fingers was broke, there was a cut upon her eye, and a contused wound upon the side of her bed, which was occasioned either by some blunt instrument, or a full her skull was perfectly bare near a quarter of an inch, the membrane being divided near it. He confirmed the evidence of the other witnesses respecting the questions & answers before stated.

Another surgeon corroborated the testimony of Mr. Purcell, respecting the wounds of the deceased, which they both were of opinion occasioned her death.

Lord Kenyon summed up the whole of the evidence in a most able manner, after which the Jury retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict—*Guilty!*

The Recorder then, after a solemn address to the prisoner, pronounced the dreadful sentence of the law. As soon as the sentence was pronounced, the prisoner, without the least emotion, said—"Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you, I am very happy and contented, I am the happiest man in this country."

Charles Taylor, a wareman, was also tried for the wilful murder of Winifred his wife, by giving her several mortal wounds with a knife, or razor, of which she languished and died.

Several witnesses gave an account of the circumstances of this horrid murder, which impressed the mind of the whole Court with horrour. The substance of their evidence was, that the prisoner and his deceased wife lived at St. Catherine's, near the Tower, and had many children. On the night the murder was committed, the prisoner and the deceased went to bed together apparently in great harmony, but had many previous quarrels. Soon after the perpetration of the murder, the prisoner was found standing by his own door; upon a Mrs. Thompson, one of his neighbours, coming up to him, he said; "Here I am, I will resign myself up to justice—the woman is dead;" he acknowledged he had murdered her with a razor. Mrs. Thompson, with some others, immediately went up flairs into a room, where the found the deceased lying upon the floor, and saw a razor lying upon the bed; the deceased's bowels were lying upon the floor; her thigh was cut to the bone; and the place in which the law swam with blood; one of her wrists was also mortally cut, the arteries being divided; and there were above twenty wounds about her body; she was perfectly sensible that she was in a dying state, and gave the following account of the cause of her miserable condition. She said, the prisoner and herself went to bed in great amity, having spent the evening in reading the scriptures together (it being Sunday.) That when they were in bed, she behaved kindly to him, but he charged her with having slept the preceding night with another man by the name of Walker, and turned his back upon her; she advised him to go to sleep, and for some minutes fancied he was so, but instead of reposing, he took privately a knife out of his pocket, and said,—"D—n you, you b—h, now I'll dispatch you;" he immediately gave her a cut upon the arm; she jumped out of bed; he followed her, and knocked her down; she then got towards the window, when he cut her upon several parts of the body, in a most shocking manner: While she lay weltering in her blood, he went down a few flairs but immediately returned, and asked her if she was dead; she faintly answered, "NOT QUITE." He then asked her, "If she would forgive him," she answered, "she would, but he must ask pardon of a higher power;" he then told her, as he had his ends of her, he would immediately go and kill Walker (the man of whom he was jealous.) He acknowledged, after he was in custody, that he had murdered his wife, and said he had perpetrated it with a razor. Both his hands were very bloody, which he endeavoured to wash.

The witnesses gave the deceased an excellent character as a good wife, and an affectionate mother. They said the prisoner had treated her with cruelty for a considerable time.

The Jury without hesitation pronounced him *GUILTY!*

Extract from Mr. BURKE'S *Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

His Representation of the Removal of the King and Queen of France from Versailles to Paris.

"HISTORY will record, that on the morning of the 6th of October, 1789, the King and Queen of France, after a day of confusion, alarm, dismay and slaughter, lay down, under the pledged security of public faith, to indulge nature in a few hours of respite, & troubled melancholily repose. From this sleep the Queen was first startled by the voice of the sentinel at her door, who cried out to her to save herself by flight—that this was the last proof of fidelity he could give—that they were upon him, and he was dead. Instantly he was cut down. A band of cruel ruffians and assassins, reeking with blood, rushed into the chamber of the Queen, and pierced with an hundred strokes of bayonets and poniards the bed, from whence this persecuted woman had but just time to fly almost naked, & through ways unknown to the murderers had escaped to seek refuge at the feet of a king and husband, not secure of his own life for a moment.

"This king, to say no more of him, and this queen, with their infant children (who once would have been the pride and hope of a great and generous people) were then forced to abandon the sanctuary of the most splendid palace in the world, which they left swimming in blood, polluted by massacre, and strewed with scattered limbs and mutilated carcases. Thence they were conducted into the capital of their kingdom. Two had been selected from the unprovoked, unedified, promiscuous slaughter, which was made of the gentlemen of birth and family who composed the king's body guard. These two gentlemen, with all the parade of an execution of justice, were cruelly and publickly dragged to the block, and beheaded in the great court of the palace. Their heads were struck upon pikes, and led the procession; whilst the royal captives who followed in the train were slowly moved along, amidst the horrid yells, and thrilling screams, and frantic dances, and infamous contumelies, and all the unutterable abominations of the furies of hell, in the abused shape of the vilest of women. After they had been made to taste, drop by drop, more than the bitterness of death, in the slow torture of a journey of twelve miles, protracted to six hours, they were under a guard, composed of those very soldiers who had thus conducted them through this famous triumph, lodged in one of the old palaces of Paris, now converted into a Bastile for king's."

"I am informed, by a gentleman who was at Paris during the whole of these transactions, that there is no truth at all in what Mr. Burke says of the Queen's bed-chamber being broke into, or the centinel killed. Nothing of the kind, he says, was ever heard of till a considerable time after the event; and the report arose from the Aristocrats." DR. PRIESTLY.]

His Lamentation over the fallen Queen.

"It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the dauphiness at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which the hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in, glittering like the morning-star, full of life and splendor, and joy. Oh! what a revolution! and what an heart must I have, to contemplate without emotion, that elevation and that fall! Little did I dream when she added titles of veneration to those of enthusiastic, distant, respectful love, that she should ever be obliged to carry the sharp antidote against disgrace concealed in that bosom; little did I dream that I should have lived to see such direful reverse of fortune befall her in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers—I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists, and calculators, has succeeded; & the glory of Europe is extinguished forever. Never, never more, shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proudest submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprize is gone! It is gone, that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honor, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage whilst it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness."

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

A CARD.

To the Freeholders of the United States.

William Cooper and *Ariber Noble*, present their respects to the President of the United States, and request has acceptance of some samples of Maple Sugar manufactured at Cooper's Town, in the State of New-York—they beg leave to congratulate the President upon the immense acquisition of this manufacture to the interests of patriotism and humanity, being well convinced, that a sufficient quantity of this sugar may be made in a few years to supply the whole United States.

Philadelphia, August 6, 1791.

To which the PRESIDENT *was pleased to return the following* REPLY:

THE President of the United States is much obliged by the polite attention of Messrs. Cooper and Noble—he thanks them for the present of Maple sugar, and learns, with great pleasure, the progress of that promising manufacture.

August 8, 1791.

OUR Maple sugar, which already begins to come forward in such quantities, must, no doubt, gradually tend to alleviate the miseries of the unfortunate Africans, who hitherto have, with their blood and their tears, watered the sugar cane,—to us the tree of sweetness,—but to them the tree of bitterness and woe! The colony which the British government proposed to establish at Sierra Leona, on the coast of Africa, may probably enough produce in time the same effect, if under the direction of men of humanity, or even of men who so far understood their own interest, as to prefer gainful mercy to unprofitable cruelty. The climate and soil, in that place, are allowed to be well adapted to rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco and sugar. Whom, therefore, these are once introduced, the free inhabitants will, no doubt, cultivate them; for it is well known, that they are not so naturally indolent and ruined, as interested men take pains to represent them. The European will, in the end, find it more to their advantage to purchase those commodities, when voluntarily raised by the natives, than to seize the men themselves, to keep them in slavery in a considerable expence, and after all their cruelties, not perhaps be able to raise the same quantity of produce, on terms near so cheap, as they could otherwise procure it for baubles of Sheffield and Birmingham. Some objections, it is true, are made to the cultivation of sugar at Sierra Leona. But let the colony be once established and such restrictions melt from vanity like a mist before the ray of reason and common sense.—For it is ridiculous to suppose, that any body of men shall long be permitted to lock the hand of nature, and prevent her from pouring out her gifts in every acre of the habitable globe, where there is a human being capable of enjoying them.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, August 11.

"Sunday last arrived at this place, a detachment of continental troops and levies, under the command of Capt Phelon, to the amount of 200 men; also a detachment under the command of Major Clarke, consisting of three companies of levies, which were stationed up the Alleghany river, on the frontiers of Westmoreland county. Their place is filled up by a draught of militia to protect the frontiers."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to another in Carlisle, dated July 15, 1791.

"Since the return of General Scott, the spirit of enterprise seems to have marked the operations of the Kentuckeans. Two expeditions; the one under the command of Gen. Wilkinson, who purpose to march a few days; their destination is Ecan's-town between the head of Miami and Scioto; each to consist of 500 mounted riflemen; the latter of which, I hope, will destroy that banditi of Savages who have long interrupted the tranquility of our frontiers, have been so successful in attacking our boats on their passage to this country, and in some measure have been detrimental to emigration. The Federal army also intend to march in a few days to take possession of the Maumee-towns."

Extract of a letter from London, to a house in this City, received by the Lark, arrived at New-York, dated June 7.

THE dispute with Russia is yet unsettled, but I think it will be adjusted in an amicable manner this summer, and a general peace take place throughout Europe. I would advise you, therefore, to make no speculations that are not founded on pacific principles; and with regard to the prices of your produce, you will be guided by the advices you may receive from different quarters. The crops of grain in Europe have, from all accounts, the most luxuriant appearance, but particularly so throughout this Island, where every kind of grain is really abundant and promising."

A few nights ago, a correspondent, in walking a distance of only five squares, counted no less than twenty Segars, in mouths of many youthful smokers, none of whom, from their size, appeared to be above the age of eleven or twelve: though from their correct and manly stile of wearing, he would otherwise have thought, that the youngest of them could not be under five and twenty.

On Tuesday afternoon, Timothy Pickering, Esq. arrived in this city from the Indian country, whether he had been sent by the President of the United States, to negociate a treaty with certain Indian tribes. We have every reason to infer, when we reflect on this gentleman's acknowledged abilities, steadiness and moderation, that he has satisfactorily completed the very important objects of his mission.

Another expedition from Kentucky to the Indian country, is now in preparation—it consists of 500 men under the command of Col. Harrison, who have marched from that state.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Western Army, to his friend in this city, dated Pittsburgh, July 22.

"With pleasure I inform you, that since I came to this place, not a life has been lost within the reach of our parties. The harvest, the greatest ever known in this country, is principally in, and the whole frontier at ease. Our first detachment under the command of Major Ferguson, conveyed by Captain Armstrong and Kirkwood's companies of regulars, with the artillery, military and other stores, have arrived safe at Head Quarters. Troops to cover the French settlement at Gallipolis, the settlements of Muskingum Fish creek, Wheles, Buffaloe, Raccoon, and up the Alleghany as far as Venango, give protection and quiet to all. And on the 12th a detachment of two battallions, commanded by Major Gaither, all our cavalry, with their equipments complete, forage, stores and provisions, in 23 boats, the largest and grandest convoy that ever sailed from this place, moved under the American Flag in good order, and this day have heard of them below Grave Creek, going on well."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bengal to his friend in Edinburgh, dated November 19, 1791

"The Indian newspapers will give you some general idea of the state of the war, but things are here represented rather too favorable on our side. Tippoo has certainly acted the part of an able general; and you will lament the loss of your friend Col. Charles Deare, who was killed by a cannon shot, in an action under col. Floyd. Tippoo in a manner surprised this detachment; and, although it was well appointed—and consisted of 4000 fighting men, it was not but by the greatest exertion and steady bravery of every corps in the detachment, that they saved themselves from being cut to pieces. Tippoo followed them two days, and took six field pieces, and it is impossible to say how much baggage. I have seen letters from officers of observation, who have been over the ground since the action; they say, that nothing but the ground prevented its being another buffnefs like Col. Baillie's, in the year 1780. The ground is full of enclosures, bounded by impenetrable hedges, like those in the Doab; our army was in possession of the roads, and the enemy's horse could not penetrate in large bodies. Tippoo, after this action, before our army had time to recover themselves, darted across the Coimbatoor country, taking fort after fort; and the immense provisions of grain, arrack, &c. which had employed our grand army to three months in collecting, was swept away in as many days. General Meadows marched and counter-marched after the enemy for eight days immediately, but all to no purpose, Tippoo always keeping a day's march ahead of them. The enemy at last went off towards the Canta; and our troops, were not with fatigue remained at Coimbatoor, very differently off for provisions, and large bodies of horse joined them in every direction. The worst part of the whole is we do not know whether Tippoo ever defended the Gaurs, or whether it was only one of his generals, so bad is our intelligence."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 20.

A letter from Maryland, dated George Town, Aug. 1, mentions that Mr. Ellicot, the Surveyor General, is busily employed in the federal city, is opening streets, laying off squares, lots, &c. and that it is expected the public buildings will be begun next spring, which will give employ to 5000 workmen. Italso mentions, that a dryer summer than the present was never experienced, having had but little rain since April last;—that corn crops will be trifling; and as for tobacco, scarce any.

EASTON, July 26.

ON Friday se'nnight, a murder was committed on the body of Sarah Rathwell, in Tuckahoe, about 8 miles from Easton; and on the Sunday following her mangled corpse was found in a thicket a small distance from her house. A jury of inquest, on hearing the circumstances of the case, have reported that her death was occasioned by *wilful murder*. David Rathwell, her husband, was on the same day apprehended on a suspicion of having perpetrated the crime, and after an examination before a magistrate, he was committed to gaol for trial. What adds to the horror of the inhuman deed is, that the deceased was far advanced in her pregnancy. Her peculiar situation therefore called loudly for compassion from her murderer—and none but the most hardened wretch, rendered insensible of a corrupt course of life, could have raised his arm against the companion and friend of his bosom.

NEW-LONDON, August 18.

On Tuesday of last week, as Doctor Silas Holmes, of Stonington, was returning home from Block-Island, in a small sail boat, with two men belonging to Block-Island, named Coudrey and Clarke—a flaw of windspout the boat near Watch-hill point, and the immediately sunk, when they were all drowned.—Doctor Holmes was much esteemed for his abilities in his profession, and was a valuable member of society: he has left a widow and several children.—Coudrey, it is said, has left a widow and nine children. Clark was a young single man. Their bodies have been found in different places, and interred.

About the same day, a boy was drowned at Stonington, and on Friday a man named Ezekiel Kinne, said to be disordered in his reason, was drowned in Mistic river. These accidents happened within about five miles of each other.

ALBANY, August 8.

On Saturday the 6th inst. the July term of the Supreme Court ended.—At this term WHITINGSWEETING, late of Stephentown, in the murder of DARIUS QUIMBY, received sentence of death, and is ordered to be executed on the 26th day of August, inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day—and his body after execution is ordered to be delivered by the sheriff to a surgeon for dissection.—The unfortunate Darius Quimby was called to the assistance of a constable in taking the said Sweeting, in pursuance of a precept from a justice of the peace; and in attempting to perform that duty he received two wounds from the prisoner in the right side, whereof he instantly died.

NORTHAMPTON, August 31.

Mr. Burke has been celebrated for the "*sublime* and *beautiful*:" If the following simile is a specimen, his *sublime* and *beautiful* is of a new species. Speaking on his bobby-horsical topic, the French Revolution:—"If a member of the French *National Assembly* acts improperly at the end of his two years lease, it does not concern him for two years more. By the new French Constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst in this *Limbus Patrum*. Their bottoms are supposed foul, and they must go into dock to be refitted. Every man who has served in an Assembly is ineligible for two years after. Just as these magistrates begin to know their trade, like chimney-sweepers, they are disqualified for exercising it.

A writer in a *New Hampshire* paper, on the subject of amendments to the Constitution of that State, recommends the independency of the *Executive* and *Legislative* branches.—"Then, says he, it will not be necessary to exclude Justices of the Peace from the Legislature—for then there will not be so much danger, that every *creature* as soon as he gets into the General Court will be made a *Justice*, let his abilities be ever so *contemptible*."

A London paragraph which has lately been copied into most of the American papers, accuses the British officers, employed against us during the late war, of having, "by their luxury, fooly, dissipation, and wastes, lost thirteen valuable colonies." This is false, however, to lay this to their charge: and honor calls loudly on us to exculpate those gentlemen, by acknowledging, that the whole fault lies on the Americans, who (tho' not chargeable with either luxury, folly, dissipation or avarice) did neverthe less *act as arrant*, and in open defiance and contempt of the King's peace, actually beat, bruse, maim, capture, and kill sundry of the aforesaid officers and their men, employed to defend the colonies; in consequence of which violent proceedings, the said Americans took and kept forcible possession of the premises, notwithstanding the utmost efforts and opposition of the said British officers and their men.

The President of the United States has appointed Timothy Pickering, Esq. Post-Master General.

Ten Dollars reward.

SATURDAY night last, the Store of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles Stolen, viz: Eighteen yards of snuff coloured Royal ribb—part of a piece of Jeanett—one piece of coarse Linnen that was stained by being wet—two pair of plared silk and cotton hose—five pair of ribb'd worsted do—one pair of plain thread do—one pair of men's shed gloves—two groce and past of a groce of Velt Buttons.—Whoever will take up, and secure the Thief and Goods, and give information, shall have the above reward; or five Dollars for the Goods only, & all neccessary charges paid by

DAVID BLISS.

Deerfield, August 30, 1791.

TAKEN up in Westfield, on Friday last, and Sunday was committed to goal in this town, on suspicion of horse stealing. A transient fellow, about 20 years of age, pallid complection, high eyes & bushy hair, brown home-spun coat and waistcoat, linnen shirt and overalls,—rode a bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in the forehead, diseased with the heaves, saddle and bridle not half worn.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

WANTED one or two JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, for whom good pay will be Made, Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 15th of August, a dark bay MARE, natural trotter, no white about her, shod before, short tail. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a generous reward.

DAVID BURT.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

NEW Editions of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the stable of the Subscriber, last Monday evening, a yoak of OXEN, supposed to be about six years old—red lined, white faced—one of which had large, long, broad horns; the other a white tail, artificial mark unknown. The Thief is supposed to be a person upwards of thirty years of age, had on a large wild black hat, having several holes in it, a light brown coat, Jane vest, and an old pair of tow cloth trowsers, under which he had Jane breeches or trowsers, white linnen shirt, silk and cotton handkersbief, and boots; called his name *John Birds*, belonging to Brattleborough.—Whoever will take up said Caule or Thief, or either of them, and give information or return them to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all neccessary charges paid by

JOHN SHELDON.

Deerfield, August 31, 1791.

A SONG,
Said to be written by R. BURNS.

A ROSE BUD by my early walk,
down a corn inclosed hawk,
ac gently bent its thorny stalk,
All on a dewy morning:

re twice the shades o'dawn are fled,
n a' its crimson glory spread,
And drooping rich the dewy head,
It scents the early morning.

Within the bush her covert nest
A little linnet fondly prest,
The dew fat chilly on her breast,
Sat early in the morning.

She soon shall see her tender brood,
The pride, the pleasure o' the wood,
Amang the fresh green leaves bebow'd
Awauk the early morning.

So thou, dear bird, *Jenny* fair,
On trembling string or vocal air,
Shall sweetly pay the tender care
That tents the early morning.

So thou sweet *rose-bud* young and gay,
Shall beauteous blaze upon the day,
And bless the Parent's evening gay
That watch'd thy early morning.

The following Anecdote may be considered as authentic.

ABOUT 30 year, ago, Dr. Garden was minister of St. Philips, an Episcopal church in Charleston, and a noted opposer of the well known George Whitefield, who frequently preached in the dissenting meeting houses of that city. One Sunday, Garden, feeling himself in a very zealous frame against Whitefield, who was then discoursing forth his new doctrines, in Charleston, chose for his text in the forenoon, the following words—"*Lo, they that have turned the world upside down, have come hither also*;" and from these words took occasion to rallify Whitefield, and his doctrines—The sermon was no sooner finished than the news was carried to Whitefield, that Dr. Garden had abused him, during the whole forenoon sermon, in the grossest manner. Whitefield, in the afternoon, in consequence of their information, took for his text, the following—"*Alexander the Coppersmith, hath done me much harm, the LORD reward him according to his works.*" and with all that archness of satire, for which he was so remarkable, mercily entertained his audience, during a great part of the sermon, wholly at the expense of Dr. Garden.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension from the 4th day of March 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually intitled.

2d, An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the State of and by oath made doth declare 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 regiment, corps of vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resides in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form.

I, A. B. of county of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective officers, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States.
H. KNOX, *Secretary of WAR.*

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of SAMUEL MARSHAL, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, & all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to
E. MARSHAL, Administrator.

Northampton, August 17, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL
For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR
SERMONS,
On the most useful and important
SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the
FAMILY AND CLOSET.
By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
To which are prefixed, a
SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, on the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for SIX sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Massachusetts Semi-annal STATE LOTTERY
CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	6000
3	2000	6000
6	1000	6000
8	500	4000
10	300	3000
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.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ordered, —of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

N. Blake, & Co.

AT their store a few rods north of the ferry at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

West-India and New-England Rum, of a superior quality.
Melasses,
Geneva, in casks or cases,
Bohea, and Green Teas,
Coffee,
Watranted and common Chocolate,
Cotton-Wool,
Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars,
Bar-Iron,
German & Blistered Steel,
Nail-rods,
20d, 10d, 8d, & 6d. nails
9 by 7, & 8 by 6; Glass,
Salt,
Cod-fish.

CROCKERY WARE,
Well assorted in crates or barrels,
An Assortment of
GLASS WARE.

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or most kinds of Country produce.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged. Hartford, August 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof.
THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;
CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.—Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Stonestady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Pepnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentations of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.
By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Farm lying in Conway, containing about Two Hundred and twenty Acres, well watered, two fine Orchards, with a variety of Fruit Trees, a plenty of Sugar Maples, conveniently situated for the purpose of making Sugar, a convenient dwelling house and Barn, and other Buildings, four good wells—the whole will be sold or a Part, as may best suit the purchaser—Apply to DAVID FIELD, on the Premises—a little more than a Mile west of the Meeting House.

Conway, August 2, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. Ephraim Fitch on the 2d inst. a bright bay mare colt, three years old past, a black mane and tail lately docked, Short before, has one white hind foot, a few white hairs just above her Nose, a natural Trotter. Whoever will return said mare, to said Fitch, or the Subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall receive a generous reward.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, August 17, 1791.

TAken up by the subscriber on the third Day of June last, a dark red COW, with a hired back, about 4 or 5 years old, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, August 8, 1791.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an Apprentice Boy, named Seth Tubbs, 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a dark Brown Coat and Vest, Jane Breeches, and Worsted Stockings. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to me, shall have two Coppers reward and no charges paid.

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, August 11th 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

T. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

TO Be Sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d day of September next, sundry lots of Land in the town, of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, (Agreeable to the order of the Supreme Judicial Court) belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, of Boston, Esq. deceased, sale to be at the house of ROBERT MILLER, Innholder in said Colrain, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH M'CLALLEN,
JAMES STEWART,
} Attorneys to the Administrators of said Estate.

Colrain, August 8th 1791.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of milk, to go into a family to suckle a child.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 24, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. Joshua Healey, late of Chesterfield, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Likewise all persons having demands against said Estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to

EBENEZER HEALEY, Executor.

Chesterfield, Aug. 23. 1791.

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 clames of the creditors to the estate of JOSEPH BLANCHARD, late of Belchertown, deceased, and six months, being allowed the creditors to bring in their accounts; Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of the deceased, in Belchertown, the first Mondays of November and December next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each day.

HENRY DWIGHT,
DAVID SHUMWAY,
THOMAS WILLSON.

Belchertown, August 17, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

BOSTON, August 25.

TUESDAY afternoon arrived here the Brig. Nancy, Capt. ISLEY in 44 days from Bristol: An obliging friend has favoured us with English papers brought by this arrival, as late as the 2d of July, which contains the following

EXTRAORDINARY INTELLIGENCE
RELATIVE TO THE
FLIGHT AND CAPTURE OF THE
KING of the FRENCH!!!

FRANCE.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
Friday, Nine o'Clock in the Morning,—June 24.

THE Assembly passed a decree to expedite the passage of couriers, by preventing their being stopped any where till within ten leagues of any of the frontiers; but in these limits the strictest attention is to be paid to prevent improper persons from passing the frontiers, for a time to be afterwards determined.

Mr. Romeuf, aid-de-camp of M. de la Fayette, who had been in pursuit of the King, gave this account of his journey: That having communicated to the King the decree of the National Assembly, the King swore to him, upon his word, that he had no intention of going out of France, but only of going to Mont-Medi!

A deputation from the district of Clermont, stated fresh particulars relating to the capture of the King.

M. Damas undertook, by order of M. Bouille, to protect his flight; but, abandoned by his dragoons, he was himself obliged to fly.

The King had a *passport* of which the following is a copy:

"On the part of the King.

"To all Officers, civil and military, charged with the superintendance and maintenance assembled Guard in the different departments of the kingdom:

"WE enjoin you to suffer to pass without interruption, the Baroness de Kortz, going to Frankfort, with two children, a woman, a valet-de-chambre, and three domestics, without giving or suffering her to receive any hindrance.

"This passport to continue in force for one month only.

"Given at Paris, June 5, 1791.

"(Signed) LOUIS.

"By the King,

"(Signed) MONTMORIN."

M. Montmorin was ordered to the bar, to state by whom and how this passport was granted. He endeavoured to, exculpate himself, by saying, *he had been* SURPRIZED.

Four Commissioners were then ordered to ascertain the fact. It was then decreed, That the National guards should be sent to the frontiers; that the Commissioners sent by the Assembly, should be authorized to dismiss suspected officers; and that one half of the vacancies should be reserved for subalterns.

The Assembly then decreed, That for the present the operations of the Electoral Assemblies shall be suspended.

Friday night.

The sitting was opened by the report of the Commissioners charge to examine the conduct of M. Montmorin with respect to the King's passport.

They said that the people who were assembled round the house of the Minister, were solicitous to conform to the law, and to remain quiet.

The Commissioners stated, that having examined the registers, they had found that the passport had been obtained at the request of M. Simolin, the Russian Ambassador in France.

The Minister came to thank the Assembly for a decree which was then passed justifying him. He was much applauded for having been found faithful to the Constitution.

A letter was then read, from the 3d Commissioners dispatched after the King, dated

Dormant, June 24,—Three o'Clock, in the Morning.

"The King lay the preceding night at Dormans—this night he will lie at Meux, and to-morrow will reach Paris."

M. Menou, in the name of the Military Committee, made a report on the necessity of augmenting the number of General Officers, and of the arms and ammunition to be furnished to the departments. Upon which, the Assembly decreed,

That the General Officers, commanding troops on the frontiers, shall be authorised to deliver to the National guards, under their command, arms & ammunition of all kinds, such Officers being subject to give an account of the expenditure to the Minister of War, and to take his orders relative thereto.

The National Assembly enjoin the Officers employed, to watch with the greatest attention the arsenals; and authorise them to change the places of these depots, if they think necessary.

The minister is authorised to make an augmentation of fifteen General Officers, viz. four Lieutenant Generals, and twelve Marshals de Camp, who shall be chosen either from the Officers of the line, or from General Officers at present existing.

To these General Officers shall be added a proportionate number of Aid-de-Camps.

It was also decreed,

That a list of the General Officers who have incurred dismissal, shall be laid before the Assembly, specifying whether such dismissal was in consequence of, or having taken the oath, or on account of emigration.

M. Menou informed the Assembly of the state of military arrangements, from which it appears that from the North to Bale there are 700 pieces of cannon, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition in the magazines to carry on the most active war for seven or eight years and provisions sufficient to maintain an army of 200,000 men for 18 months. The camp equipage is sufficient for three armies of 60,000 men, and is daily augmenting.

A deputation of the Municipality of Paris, presented to the Assembly the two citizens who stopped the King.

M. Drouet then gave the following recital:

"I am the Postmaster of Sainte Menehould, formerly a dragoon in the regiment of Conde. My comrade, William, was formerly a dragoon of the Queen's regiment.

"On the 21st of June, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, two carriages and eleven horses halted at my house, a large one, the care part of the carriage, on the left, I was struck with the resemblance of his countenance to the King's effigy on an assignat of 50 livres.

"These carriages were conducted by a detachment of dragoons, which succeeded a detachment of hussars, under pretence of protecting a treasure. This escort confirmed me in my suspicions; particularly when I saw the Commander of the detachment speak with great animation to one of the couriers. However, fearing to excite false alarms, being alone, and having no opportunity of consulting any one, I suffered the carriages to depart.

"But seeing immediately the dragoons making preparations to follow them, and observing that, after having asked horses for Verdun, the carriages took the road to Varennes, I went a cross road in order to rejoin them.

"I arrived before them at Varennes. It was eleven o'clock at night, very dark, and every one gone to bed. The carriages were stopped in a street, by a dispute which had taken place between the postillions and the Post-master of the place. The Postmaster was desirous that they should stop and refresh their horses according to custom. The King, on the contrary, was desirous to hasten his departure.

"I then said to my comrade, "Are you a staunch Patriot?" "Dont doubt it," replied he. "Well (said I), the King is at Varennes. He must be stopped." We then alighted, and reflected, that in order to secure success to our plan it was necessary to barricade the street and the bridge by which the King was to pass.

"My companion and I then went to the bridge of Varennes—fortunately there was a carriage there loaded with furniture—we overturned it so as to render the road impassable; we then ran to seek the Procureur de la Commune, the Mayor, the Commandant of the National Guards, and in a few minutes our number increased to eight men, who were all hearty in the cause.

"The Commander of the National guard, accompanied by the Procureur, approached the carriage, asked the travellers who they were, and where they were going?—The Queen answered that they were in a hurry. A sight of the passport was then demanded. She at length gave her passport to two Guards of Honour, who alighted and came to the inn.

"When the passport was read, some said it was sufficient—we combated this opinion, because it was not signed by the President of the National Assembly, as it should have been. If you are a foreigner, said we to the Queen, how came you to have sufficient influence to have a detachment follow you? How come you, when you passed through Clermont, to have sufficient influence to be followed by a first detachment?

"In consequence of these reflections, and our perplexity, it was determined that the travellers *should not proceed* until the following day. They alighted at the house of the Procureur.

"Then the King said to us, "*I am the King!* These are my wife and children! we conjure you to treat us with that respect which the French have ever shewn their King."

"The National guards, immediately come in crowds, and at the same time the hussars arrived sword in hand—they endeavoured to approach the house where the King was, but, we let them know, that if they persisted in taking him away, they should not tear him from us alive!

"The Commander of the National guards had the precaution to bring up two small field pieces, which he planted at the upper end of the street, and two others at the lower end, so that the hussars were between two fires. They were summoned to dismount. M. Jouglas refused; he said that he and his troops would guard the King; he was answered, that the National Guards would guard him without his assistance. He persisted in his resolution; upon which the Commander of the National guards gave orders to the gunners to form their ranks, and to fire. They took the matches into their hands—but I have the honour to observe to you, that the cannons were not then loaded.

"In a word the Commander of the National guards, and the National guards, acted so judiciously, that they contrived to disarm the hussars. The King was then *made a prisoner!*

"Having thus fulfilled our duty, we returned home, amidst the applause of our fellow citizens; and we are come to lay before the National Assembly the homage of our services."

The President congratulated these brave citizens on the eminent service they had rendered their country.

The meeting was then suspended.

Saturday, June 25.

A dispatch received this morning from Verdun was read, announcing that the King's carriage was stopped at Varennes, by the Municipality of that town.

These officers are Messrs Choiseul, Damas, Rami, and Floriac. It was decreed,

That they should remain prisoners until the Assembly should take this business into consideration.

The Assembly then passed the following decrees:

1. The King, on his return to the Chateau des Thuilleries, shall have provisionally, a guard, subject to the direct order of the Commandant General, who shall be responsible for his conduct.

2. There shall be like wise given provisionally, to the presumptive heir, a guard under the order of the Commandant General, & a Governor, who shall be nominated by the National Assembly.

3. That all those who accompanied the Royal Family shall be arrested and examined, and that the King and Queen shall be heard in their vindication, that such measures shall be adopted in consequence as may be judged proper.

4. That a guard shall likewise be appointed previously for the King.

5. That till it shall be otherwise ordained, the Minister of Justice shall be authorised, as he has already done, since the flight of the King, to affix the Seal of the State to the Acts of the Legislative Body.

6. The Ministers and Commissioners of the King, are authorized to exercise being responsible, the functions of the Executive Power.

Half past seven o'clock.

A great agitation manifested itself in every part of the Hall. A report was circulated that the King was crossing the Thuilleries; twenty minutes elapsed before the National Assembly could resume its deliberations.

M. Lecoulteaux informed the Assembly, that the three couriers who had attended the King, & who were now on the King's carriage, were surrounded by the people, who threatened to hang them.

Twenty Commissioners went out, by order of the Assembly to restore order.

On their return, M. Lecoulteaux said, "When your Commissioners arrived at the place where the tumult was, they perceived that it had been occasioned by the appearance of three persons chained, who were on the coach-box of the King's carriage, and who were said to have acted as postillions on the King's departure from Paris.

"At the sight of the Commissioners, the agitation was quieted, and the National guard succeeded in making way for the Royal Family, all of whom entered the palace.

"The 3 men who acted as couriers are likewise in custody; one of them let fall a pocket-Book, which was immediately delivered to me by M. Cornetoil, Commander of the battalion, which I lay upon the table. All is now peace and quietness, and the Assembly need be under no apprehension."

M. le President. "You have heard the account

which has been just given—Louis XVI. is at present in the palace of the Thuilleries."

M. Blagon. "If the Assembly requires that I should name the three persons who were on the seat, I will name them." Many persons cried out *name them.*

"They are Messrs. Valori, Maulde, and Malsan, three Gardes du Corps."

M. Bonnay. "I move, that as the pocket-book passed through two hands before it was given to M. Lecouteaux, it be sealed up, that it may be ascertained, that nothing has been added to its contents."

M. le President. "The key of the King's carriage has been delivered to me; I learn that a great crowd of people have surrounded the carriages, and are determined to open them."

M. Voidel. "The united Committees of Reports and Researches have already taken precautions on this particular, and the Department of Paris has been enjoined to use the greatest care that order be maintained. There are Commissioners of the Municipality there, for the purpose of calming the people."

The Commissioners who had been sent to conduct the King back to Paris, then entered the Hall, and were received with great applause.

M. Barnave then addressed the Assembly,

"We are about to give an account to the Assembly, of the mission with which it intrusted us. It has terminated in the most satisfactory manner for the Assembly.

"In conformity to your orders, we took the road to Varennes, upon the road we took what information we could collect; we took, at the same time, necessary measures, that the greatest order, the greatest tranquility and safety, might accompany the return of the King.

We learnt that he was at Chalons, where a numerous body of National guards was already assembled from the neighbouring departments. Desirous that the respect due to the Royal dignity should be constantly maintained, we gave orders that the troops of all descriptions should assemble wherever we should think necessary.

"We stopped at Dormans, where we were informed that the King had quitted Chalons in his way to Epernay; but we learnt the alarming news that he was pursued—other accounts said, that, without being pursued, endeavours were making to intercept his return, and carry off his person.

"In consequence of this, M. Dumas, who accompanied us, took all the precaution necessary, that every such attempt might be repelled.

"He placed considerable forces at every post, and we proceeded with the greatest rapidity, to escape pursuit, very improbable, doubtless, but which it was prudent to guard against as much as possible.

"We met the King between Dormans and Epernay. We [illegible] the King, with [illegible] Elizabeth, and Madame Tourfel, Governess to the Dauphin. We found upon the coach-box three persons, who told us their names were Valori, Damourier, and Malsan, who had been all Guards-du-Corps. They were dressed as couriers.

"There was a second carriage, in which were two women, who said that their names were Madame Brigny, and Madame Fourville, the one Fille de Chambre to Madame Royal, and the other to the Dauphin.

"One of us read to the King the decree authorising our mission. The King answered in a few words, and testified much sensibility on account of the precaution taken by the National Assembly for his safety, and for the maintainance of the Royal dignity. He besides said, he never had any intention of passing the limits of the kingdom.

"We then read the same decree to the National guards.

"We next proceeded for Paris. The Royal Family passed the night at Dormans, from whence we proceeded very slowly, many of the National guards being on foot, to Meaux.

"We wrote from Meaux to the President of the National Assembly, the Mayor, and the Commander of the National guards of Paris, to intreat them to take the necessary measures to secure the public tranquility upon the King's arrival, and to send a body of the National guards to guard the avenues upon his approach. When we joined the Royal Family, we addressed a proclamation to all the Administrative Bodies, in order to provide for the safety of the King's person. Every where we were received with expressions of the greatest zeal and attachment to the publick interest; every where prevailed the greatest tranquility and order, united with the firmest courage. The Assembly is under particular obligations to the troops of the line for their fidelity and ardour displayed upon this occasion. The only obstruction which we encountered, arose from the excessive heat, and the ordinary inconveniences of travelling.

"We departed from Meaux at half past six. The number of the National guards successively increased, not only of horsemen but infantry. Our progress was obstructed by the immense concourse of citizens upon the road as we passed; for that instead of arriving as we had announced at three o'clock, we did not arrive in Paris until seven o'clock.

"Arrived at Paris, we placed the Royal Family, as well as the three Guards-du-Corps, in the Palace of the Thuilleries, under the care of the Commandant-General."

The Assembly decreed thanks to the Commissioners for the able and faithful manner in which they had conducted themselves in this business.

At eleven o'clock at night the sitting was suspended, and [illegible]

Saturday, June 26—Ten in the Morning.

M. Duport, in the name of the Committees of Criminal Jurisprudence and of the Constitution, presented the plan of a decree, as to the mode of prosecution to be adopted against the persons who participated in the flight of the King.

This is divided into two articles, of which the first directs the tribunal of the section of the Thuilleries to prosecute all those who are arrested, and their accomplices; the second proposes that three Commissioners shall be appointed from the National Assembly to go and receive the declarations of the King and Queen.

M. Chebroud objected to the first article, and tho't that the cause should be brought before the High National Court; but that the Assembly should first receive evidence of some leading facts, and, after they had determined that the prosecution ought to be instituted, they might direct what tribunal should take cognizance of it.

Some debate then ensued, of which the speech of M. de Robert pierre forms the most remarkble part.

"I oppose (said he) the article which directs the interrogation of all those who concurred the flight of the King and Queen, and the appointment of three members of this Assembly, before whom their Majesties make their declaration. And I oppose it for this reason:

"When they are to give an account of their conduct to the nation, the King and Queen are no more than citizens; the distinctions permitted by slaves, cannot be adopted by legislators, who speak of liberty and equality. It is said, that we ought not to disgrace the royal dignity. I think that we ought not; but who can be disgraced in submitting to the law, of which the yoke honours all those who bear it?

"We have found, in this difficult period, the whole confidence of the nation directed to ourselves: but let us remember, that to preserve this confidence, we must treat it with delicacy. At the moment when so many men, whom pride affects to disdain, have shewn such real greatness, let us not humiliate them by distinctions which ought at least, to disappear from the presence of the law. I think then, that the King and Queen should be recognized by the same tribunal as those, who, for the same action, are in a state of arrest."

The Assembly, however, determined, That three Commissioners should receive the declarations of the King and Queen, and those appointed were Messrs. Tronchet, Duport and D'Andre.

There seems to be no doubt that the Queen, will be tried; but if she should be found guilty, we do not believe that any punishment greater than that of banishment will follow.

DECREE.

Article I. The National Assembly decrees, That two Commissioners shall be appointed by the tribunal wherever it may be necessary, respecting the event of the night between the 20th and 21st of June, as also to such anterior facts as relate thereto.

Art. II. The said Commissioners shall proceed without delay to interrogate all those persons who are in custody in virtue of the decrees of the 23th instant, also of such witnesses as may appear to be necessary in the course of the said examination.

Art. III. The National Assembly shall appoint three Commissioners to hear the declarations of the King & the Queen, which shall be both signed with their own hands. The whole of which shall be laid before the National Assembly, to be taken into consideration for such further proceedings as may be judged proper.

After balloting, Messieurs Tronchet, D'Andre and Duport, were declared to be the Commissioners appointed to examine the King and the Queen.

At three o'clock the sitting was resumed, when the President moved that the National guards of Varennes, who behaved with so much courage in the arrest of the King, should be permitted to enter.

The guards were then presented by a Member, M. Corges, Mayor of Varennes. M. M. Leblanc, Pellerin, and Gorges, jun. were received with particular attention, and the oath of fidelity was taken by the whole corps; after which the President addressed them as follows:

"Your vigilance, care, and activity prevented a flight, of which the effect would, without doubt, have been the involving France in a disastrous war. By this estimable conduct, you might have exposed your dwellings to be ravaged by our enemies, or by the traitors who serve them. But the dangers to which you laid open your property proves you to be men endued with a noble spirit of freedom, who reckon their lives nothing, when they may be useful as in saving their country. Varennes will be a celebrated place, which all France will honour, by reckoning it amongst the number of its cities. The National Assembly wish you to assure all the inhabitants, that they know how to value the services rendered them. They engage also, that all Frenchmen, in gratitude, will assemble round your walls, if the fatalites of despotism dare to approach them."

This address was heard with applause.

The Assembly then determined, that there was no further necessity for the sittings being continued, and that the sitting of the Assembly should rise as formerly.

After which the result of the scrutiny for the nomination of Commissioners was examined. Out of 550 votes, 433 were in favour of M. Tronchet, 354 for M. D'Andre, and 351 for M. Duport.

M. Mortcau de St. Merry, after complimenting the people of France for complying with, and M. Bodan for guaranteeing the safety of the King and Queen, moved, "That this circumstance might be recorded in the annals of France, that posterity might contemplate the period, when a King of the French, delivered over to all the alarms arising from perfidious counsels, had been consoled by the promise of a simple Municipal Officer, whose word was venerated at a distance from the place where his legitimate authority existed."

The proposition of M. Mortcau was unanimously acceded to.

This sitting, which began on Tuesday the 21st, at half past eight, o'clock in the morning, broke up this day (Sunday the 26th), at half past three o'clock in the afternoon.

WE are extremely sorry that we are unable to furnish our readers with the particulars relating to the manner of the flight of the French King, and the proceedings of the National Assembly, *immediately* thereupon; which obtain from the 23st to the 24th of June, is in consequence of our not receiving the paper of the 30th. The connecting link of this chain of intelligence, we hope soon to supply.—We learn however, from the accounts we have been able to collect—

That from the moment the King's departure was known, the National Assembly had sat incessantly night and day without intermission, except some necessary moments of refreshment and repose, which the members took by turns. Before the news arrived of the King's being stopped, the time was principally passed in taking new oaths of fidelity and receiving dispatches.—That after the arrest of the King, Messrs. Dumas, Choiseul, Florian and Remi, all principal officers in the army, and sent by M. Bouille from Metz to protect the King in his flight were arrested and transferred to Verdun.—That M. Bouille himself had escaped to Brussels, where had arrived Monsieur the King's brother and Madame—who by taking a different road and being in a very ordinary carriage, passed every where unsuspected.

A letter from Paris, dated June 27—informs,

"That the King, Queen, Dauphin, and his sister, Madame Royalle, with the Princess Elizabeth, were all brought safe to the Palace of the Thuilleries, on Saturday the 25th of June at seven o'clock by the Commissioners of the National Assembly, Messrs. Petion Barnave, and de Foutzel guarded by an immense multitude, all soldiers, and through a crowd which formed fixed, but from whom not one word was heard to escape—That on the seat of the carriage there were bound as prisoners, three private persons dressed as couriers, whose names are Vallori, Maudly, and Maldan, formerly three of the King's body guards; who were immediately committed to the Castle as state prisoners—That the moment the King and Queen's carriage stopt before the Castle, where they were to get out, the people with one voice shouted, the Law! the Law! but not a syllable of either King or Queen. This invocation was so loud that it perfectly rent the air; the people appeared filled with extacy, as if it was one boisterous [illegible] congratulation took place round the carriage, which being heard in the hall of the Assembly, Commissioners were immediately sent to prevent any mischief; and on the Law! being loudly called out, the people were instantly quieted, and the gates of the Castle being that the gardens were presently cleared, and all was calm—That the Queen was much affected, and fainted several times on the road: The King called frequently for wine.

ANECDOTES.

ABOUT thirty years ago, the famous Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD used annually to visit *Edinburgh*, and by his popular mode of preaching allured great multitudes especially of the female sex, to attend his sermons. The great object of his discourses was to rouse them to acts of beneficence; and as he had instituted a charitable seminary at *Georgia*, he was strenuous in his exertions to reduce his audience to be liberal in giving alms for the support of the helpless persons he had there collected together. Among his constant hearers was one Mrs. ———, the wife of a brewer, in a small line of business, who had some difficulty to provide funds for carrying on his affairs without embarrassment. He had no time to attend the daily harangues of this ghostly orator; nor was he much pleased with the time his wife spent on these occasions, and far less with the demands she sometimes made upon him for money to be given for charitable purposes. This diversity of opinion between the man and wife, sometimes produced discord: and while the lady believed the Divine was little less than an angel from HEAVEN, the husband considered him as no better than a thief, or PICK-POCKET, who, under false pretexts, induced simple people to throw away, upon others, the means that were necessary for the subsistence of their families; nor was he, when heated in the counsel, and chagrined at times from the want of money, at all scrupulous, in expressing, without reserve, the opinion he entertained of this saint. The wife, who was of a warm disposition, though not destitute of sense at bottom, was much irritated at these reflections, and thinking they proceeded entirely from the worldly mindedness of her husband, felt a strong inclination to indulge her own propensity to benevolence by every means that should fall in her way. To get money from her husband avowedly for this purpose, she knew was impossible; but she resolved to take it when she could find an opportunity for that purpose. While she was in this frame of mind, her husband, one morning while he was writing at his desk, was suddenly called away, and intending to return directly, he did not close his desk. His wife thought this a favorable an opportunity to be missed; and opening the shuttle where she knew the money was kept, she found about 25 guineas, which the husband had provided to pay for some Barley he had lately bought. From this she took ten pieces, and left every thing else as before; nor did the Husband, on his return, take any notice of it.

WHEN Monsieur Lenoire was Lieutenant of the Police in Paris he married his daughter to a gentleman of merrit and fortune. Previous to the nuptials M. Le Noire ordered his wigmaker to make him a most elegant wig, which he did, and sent it home by one of the journeymen. The magistrate happened to be busy when the boy came, and told him to leave the box. M. le Noire had the box brought to him as soon as the hurry of his business was over, when lo! instead of a sensatorial periwig he found a dead child. The wig-maker was immediately sent for, and seeing the mistake, explained the matter by telling the magistrate that his wife had been brought to bed two days before, that the child was dead, and that the persons charged to inter the infant had confounded the two boxes and buried the one that had the wig in it. M. le Noire laughed heartily, and had the wig exhumed and the child consigned to its proper place.

BISHOP Warburton being told, that Mr. Wilks, would finally remove the then ministers—easily replied—"It would be casting out Devils, by Belzebub, the Prince of Devils."

PARIS, June 16.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 20.

"The King has ordered the President of Castile to give notice to the inhabitants of the kingdoms, and cities of Spain, through the medium of deputies to *Las Cortes* to express their grievances and point out means of relief, on all matters that concern the public good, still keeping in view the ancient Spanish constitution.

"The Captain General of Catalonia still fears insurrections near the frontiers bordering on France, he has in consequence written to his Majesty, that if a single one of the soldiers stationed on the frontiers of Spain to preserve tranquility was withdrawn, he should send his resignation, as he could not possibly answer for the consequences, without a very respectable force to oppose the menœuvres of the real contents."

LONDON, June 18.

A jealousy is arising against Prince Pompeikin in Russia, similar to that entertained, towards the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, against the Duke of Marlborough, in England. The splendid successes of both have drawn down this shaft of envy upon them.

The Elector of Saxony, at the same time that he accepted the reversion of the Crown of Poland, either for himself or his daughter, especially made this reserve; that according to the Saxonic constitution, he must first consult his faithful subjects, and obtain the consent of the State of his Electorate.

The state of the humbled nobility of France has been thus whimsically described—that some of them have been compelled to sell their *coats of arms* to purchase *arms* for their *coats*.

The mark of King Tom, to a grant which was produced in the House of Commons on Wednesday last in the debate on the Sierra Leona Bill, by which he made over a tract of land in Africa to King George the 3d, produced an hearty laugh in the House, and reminded a stranger in the gallery of the dark ages when Kings and Prime Ministers in Europe, unable to sign their names, ratified public instruments by affixing the sign of the cross. Should civilization take place on the continent of Africa, future inhabitants of that part of the globe will read with as much astonishment of the mark of their king Thomas, as of the simple ✕ of our ancient Princes.

Philips the Maniac was on Saturday questioned by Sir Sampson Wright, as to the cause of his visit at Buckingham House.—He replied, that it was love, all powerful love for the Princess Royal, and discomposed the gravity of the Magistrate by saying—"And pray don't you think I have a good *taste* Sir Sampson?"

The manner in which Mr. Fox moved his bill on libels in the house of Commons, shewed at once his ability and the nobleness of his mind. Far from seeking to deprive others of their share of honour, he stated the revival of the question by his friend Mr. Erskine, in the Dean of St. Asaph's case, exhibited his argument on that occasion as a master-piece of eloquence and argument, and held it in his hand while he called upon the house to assert upon its principles the Liberty of the Press.

The merits of Mr. Erskine on the subject of Libels were felt and admired by the meeting at the Crown & Anchor, in their fullest extent; but as they properly directed their view to what Mr. Fox had so virtuously, though unsuccessfully attempted to accomplish—an enquiry into the practice of the courts, which would have opened the way to complete reform of every error, they thought it right to confine their resolution of thanks to his motion only.

Mr. Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," was born at Thetford in Norfolk, and is said to have been bound an apprentice at Tunbridge, in Kent, to an employment he appears afterwards never to have followed; for he became soon an excise man, and was many years an officer in the excise at Grantham in Lincolnshire, and Lewes in Suffex: from the station of a supernumerary at the former place, he had the misfortune to be removed, and he then undertook the employment of keeping school. When Dr. Franklin was last in England, Paine was accidentally made known to him from his knowledge of electricity. The Doctor, perceiving the sensibilities, took him over with him to America, and procured him the appointment of Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Congress, where he presently distinguished himself by an avowed antipathy to the government of his native country, and a more than Roman detestation of the name and office of King.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

We have been for these six weeks past in the most cruel alarms—fires exist night and day, both in the city and suburbs; neither the strength nor the activity of the Government has been able to put a stop to this calamity, which will destroy all the habitations. From what we observe with our own eyes, it appears that the soldiery as well as the citizens are discontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries this scourge could not long exist.

The ravages which the flames have made in Constantinople, in Pera and Galatia are beyond estimation. Nor does the Government seem to wish to have an accurate idea of the losses.

All the Franks are astonished to see the steadiness of the Sublime Porte under these circumstances, and are at a loss what to think.

But the politicians who see clearly, say that Selim III. is persuaded, or has been induced by foreign insinuations, to think that the people are not discontented with the war, but only the want of success; and in consequence of this principle he flatters himself that consequence of this principle he flatters himself that their uneasiness will be converted into joy as soon as couriers arrive with an account of the Empire of Russia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, and that by this division the Grand Vizier will be in a situation to give law in his return on the banks of the Danube, if we may rely on the language of the Ottoman Ministry, we may expect accounts within a fortnight, as they consider the affairs already settled.

On the arrival of one of the last East Indiamen, in the absence of his master (one of the officers) amused himself with throwing from the cabin into the custom house officer's boat, rolls of silk, to the value of 100l. which was intended to be sent on shore by a different conveyance. The silk was of course seized, and the offender hanged at the yardarm for his engenious imitations.

STOCKBRIDGE, August 30.

It is with the most painful sensations that we announce to the public the unfortunate death of Brigadier-General Moses Ashley, of this town, who was drowned at the Dam of his Forge in *Lee*, on Thursday last. On Saturday, at Two o'clock, P. M. his remains were carried from his late residence to the Meeting house, when the Rev. Mr. ALLEN, of Pittsfield, addressed the throne of grace in a prayer well adapted to the solemn and melancholly occasion—after which the Rev. Mr. *West*, of this town, delivered a discourse from these words, "*Wherefore, the Holy Ghost saith, to day if ye will hear his voice.*" HEBREWS, chap. 3d. verse 7th. The Corpse was then carried to the burying ground, attended by a very numerous assembly, the gravity of whose deportment testified their great regret, and the respectful attention in which his character was holden by his friends and acquaintance. He has left a wife and three small children to mourn and to feel their irreparable loss.

HARTFORD, August 29.

On friday night, about filled with grain and hay, was burnt in East-Hartford. The owner, Mr. Reuben Hills, knows not by what means it took fire, nor was it discovered till nearly consumed.

NORTHAMPTON, September 7.

Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, opened in this town, and proceeded to business.

After the flight of the King of France was known, the National Assembly sat *one hundred and twenty seven hours*, without intermission; the members relieving each other for rest and refreshment by turns—an evidence of their firmness and heroism in the moment of danger.

By the last accounts from France it appears that the Pope has revoked all his orders, all his bulls and anathemas against the proceedings of the National Assembly—and proposes to take the civic oath himself, and that all the Cardinals should do the same—this circumstance caused great rejoicings and illuminations in Paris.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

A gentleman arrived in town from Calias informs us, that before he quitted that place, intelligence had been received from Spain, giving an account that on the day in which the grand tribunal of the inquisition holds its court, the officers being present, the people, with one accord, declared they would no longer endure such dispotism. The guards who surrounded the court were called on to disperse the people, which they refused so do—the populace, thus seconded, seized the chief, whom, with fourteen others, they beheaded instantly, carrying their heads through the streets.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause of Mr. Hammond's return from Madrid, we know not, but this is certain, that he has communicated to administration that a revolution is at this moment agitating in the bosom of Spain; and although every precaution is taking, it is much to be apprehended that kingdom will be deluded with blood.

(Lond. Paper.)

Just Imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARD WARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS,
SADLER'S WARE,
KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.
FILES, of all kinds.

PAINTER'S COLOURS;

together with

Drugs & Medicines,

And a large quantity of

DYE-STUFFS,

Which will be offered for Sale, upon the *lowest terms* for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufactures.) He has likewise for sale all kinds of WEST-INDIA GOODS, in large or small quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An assortment of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

In short every kind of GOODS that are necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.

Northampton, Sept. 1791.

CASH,

And a generous price given for

BUTTER,

By SETH WRIGHT, at his Store in Northampton.

September 7. 1791.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of

BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, September 7. 1791.

SAVE COST,

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the last season, and did not fulfil their engagement, may expect immediate Call if not presented by payment. All who neglect this invitation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 7. 1791.

WANTED a Journeyman Cooper, to whom good pay will be made.

G. POMEROY.

N. B. Wanted as an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active Lad.

Northampton, Sept. 7. 1791.

To a Young Lady WEEPING.

THE cupids that rejoice to lie
In Celie's soul enchanting eye,
Perceiv'd th' inestimable tear,
Upon the sparkling ball appear:
Sudden they rose by magic art,
To drive it backward to the heart:
In vain—along the cheek it glides,
And near the bounteous bosom hides,
Thither to search they quick repair,
And, wond'ring, find a Venus there.
"Mine is the prize," the goddess said,
"And, here, in honor to the maid,
"Around this captivating space
"A Magazine of arrows place:
"And frequent from the fatal bow
"Th' unerring shafts be sure to throw.
"Till in a once unmoulded breast,
"To pain and pleasure they *deeply* rest.
"From nat'ral wounds thus miracles arise,
"And whilst the FRIEND exists, the LOVER dies."

EXTRACT *from the* ALBANY REGISTER.

SUPPOSE a man to have six children, three of them sons, whose estate is worth 3000l.—the interest of this is only 180l. per annum;—with this small sum he has six children to maintain, clothe and educate—He certainly cannot bring all his sons up professional men, nor his daughters fine ladies. Let him then make them *useful* members of society. Two of his sons let him make tradesmen. By this he will save the expence of supporting them from 14 years of age, and ever after; and give them what they will ever have reason to bless him for, a *trade*, which is better than an estate, because it can never be spent.—The third, if he be favoured by the indulgent hand of Providence, with that desirable blessing *genius*, let him make a professional man. And his daughters, let them be instructed to spin, knit and sew, as well as the ordinary work of a house, but by no means neglect their education. Let them board, with a conscious pride, that the cloaths they wear every day are the fruits of their own industry; and I'll engage those allurements, will soon attract the notice of men of sense, and dazzle in their eyes, superior to the brilliancy of a crimson silk—the gay appearance of a sugar-loaf hat, thrown carelessly on one side of the head, with the addition of an elastic bishop, and a full breasted stomacher.

AN OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, March 29.

On the 20th inst. we enjoyed a superb spectacle here; the regiment of horse guards desiled along the Imperial Castle, bearing to the fortress the trophies of Ismail composed of nearly 500 horsetails, commanders staffs, maces, standards and colours.—It is said, that the better to perpetuate the remembrance of this important conquest, and the other advantages gained by Prince Potemkin over the enemies of Christians; and in opposition to the Alcoran and Sword of Mahomet, our august Sovereign intends to present Prince Potempkin with a bible richly bound, and set with brilliants, together with a sabre of immense valor.

Printing-Office Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed a

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D:

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM,

to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	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.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ondemand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

N. Blake, & Co.

AT their store a few rods north of the ferry at Hartford, have for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

West-India and N. England Rum, of a superior quality.	Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars,
Molasses,	Bar-Iron,
Geneva, in cases or casks,	German & Blistered Steel,
Bohea, and Green Teas,	Nail-rods,
Coffee,	20d 10d, 8d, & 6d, nails
Warranted and common	9 by 7, & 8 by 6, Glass,
Chocolate,	Salt,
Cotton-Wool,	Cod-fish.

CROCKERY WARE,

Well assorted in crates or barrels.

An Assortment of GLASS WARE,

With a variety of other articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms for cash or most kinds of Country produce.

Constant attendance given, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged. Hartford, August 1791.

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 JOSEPH BLANCHARD, late of Belchertown, deceased, and six months, being allowed the creditors to bring in their accounts: Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of the deceased, in Belchertown, the first Mondays of November and December next, from one to five o'clock, P. M. on each day.

HENRY DWIGHT,
DAVID SHUMWAY,
THOMAS WILLSON.

Belchertown, August 17, 1791.

Ten Dollars reward.

SATURDAY night last, the Store of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles Stolen, viz: Eighteen yards of small coloured Royal ribb—part of a piece of Jaconett—one piece of course Linen that was stained by being wet—two pair of plated silk and cotton hose—five pair of ribb'd worsted do—one pair of plain thread do—one pair of men's thred gloves—two groce and part of a groce of Vell Bottons.—Whoever will take up, and secure the Thief and Goods, and give information, shall have the above reward; or five Dollars for the Goods only, & all necessary charges paid by

DAVID BLISS.

Deerfield, August 20, 1791.

TAKEN up in Wellfield, on Friday last, and Sunday was committed to gaol in this town, on suspicion of horse stealing, A tall fleet fellow, about 20 years of age, pallied complection, light eyes & bushy hair, brown home spun coat and waistcoat, linnen shirt and overalls,—rode a bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in the forehead, dissated with the heaves, saddle and bridle not half worn.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 15th of August, a dark bay MARE, natural trotter, no white about her, shod before, short tail. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a generous reward.

Northampton, Aug. 17, 1791. D. BURT.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER's ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the Fifth Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government, and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Farm lying in Conway, containing about Two Hundred and twenty Acres, well watered, two fine Orchards, with a variety of Fruit Trees, & plenty of Sugar Maples, conveniently situated for the purpose of making Sugar, a convenient dwelling house and Barn, and other Buildings, four good wells—the whole will be sold or a Part, as may best suit the purchaser—Apply to DAVID FIELD, on the Premises—a little more than a Mile west of the Meeting House.

Conway, August 1, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. Ephraim Fitch on the 2d inst. a bright bay mare colt, three years old past, a black mane and tail lately docked, Shod before, has one white hind foot, a few white hairs just above her Nose, a natural Trotter. Whoever will return said mare, to said Fitch, or the Subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall receives generous reward.

SPENCER WHITING.

Worthington, August 17, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the third Day of June last, a dark red COW, with a lined back, about 4 or 5 years old, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, August 8, 1791.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. an Apprentice Boy, named Seth Tubbs, jun. 17 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a dark Brown Coat and Vest, Jean Breeches, and Worsted Stockings Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to me shall have two Coppers reward and no charges paid.

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, August 11th 1791.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for Old Silver, Copper and Brass, by

T. H. BRECK.

N. B. All kinds of Silver and Plated work, to be had of said Breck.

Northampton, July 6, 1791.

TO Be Sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d, day of September next, sundry lots of Land in the town, of Colrain, in the County of Hampshire, (Agreeable to the order of the Supreme Judicial Court) belonging to the Estate of Joshua Winslow, of Boston, Esq. deceased, sale to be at the house of ROBERT MILLER, Innholder in said Colrain, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUGH M'CLALLEN,
JAMES STEWART,
} Attornies to the Admin. of said Estate.

Colrain, August 4th 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. Joshua Healey, late of Chesterfield, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—Likewise all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to exhibit them for settlement, to

EBENEZER HEALEY, Executor.

Chesterfield, Aug. 23, 1791.

WANTED One or two JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, for whom good pay will be Made. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing Office in Northampton,—where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Vol. VI.] THE [Numb. 263.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

MORE FRENCH NEWS.

BOSTON, September 1.

☞ The following are ALL the particulars relative to the discovery or the FLIGHT of the King and Queen of the French, and their Family, which were deficient in our last, to connect the chain of this interesting event, and which were received from *France*, via *London* and *New-York*—

PARTICULARS OF THE *DISCOVERY of the FLIGHT of the* KING and QUEEN of France, &c.

THIS event, one of the most extraordinary in the History of Monarchy, happened on the night of Monday, the 20th of June, or in the morning of Tuesday, the 21st.

At nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning it was announced from the Thuilleries, that the King, Queen, the Dauphin, Monsieur and Madame had left the Palace, and the capital, without leaving any official information of their intention or their route. The news flew in an instant from one end of the city to another, and all Paris was thrown into consternation. At ten it was reported that they were stopped at Meaux, and this ray of momentary hope, served only to aggrevate the general affliction. The Tocsin was sounded, the drums beat the general, and all the National Guards was immediately under arms.

The general cry was, "*How could they escape?*"—Treason was suspected, and the suspicion fell on the Sixth Division of the Guard, who were on duty at the Palace. The first impression on the populace was, that the escape had been effected by corrupting some of the soldiers of this division, and they were obliged to save themselves by flight.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Betrayed no symptoms of weakness or fear, unbecoming the Representatives of a people determined to be free. Their confidence in the superiority of their sentiments, the energy and temper of their resolutions, will best appear from a short sketch of their proceedings on Tuesday, after the flight of the Royal Family was announced.

AT the usual hour of proceeding to business, the President not being come, M. D'Aucbi, his predecessor, took the chair, and one of the Secretaries began reading the minutes of the former sitting. Before this was finished, the President entered, took the chair, and announced the King's departure:

"GENTLEMEN—

"The Mayor of Paris has just informed me, that during the night, the *King, Queen, and the Royal Family have left* Paris. *I await your order, gentlemen, as to measures for circulating the alarming intelligence in the readiest way possible, throughout all* France."

Several Decrees were passed—one giving force to all the laws, without any other sanction than the Assembly's and that they should be executed by the Ministers, of the Departments, sealed with the Seal of State, and signed by the Minister.

Another, "That the Municipal officers be ordered to issue a proclamation to inform the people, that the Assembly is intent on measures for the public safety, and exhort them to tranquility."

And also, that the Assembly would sit day and night, except in the intervals of adjournment for Two Hours.

The Palace Guards were ordered to be doubled—and M. de Rochambeau to put himself at the head of the troops, upon the frontiers.

Information was brought that M. de la Fayette and M. Cazales were surrounded by the populace, and in great danger. Six Members of the Assembly were dispatched to their relief.

M. Tillerill moved, "that the people should be exhorted to peace by sound of trumpet."—Decreed.

M. Reubell moved, that M. de la Fayette should be called on to account for the King's departure."

M. Barnave, "I cannot allow M. Roubell to proceed. There are circumstances, under which the patriotism of the best citizens may be called in question; but in time of great and imminent danger, all these feeds of division and of party ought to be suppressed. The Commandant General of the National Guard has given sufficient proof by his signal services to the Revolution that he has devoted his life to it; and I am convinced, I will answer for him, that he is ready to shed the last drop of his blood in its defence. The danger most to be dreaded at a moment when we have occasion for the whole public force, is weakening the confidence due to those with whom it is entrusted. What we have then to do, is, to put the capital and the empire in such a posture of defence as may enable us to watch events, and guard against those that might be hatching. I move, therefore, that we declare M. de la Fayette, has our confidence; that all the citizens of Paris be invited to arm under his direction, & hold themselves in readiness to second the decrees of the National Assembly." Decreed.

M. D'Andre. "We must act rather than debate. I move, that the Decree just passed be proclaimed through all the streets." This was also decreed, and the Department of Paris ordered to see both Decrees put in execution.

During these proceedings, M. Camus one of the members who had been sent to the relief of M. Cazales, returned and gave an account of what they had observed among the people. "We saw," said he, "a spectacle not more astonishing than worthy of admiration. An immense crowd of people in a vast garden; where the greatest possible offence had just been committed against them, displaying in their affliction, courage without tumult and without transport; viewing the near approach of a most unjust war, and more passionately attached to their freedom, by the dangers that surround it: and preparing, by respect to order, to fight for the laws and the constitution. We admonished these worthy citizens to return to their several sections, and there communicate and keep up the excellent spirit with which they were animated; and we had the pleasure of seeing them instantly separate."

M. Cazales took his place, having received no injury from the populace.

M. Camus objected to the General of the National Guards appearing there in his uniform.

M. de la Fayette said, that where his attendance was called for in so many places in the course of the day, to change his dress for each, must be attended with so much loss of time, that he trusted the importance of the occasion would be admitted as an excuse for the irregularity of appearing in the Assembly in a military dress.

The Assembly agreed that this apology was sufficient.

On the motion of M. Charles de Lameth, the Assembly decreed, "That a Proclamation should be drawn up, and sent to all the Departments, exhorting them to maintain union and order, to pay taxes, to muster the National Guards, and to be under no alarm as to what might happen."

[*A great number of other Decrees were passed, and some business of importance attended upon, all which we have received: but by reason of their extraordinary length, we are necessitated to omit them, in order to give place to the following, which we conceive to be of more importance.*]

French King's MEMOIR.

THE following paper, stating the reasons for the departure of the French King, from Paris, was left by the King, and presented to the National Assembly, on the morning subsequent to his departure.

MEMOIRE OR PROCLAMATION,

LEFT BY THE KING.

FRENCHMEN,

"WHILE the King had any hope of seeing order and happiness restored by the means employed by the National Assembly, no sacrifice would have appeared to him too great, which might conduce to such an event: he would not even have mentioned his own personal deprivation of liberty, from the month of October, 1789.—But at present, when the result of every transaction is only the destruction of Royalty, the violation of property, and the endangering of persons; when there is an entire anarchy through every part of the empire, without the least appearance of any authority sufficient to controul it; the King, after protesting against all the acts performed by him, during his captivity, thinks it his duty to submit to the French nation the following account of his conduct.

"In the month of July, 1790, the King, he declares it upon his conscience, had no reason to fear on coming among the Parisians.—In the month of October in the same year, being advised of the conduct of some factious persons, he apprehended his departure might afford them a pretence for fomenting a civil war. All the world is informed of the impunity with which crimes were then committed. The King yielding to the wish of the army of the Parisians came with his family, and established his residence at the Thuilleries. No preparations, had been made for his reception, and given sufficient proof by his signal services to the Revolution that he has devoted his life to it; and I am convinced, I will answer for him, that he is ready to shed the last drop of his blood in its defence. The danger most to be dreaded at a moment when we have occasion for the whole public force, is weakening the confidence due to those with whom it is entrusted. What we have then to do, is, to put the capital and the empire in such a posture of defence as may enable us to watch events, and guard against those that might be hatching. I move, therefore, that we declare M. de la Fayette, has our confidence; that all the citizens of Paris be invited to arm under his direction, & hold themselves in readiness to second the decrees of the National Assembly." Decreed.

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"Notwithstanding every constraint, he thought it his duty, on the morning after his arrival, to assure the provinces of his intention to remain in Paris. A fugitive still more difficult was reserved for him; he was compelled to part with his body guards, whose fidelity he had experienced; two had been massacred, and several wounded while acting in obedience to the order they had received not to fire. All the art of the factions was employed in misrepresenting the deportment of a faithful wife, who was then confirming all her former good conduct; it was evident, that all their machinations were directed against the King himself. It was to the soldiers of the French guard, that the custody of the King was given, under the order of the Municipality of Paris.

"The King thus saw himself a prisoner in his own kingdom; for in what other condition could he be, who was forcibly surrounded by persons whom he suspected; it is not for the purpose of censuring the Parisian National guard, that I recall these circumstances, but for that of giving an exact statement of facts; on the contrary, I do justice to their attachment, when they were not acted upon by factious persons. The King convened the States-General ordained to the *Champ Etat* a double representation; the union of the orders, the sacrifices of the 23d of June, were all his work, but his cares were not understood. When the States-General gave themselves the name of the National Assembly, it may be recollected how much influence the factious had upon the several provinces, how many endeavours were made use of to overcome this principle, that confirmation of the laws should be given in concert with the King.

"The Assembly *ejected* the King from the constitution, when they refused him the right of sanctioning the *constitutional* laws, and permitting themselves to arrange in that class those which they please, at the same time limiting the extent of his refusal in any instance, to the third legislature. They voted him 25 millions per annum, a sum which was totally absorbed by the expences necessary to the dignity of his house. They left him the use of some domains under certain restrictions, depriving him of the patrimony of his ancestors; they were careful not to include in the list of his expences those of services done for himself, as if they could be separated from those rendered to the state.

"Whoever observes the different traits of the administration, will perceive that the King was excluded from it. He had no part in the completion of the laws by his only privilege was, to request the Assembly to occupy themselves upon such and such objects. As to the administration of justice he could only execute the decrees of the Judges, and appoint Commissioners whose power is much less considerable than that of the ancient Attorney-General.

"There remained one last prerogative, the most acceptable of the whole, that of pardoning criminals, and changing punishments; you took it from the King, and the jurors are now authorized to interpret, according to their pleasure, the sense of the law. Thus is the Royal Majesty diminished, to which the people were accustomed to recur, as to one common centre of goodness and beneficence.

"The societies of Friends of the Constitution are by much the strongest power, and render void the actions of all others. The King was declared the head of the army; yet the whole conduct of it has been in the Committees of the National Assembly without any participation: To the King was granted the right of nomination to certain places, but his choice has already met with opposition.—He has been obliged to alter the duty of the general officers of the army, because his choice was not approved of by the clubs.

"It is to these, that the revolt of several regiments is to be imputed. When the army no longer respects its officers, it is the terror and the scourge of the state; the King has always thought that officers should be punished like soldiers, and that the latter should have opportunities, of promotion according to their merit.

"As to foreign affairs, they have granted to the King the nomination of Ambassadors, and the conduct of negociations: but they have taken from him the right of making war.——The right of making peace is entirely of another sort.——What power would enter into a negociation, when they knew that the result must be subject to the revision of the National Assembly? Independently of the necessity of a degree of secrecy, which it is absolutely impossible should be preserved in the deliberations of the Assembly, no one will treat but with a person, who, without any intervention, is able to fulfil the contract that may be agreed upon.

"With respect to the finances, the King had recognized, before the States-General, to the right of them to grant subsidies; and, on the 23d of June, he granted every thing required from him upon this subject. On the 4th of February, the King entreated the Assembly to take the finances into their consideration, with which they somewhat slowly complied. But they have not yet formed an exact account of the receipt &

expenditure; they have adopted hypothetical calculations; the ordinary contribution is in arrear, and the resource of twelve hundred millions of assignants is nearly perfected. Nothing is left to the King but fourteen nominations; he knows the difficulty of such a government; and, if it was possible, such a machine could go on without his immediate superintendance, his Majesty would only have to regret, that he had not diminished the taxes, which he always desired, and but for the American war, should have effected.

"The King was declared at the head of the Government of the kingdom, and he has been unable to change any thing, without the consent of the Assembly. —The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out such a defiance to the agents of the King, and the punishment inflicted upon disobedience has excited such apprehension, that his agents have remained without power.

"The form of Government is in two respects particularly faulty. The Assembly exceed the bounds of their power, in taking cognizance of the administration of justice, and of the interior parts of the kingdom; and exercise, by their committees of researches, the most barbarous of all despotism. Associations are established under the name of Friends to the Constitution, which are infinitely more dangerous than the ancient corporations.—They deliberate upon all the functions of government, and excepting the National Assembly itself, can do nothing but by their order.

"The King thinks it impossible to preserve such a government; and as a period approaches to the labours of the Assembly, so does that body lose its credit. The new regulations, instead of applying balm to former wounds, on the contrary, increase the pain of them; the thousand journals or pamphlets of calumniation, which are only the echoes of the clubs, perpetuate the disorder: and never has the Assembly dared to remedy them. All this tends only to a metaphysical government, which can never be reduced to practice.

"FRENCHMEN! was it this that you intended in electing representatives? Do you wish that the despotism of clubs should be substituted for the monarchy, under which the kingdom has flourished for fourteen centuries? The love of Frenchmen for their King is reckoned among their virtues. I have had too affecting proofs of it to be able to forget it. The King would not offer this Memoir but for the purpose of representing to his subjects the conduct of the factions. Persons form a way by the triumph of Mr. Necker, affected not to pronounce the name of the King; they pursued the Archbishop of Paris; one of the King's couriers were arrested, and the letters which he carried were opened.

"During this time the Assembly appeared to insult the King, who determined to carry to Paris the words of Peace; upon the journey it was resolved that no cry of VIVE LE Roy should be permitted.—There was even a motion for carrying off the King and putting the Queen in a convent, which was loudly applauded.

"In the night of the 4th and 5th, when it was proposed to the Assembly to repair to the King, it was replied, that, consistent with its dignity, it could not remove: From this moment the scenes of horror were renewed. On the arrival of the King at Paris, an innocent person was massacred almost within his sight, in the garden of the Thuilleries; all those who had declared against religion and the throne, received the honours of a triumph. At the Federation, on the 14th of July, the National Assembly declared, that the King was the Chief, by which it was implied that they had a right to name another. His family were placed in a situation apart from himself, but that circumstance was notwithstanding, productive of the happiest moments they have passed since their arrival at Paris.

"Afterwards, when on account of their religion, Mesdames, the King's aunts, wished to go to Rome, their journey was opposed, in contradiction to the Declaration of Right, and both at Bellevue and Arnay le Duc, the orders of the Assembly were necessary to release them, those of the King being despised. In the tumult factiously excited at Vincennes, the persons who remained about the King were ill treated: and their assailants audaciously broke the weapons of those persons in the presence of his Majesty.

"Upon the King's recovery from his illness, he intended going to St. Cloud, but was detained. In vain did M. la Fayette endeavour to protect his departure; the faithful servants who surrounded his Majesty were torn away from him, and he was taken back to his prison. Afterwards he was obliged to dismiss his confessor; to approve the letter of the Minister to Foreign powers; and to attend Mass performed by the new rector of St. German Auxerois. Thus perceiving the impossibility of averting any public evil, by his influence, it is natural that he should seek a place of safety for himself.

"FRENCHMEN! and you the good Inhabitants of Paris, distrust the suggestions of the factions: return to your King, who will always be your friend: your holy religion shall be respected; your government placed upon a permanent footing, and liberty established upon a firm basis.

(Signed) LOUIS.

P. S. The King forbids his ministers to sign any order in his name, until they shall have received his further directions; and enjoins the Keeper of the Seals to send them to him when required in his behalf.

(Signed) LOUIS.

Paris, June 20, 1791.

Answer *to the foregoing* MEMOIR.

ADDRESS OF PROCLAMATION OF THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

"The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to the FRENCH!"

"A GREAT attempt has just been made. The National Assembly was near the conclusion of its long labours; the constitution was almost completed; the tumults of the revolution, were about to cease; and the enemies of the public welfare were eager, therefore, to sacrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the Royal Family were carried off on the 21st inst.

[When this part of the Address was read in the Assembly, there was a murmur of dissent. The Reports of the committee of Constitution, in which it had been drawn up, requested that it might be heard with attention, and the Members became silent.]

"But your representatives will triumph over all these obstacles. They estimate calmly the extent of the duties imposed upon them. The public liberty shall be maintained; conspirators and slaves shall understand the intrepidity of the French nation, and we make, in the name of the nation a solemn engagement to avenge the law or die.

"France would be free, and she shall be so. It is intended to make the revolution recede, but it recedes not. It is the effect of your will, and nothing can retard its progress. It is necessary to accomodate the law to the state of the Kingdom. The King, in the constitution, exercises the power of the Royal sanction over the decrees of the legislative body; he is the head of the executive power, and, in that capacity, causes the laws to be executed by his Ministers.

"If he quits his post, although carried off against his will, the representatives of the nation have the right to supply his place. The National Assembly has decreed, that the seal of state, and the signature of the Ministers of Justice shall be added to all its decrees to give them the character of laws. As no order of the King would have been executed, without being countersigned by the responsible Ministers, nothing was necessary but a simple delegation by the Assembly to authorize him to sign the orders, and those only issued by them. In this circumstance they have been directed by the constitutional law relative to a Regency, which authorizes them to perform the functions of the executive power, until the nomination of a Regent.

"By these measures your representatives have issued orders in the interior parts of the Kingdom, and, to repulse any attack from without, they add to the army a reinforcement of three hundred thousand National Guards.

"Citizens then have, on all sides, the means of security. Let them not be overcome by their surprize; the constituent Assembly is upon its duty; the constituted powers are in activity; the citizens of *Paris*, the National Guards, whose patriotism and fidelity are above all praise, watch round your representatives; the active citizens throughout the kingdom are in arms, and *France may wait for its enemies.*

"Are they to fear the consequences of a writing, forged before his departure from a seduced King? It is difficult to conceive the ignorance and blindness that have dictated this writing, which may deserve to be further discussed hereafter; at present, your representatives content themselves with examining some particular sentiments.

"The national Assembly has made a solemn proclamation of political truths, and of rights, the acknowledgement of which will *one day produce the happiness of the human race*; to engage them to renounce declaration of rights, the theory of slavery itself has been presented to them.

"Frenchmen! we have no fear in recalling to your memories the famous day of the 23d of July, 1789, that day on which the chief of the executive power, the first public Functionary of the nation dared to dictate his absolute will to your representatives, charged by your orders to form a Constitution. The National Assembly lamented the disorders committed on the 5th of October, and ordered the prosecution of the persons guilty of them, but because it was difficult to discover some rioters among such a multitude of people, they are said to have approved all their crimes. The nation is, however, more just. It has not reproached LOUIS XVI. with the violences that have occurred under his reign, and those of his ancestors. *(Considerable applause.)*

"They are not afraid to call to your recollection the Federation of July. What are the fragments of the persons who have dictated the letter of the King, with respect to this august act? That the first publick Functionary was obliged to put himself at the head of the representatives of the nation, in midst of the deputies of all the kingdom. He took a solemn oath to maintain the Constitution. If the King does not hereafter declare, that his good faith has been surprised by seditious persons, he has, of course, *announced his own perjury to the whole world!* It is necessary to go through the fatigue of answering the other reproaches of this letter?

"The King is said to have experienced some inconveniences in his residence in Paris, and not to have found the same pleasures as formerly; by which it is replied, no doubt, that a nation ought to regenerate itself without disturbing for an instant, the pleasures and indulgencies of courts. As to the addresses of congratulation and adherence to your decrees, these, say they, are the work of the factions.—Yes—no doubt—of TWENTY SIX MILLIONS *of the factions!*

"It was necessary to re-constitute all the powers, because all the powers were corrupted, and because the alarming debts accumulated by the despotism and the disorders of government, would have overwhelmed the nation. *But does not Royalty exist for the people! And if a great Nation obliges itself to maintain it, it is not solely because it is believed to be useful?* The constitution has left to the King this glorious prerogative, and has confirmed to him the only authority which he should desire to exercise. Would not your representatives have been culpable, if they had sacrificed twenty six millions to the interest of one man?

"The Labour of citizens supports the power of the state; but the maxim of absolute power is to consider the publick contributions as a debt paid to despotism. The National Assembly has regulated its expences with the strictest justice; they thought themselves bound, when acting in the name of the nation, to act prudently, and when they were to determine what part of the publick contributions should be allowed to the first Functionary, thirty millions were allotted for him and the Royal Family; but this is represented as a trifling sum!

"The decrees upon the subject of peace and war have taken from the King and his Ministers, the power of sacrificing the people to the caprices of courts, and the definitive ratification of treaties is reserved to the representatives of the nation. The loss of a prerogative is complained of. What prerogative? That of not being obliged to consult the national will, when the blood and the fortunes of its citizens were to be sacrificed. Who can know the with and the interests of the nation better than the Legislative body? It is wished to make war with impunity. But have we not had, under the ancient government, sufficient experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of Ministers?

"We are accused of having despoiled the King, in forming the judicial powers, as if he, the King of a great nation, ought to appear in the administration of justice, for any other purpose than that of causing the law to be observed, and its judgments executed! It is wished that he should have the right of granting pardons and changing punishments; but does not all the world know how such a right would be exercised, and upon whom the benefit of it would fall? The King could fall? The King could not exercise it by himself, and after having prohibited Royal despotism, it was very natural to prohibit that of Ministers.

"The necessity of circumstances has sometimes obliged the National Assembly to meddle, contrary, to its inclination, in the affairs of administration. But ought it not to act, when the government remained in blameable inertness? It is therefore, necessary to say, that neither the King, nor the Ministers, have the confidence of the nation?

"The Societies of Friends of the Constitution, have supported the revolution; they are more necessary than ever; but some persons presume to say that they govern the administrative bodies, and the empire, as if they were the deliberating bodies!

"FRENCHMEN! all the powers are organized; all the public functionaries are at their posts; the National Assembly watches over the safety of the state; may you be firm and tranquil! one danger alone threatens us. You have to guard against the suspension of your labours; against delay in the payment of duties; against any inflammatory measures which commence in anarchies, and end in civil war. It is to these dangers that the National Assembly calls the attention of citizens. In this crisis all private animosities and private interests should disappear.

"Those who would preserve their liberty should shew that tranquil firmness which appals tyrants. May the factious who hope to see every thing overturned, find order maintained and the Constitution confirmed, and rendered more dear to Frenchmen, by the attacks made upon it. The capital may be an example to the rest of France. The departure of the King excited no disorders there, but, to the convulsion of the malevolent, the utmost tranquility prevails in it. To reduce the territory of this empire to the yoke, it will be necessary to destroy the whole nation. Despotism, if it pleases may make such an attempt. *It will either fail, or at the conclusion of its triumphs, will find only ruins.*"

This address was unanimously approved by the Assembly, and ordered to be sent to all the departments.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Monday June 27.

M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commissioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their commission.

"For the purpose of executing your decree of yesterday, M. Daudre, M. Duport, and I, met; and, about nine in the evening, proceeded to Thuilleries. We were introduced into the King's apartment, where we found him alone. After having read to him your decree, I judged it necessary to remark, that the declaration of his Majesty should refer according to the intent and meaning of the decree, as well to all the transactions of the 21st of June as to the occurrences connected with them, whether of an interior or posterior date. The King answered, that he did not understand subscribing to interrogatories; but that we should deliver in a declaration conformably to the requisition which had been made to him by the National Assembly. We then took his declaration, to every page of which he had set his signature. We went afterwards to the apartment of the Queen, whom we found, with Madame Elizabeth, preparing to sit down to table; but the latter informing us that her Majesty could not then receive us, because she was going to the bath, we desired her to appoint another hour; and she fixed upon eleven this morning. Of course, we retired; but, returning at the same time prescribed, were introduced to the bed chamber, where the Queen was without any attendant whatever. We then read to her the decree of the National Assembly, subjoining to it the same observation, which we had made to the King. She listened to its her declaration, and, having afterwards heard it read over, put her signature to every page of it."

(Continued in the 4th page.)

LONDON, June 20.

A Special Messenger arrived at the Imperial Ambassador's on Saturday last, who is one of the Emperor's body-guards; he was only seven hours on his passage from Ostend. A long conference took place between Mr. Pitt and his Excellency on Monday, in consequence of the dispatches he brought over. The report is, that they contained information that the Emperor has been prevailed on again to join his forces with those of Russia against the Porte—that the Danes have determined to j in Russia in disputing the passage of the English fleet up the Baltic; & that Sweden has determined, in case of a rupture between Russia and this country, to recommence hostilities against the former.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

"When the Royal Captives entered Paris, it is not a little remarkable, that of the immense multitude assembled from Neuille to the Thuilleries, no one pulled off his hat to the King. The soldiers too did not appear under recovered arms, but, on the contrary, with their muskets shouldered, thus shewing that they were not there to do honor to, but to ascertain the surety of, the Royal Family.

A GASCONADE!

Similar to BURGOYNE's pompous Proclamation in America.

Extraordinary letter from M. de Bouille, to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"*Luxembourg, June 26.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"THE King has lately made an effort to break the chains with which, for a considerable time past, you have held him and his family. He is yet your captive, and his *days* as well as those of his Queen, are, I dredder to think of it! yet at the disposal of a people whom you have rendered *ferocious* and *sanguinary*; and who are become the object of contempt of the universe. It is of importance to you, Gentlemen, that you should know the causes which have produced the event which now occupies your attention, and you will for that, if it has been noble and courageous on the part of the King, to come and seek an asylum with me, he has therein less consulted his own welfare than that of a cruel people whom he yet loves. Disengaged however, from the ties which bound me to you, I am about to speak to you the language of truth, which you doubtless will reject. The King had become a prisoner to his people. Attached to my sovereign, although dreading the abuses resulting from an authority too powerful, I mourned over the frenzey of the people; I blamed your proceedings, but I hoped that finally the wicked would be confounded; that anarchy would have an end; and that we should have a government that could at least be endured. My attachment for my King, and country, gave me sufficient courage to support all the outrages which I have experienced, and the shame and the humiliation of addressing you. I saw that the spirit of faction prevailed; that some were desirous of a civil war; that others wished for a republic, and that in the last party was M. la Fayette. Clubs were established to destroy the army, and the populace were no longer directed but by cabal and intrigue, the King being without importance, the army without commanders, and without subordination—no means of establishing order appearing, I proposed to the King to quit *Paris*, and to retire to the frontiers, persuaded it would produce a happy change. This proposal the *King and Queen* constantly refused, alledging the promise which they had made, not to separate themselves from the National Assembly—I urged in answer, that a promise extorted by force was not binding.

"The transaction of the 28th of February, induced me to renew my solicitations; but the King again reminded me of the Constitution, the Queen agreed with him in opinion, and rejected all the proposals; I knew that all the powers in *Europe* were arming against *France*—it was in the power of the King to save that beautiful kingdom. I knew that its towns were dismantled, its finances exhausted and that its fictitious money could not supply the specie that was wanting—besides, I did not doubt but that the people would throw themselves into the arms of their King, and entreat him to prevent the evils with which they were threatened.

"After the obstacles which were thrown in the way of his journey to *St. Cloud*, on the 8th of April last, I presented to him that there remained but this one step to be taken to save *France*. He at length agreed to it,

NOTE.

* *A Duchy belonging to the dominions of the Emperor of Germany; formerly possessed by the French, but restored to Austria in 1713. Montmedi; the city adherent to the* KING OF FRENCHMEN *told his governors he were bound, formerly belonged to the Duchy, but was one of the places reserved by the French.*

and resolved to go to *Montmedi*. He agreed, that as soon as he should be in safety there, he would inform the Foreign powers of it, that they might suspend their vengeance until a new Assembly should be formed. He then would have published a proclamation to convoke this new Assembly, according to the ancient laws, which would been the rule of his conduct. The King would have become the mediator between Foreign powers and his people; and they, placed between the fear of becoming a prey to Foreign power and the hope of the re establishment of credit would have consulted their interest to an enlightned assembly, who would at length have repressed those crimes which have resulted from popular despotism. That is what your Monarch would have done; that is what he would have done in spite of you—in spite of the ingratude of his ferocious people. He was actuated by other motive. Your blindness induced you to refuse that protecting hand which he extended towards you—it will soon be productive of the destruction of the *Empire of the French*. Believe me, Gentlemen, the Princes of *Europe* consider themselves threatened by the Monster whom you have cherished, your country will soon become the theatre of a most bloody war. Your means of defence are inadequate—it is too late to think of adopting measures for defence. You will be just and severally punished—your chastisement will be an example for all nations, and you will long have cause to repent the annihilation of your country.

"I ought to add, that I hold you, and the people, whom you have misled, in contempt, in indignation, and in horror! All *Europe* is about to unite against your infernal Constitution! I projected every thing, and have ordered every thing.

"Against me alone should be directed your sanguinary fury—for me should you sharpen your poignards, and drain your poisons!—You shall answer for the King and the Royal Family—you shall answer for their lives, not to me alone, but to all the Potentates of *Europe*! If you hurt only one hair of their heads, there shall shortly remain not one stone upon another in *Paris*!—I know the roads—I will lead against it foreign armies. This letter is but the fore-runner of the manifesto of the Sovereigns of Europe; they will give notice in a more decided manner of the war, which you have to Adieu.

(Signed) LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE."

The Assembly treated the above letter with silent contempt, and proceeded to the order of the day. The Assembly rose at 30 o'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

On Wednesday last arrived in this city, on their way to Boston, fifteen of the twenty one workmen Mr. Cox carried out to build the bridge at Londonderry. A correspondent who had considerable conversation with them, informs us they expressed the greatest satisfaction of their treatment from Mr. Cox; they observed to him, that they had seen enough of Europe to give them a just relish for the life their own country afforded them, and feel a pride in being Americans. Here, say they, every industrious Mechanic may ensure himself a comfortable living, while the laws protect him from every species of oppression; there the utmost they can obtain is a miserable sustenance, scarcely sufficient to support life.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

That the balance of the claims of Pennsylvania against the United States, will be about 1,473,250 dollars. That the active property belonging to the state amounts to 1,377,494l. the debts it owes amounts to 599,914l. 18s. 5d.

By the last Georgia Gazette, it appears that Gen. Jackson is canvassing the election of Gen. Wayne. Mr. Jackson has published a number of affidavits, to shew that bribery and false returns were among the expedients adopted to carry the election against him. In the presentment of the grand jury of Chatham, this election forms the most conspicuous article in the list of grievances. We may therefore expect there will be business for the committee of elections in the next Congress.

The Africans, and descendants of Africans, at Philadelphia, have it in agitation to erect a house of worship; to effect which, they have jointly addressed the friends of freedom and religion in that city, setting forth their intention, and the reasons of it, asking subscriptions for the laudable undertaking.

Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Atalanta, Capt. Jones, in 49 days from London. Accounts by this vessel, which are not decisive on any political question, will appear in our next.

DANBURY, Aug. 15.

A letter from a person in the army of Lord Cornwallis, dated Fort William, Bengall, in India, Jan. 22, to his father in Fairfield—mentions that the WAR in those parts is at a very great height. That his Lordship had lately taken command of the British forces, consisting of about 40,000 regular troops, besides blacks. That they have been worsted by the enemy, with a force of 300,000, and are now in fear of a second defeat.

The writer was one of those sons of American liberty, who effected the capture of his present commander.

BOSTON, September 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal Army, to the Editor, dated Fort-Pitt, August 9, 1791

ON Sunday last I arrived at this post with about 200 men, after a very disagreeable march of 700 miles. I found that all the troops had gone down the river, except 300 levies. Next week we embark for Fort-Washington. The whole army will be about 4000, exclusive of the militia. Heaven grant us success. (Amen.)

"About 12 miles from this place I encamped last Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where Gen. Braddock was defeated in 1755. With my town officers, and a man of this country acquainted with the ground, I marched about 4 miles to it, and we made such observations as gave us satisfaction. The man who conducted us, led us to a tree which had a number of Balls in it, and which had been felled about 25 years.—Mr. C. my Ensign, found a Grape Shot in one part of it, about 25 feet from the but, which he cut out—and which, together with two pieces of Skull Bones which I picked up on the field, I send you, by the bearer, Lieut. Sherman. You will observe how the wood and iron are concreted. We reconnoitred the place at which he passed the river —it is called the Monongahala, nine miles from this place, that and the Alleghany river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and send the balls and bones, as I think it may amuse you and my friends. I wish I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact—It was not made in a Printing or Lawyer's office, nor in a barber's shop, but it was made on the spot, known by the name of Braddock's Fields. GOD Bless you and all FRIENDS."

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 14.

On Monday last in this town, Maj. Gen. Shephard with Adj. Gen. Donnison, inspected and reviewed, Col. Lyman's Regiment of Militia, which performed the various exercises and evolutions in a manner that would have done honour to any military service whatever—And during the whole, exhibited a patient firmness, and soldierly attention, that afforded most pleasing sensations to every military taste.

The Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Esq. is elected Federal Representative for the eastern district in the state of Vermont.—The western district have made no choice.

WANTED,

A quantity of

BEEF CATTLE,

for which *part* CASH, and a generous price will be given, if delivered in 8 or 10 days, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN JOINERS, for two months, to whom good pay will be made.——Enquire of *Joel Smith*, or *Elijah Alvord*.

Greenfield, Sept. 6, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th of August last, a pair of three years old STEERS, one a bright red, the other a pale red, with a white spot in his face,—also a dark brown heifer, two years old—all marked with a crop in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Elder, late of Chester, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

W. ELDER, Executor.

N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after.

Chester, Sept. 12, 1791.

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I OBSERVE by your commission, that nothing like an interrogatory is meant; but am desirous of complying with the wishes of the National Assembly, and I shall never decline publishing the motives of my conduct. The motives for my journey were the outrages and the threats offered to my family and myself on the 18th of last April! Subsequent to that period, I and my family have frequently been insulted and menaced in several writings; and the authors of these have remained unpunished. I conceive that the safety of my family and of my person forbade me to continue any longer in Paris. I wished to leave it; and it was for the purpose of departing with less interruption, that I preferred the night time. My intentions were never to quit the Kingdom. I had not concerted any measures whatever, either with foreign powers, or with the French emigrants beyond the kingdom. The circumstance of apartments having been made for my reception at Montmedi, may be adduced as a proof that I had no design to pass beyond the frontiers. I chose this place, because as it was fortified, my family might have remained there in security; and because being thus near the frontiers, I should have been more at hand to resist every attempt to invade France. Here, in the case of invasion, I could immediately have presented myself in the post of danger. In short, I chose Montmedi even in the moment when I might have chosen any other retreat. One of my principal motives were to re-establish the vigor of the government, and to render myself, secure. Had I felt an inclination to depart from the Kingdom I should not upon the very same day, have sent my declaration to the National Assembly, but I should have waited for the moment of my having passed beyond the frontiers. I always adhered to the desire of returning to paris. It is in this sense that the last expressions in my memorial should be understood: *Frenchmen, and above all, citizens of Paris, what pleasure shall I feel to be among you!* I had not in the carriage, more than the sum of 13,200 livres in gold, and 560,000 livres in assignats; and these were inclosed within the *port feho* which has been returned to me by the department.

"I did not communicate my intentions to Monsieur until within a short time previous to my departure; and he only proceeded into a foreign state with the intention of returning to *Montmedi*, but without taking the same road. Several days before I had ordered the three persons who attended me, to provide themselves the dresses of couriers, in which they might bear my dispatches. It was not until the proceeding evening that I told them they were to accompany me, I only took a passport for going out of the kingdom, because none is granted at the office for Foreign Affairs for the interior parts of the Kingdom; neither was the road marked out or even at all pursued. I never made any other protestations than those which I addressed to the Assembly on the day of my departure, and these do not bear so much upon the ground work of the principles of the constitution as upon the form of sanctions, upon the deficiency of that freedom which I ought to enjoy, and upon the point, that as the constitutional decrees were not presented to me in one mass, I could not possibly judge of them in a collected view and altogether. The principal part of this memorial rests upon the defects of the administrative and executive measures. I was sensible, during my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in favour of the Constitution. I did not conceive that I could fully have ascertained the nature of this public opinion at Paris; but upon the road, and in consequence of all the elucidations, which, as the result of my enquiries, flashed upon my mind, I became convinced, as I now am, how indispensibly necessary it is even for the constitution to give power to those officers of the state who are appointed for the maintainance of public order. As soon as I could at certain the nature of the public opinion, I did not hesitate to sacrifice my personal interests to the welfare of my people, this being the great object of all my wishes and desires.

"I shall willingly forget all the unpleasant things that I have experienced to secure the peace and happiness of the nation."

[The King, after reading this declaration, observed, "That he omitted to add, his Sons's Governess, and the Ladies in his suite, were apprized of his departure but a short time only before it took place;" and the King signed it with us.]

(*Signed*) LOUIS.

DECLARATION of the QUEEN

"I DECLARE, that the King being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have dissuaded me from following him; for that I never will consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these two years past, has given sufficient proof. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and persuasion which I had, that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been so inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The governess of my daughter, who has been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the evening preceeding. She had not even taken any clothes with her—I was obliged to lend her some—She was absolutely ignorant of our destination. The three couriers neither knew the destination nor the object of the journey—they were supplied, from time to time, with money upon the road, and received out orders as we proceeded. The two *femmes de chambre* did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—one of them whose husband was in the Palace had not the opportunity of seeing him. Monsieur and Madame separated from us, and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarrassment and to prevent delay from the want of horses upon the road—They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the Palace by passing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and that we might not be perceived, we went seperately and at some distance of time from each other."

(*Signed*) MARIE ANTOINETTE."

Vrouchet, Dupont, Dandre."

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important

SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE IN PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same ocasion,

together with an ELEGIAC POEM,

to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Just Imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARDWARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS,
SADLER'S WARE,
KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.
FILES, of all kinds.

PAINTER'S COLOURS;

together with

Drugs & Medicines,

And a large quantity of

DYE-STUFFS,

Which will be offered for Sale, upon the *lowest terms* for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufactures.) He has likewise for sale all kinds of WEST INDIA GOODS, in large or small quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An assortment of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

In short every kind of GOODS that are necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.

Northampton, Sept. 1791.

CASH,

And a generous price given for

BUTTER,

By SETH WRIGHT, at his Store in Northampton.

September 7, 1791.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of

BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, September 7, 1791.

SAVE COST,

ALL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next.—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the last season, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate Cost if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this invitation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 7, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

WANTED one or two JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, for whom good pay will be Made.

Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY

CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		Dollars		Dollars.
1	of	10000 is		10000
2		3000 are		6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
50		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes ondemand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Ten Dollars reward.

SATURDAY night last, the Store of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles Stolen, viz: Eighteen yards of snuff coloured Royal ribb—part of a piece of Jaconett—one piece of course Linnen that was stained by being wet—two pair of plated silk and cotton hose—five pair of ribb'd worsted do—one pair of plain thread do—one pair of men's thred gloves—two groce and part of a groce of Vest Buttons.—Whoever will take up, and secure the Thief and Goods, and give information, shall have the above reward; or five Dollars for the Goods only, & all necessary charges paid by

DAVID BLISS.

Deerfield, August 30, 1791.

TAKEN up in Westfield, on Friday last, and Sunday was committed to gaol in this town, on suspicion of horse stealing. A transient fellow, about 20 years of age, pallied complection, light eyes & bushy hair, brown homespun coat and waistcoat, linnen shirt and overalls,—rode a bay horse, 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, star in the forehead, diseased with the heaves, saddle and bridle not half worn.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

WANTED a Journeyman Cooper, to whom good pay will be made.

G. POMEROY.

N. B. Wanted as an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active Lad.

Northampton, Sept. 7, 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hodges & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

Vol. VI.] THE [NUMB. 264.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From a Philadelphia Paper, of the 20th of August.

CIRCUIT COURT of PENNSYLVANIA.

ON Monday and Tuesday last, at a Special Sessions of the Circuit Court of the United States, in & for the district of Pennsylvania, a cause of considerable moment was tried, the particulars whereof we are now able to communicate to the publick, together with the charge delivered by Judge Wilson on that occasion; it is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE occasion on which you are now called to discharge a publick service for your country, is explained by the following extract from the records of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"It appearing, from the information of the attorney-general, that a Certain Eleanor M'Donald is equinfined in the goal of the city of Philadelphia, charged with an offence against the laws of the United States; and that for the relief of the said Eleanor, and of such other persons as may be charged with offences against the laws of the United States, it would be expedient that a Special Sessions of the Circuit Court, in & for the Pennsylvania district, should be speedily held.

"Ordered, that a Special Sessions of a Circuit Court for the trial of criminal causes, be held at the city of Philadelphia, in and for the district of Pennsylvania district, on the 15th day of August instant; and that authenticated copies of this order be transmitted by the clerk of this court to the Judge and to the clerk of the said district, and to the attorney for the United States in the said district."

By a letter from the Judge of the Pennsylvania district it appeared, that Eleanor M'Donald was charged with stealing eleven doubloons from the master of a vessel lying in the stream of the river Delaware, and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Does it comport with the dignity of government, that its court of supreme jurisdiction should take so much notice of a single offence and of a single person? Of an offence too not of the most atrocious or alarming kind, and of an individual, who makes her appearance under circumstances not the most favourable?—Shall a Special Sessions of a Circuit Court be held—shall a grand and traverse jury of the country, and all the officers of the court be obliged to give their attendance on such an occasion as this?—

Yes, gentlemen, it is for the honour of government, that, even on such an occasion, all this should be done. No public offence against the laws is too minute for their vigilance and reprehension: No citizen is too insignificant to become an object of their protection or energy.

The person particularly mentioned appears indeed under a disadvantageous aspect; she is accused of a crime: But let it be remembered, that between the accused and the guilty, the distance is sometimes infinite. That it is not so with regard to the unfortunate woman, the law will by no means presume, before you and another jury shall have impressed her with the seal of condemnation. If she is innocent, her acquittal and deliverance should approach her with an accumulated pace.

Let us for a moment suppose the worst—that she is guilty, and will be convicted, as she ought to be, and punished according to law: Imprisonment *before* her conviction forms no part of that punishment. Such imprisonment should be as short as circumstances will possibly admit, even if guilty; therefore, she is entitled to a speedy trial. Besides, if she is guilty, her conduct has included an *injury* as well as a *crime*; for that injury reparation will be awarded to the owner of what has been stolen. On this account therefore, justice should be speedily executed.

It may be inconvenient for him and for other witnesses to be detained long by the pendency of this prosecution: For this reason, also, it should receive an expeditious determination.

It is of consequence, wisely regulated—"that the Circuit Court shall have power to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes at their discretion, or at the discretion of the Supreme Court." The crimes and offences known to our laws may be distributed into various classes.

1st. Some violate the laws of nations. 2d. Others infringe the rights of the United States. 3d. Others again, attack the rights of individuals, in protecting & vindicating which, the publick peace and dignity are deeply interested. The rights of individuals are, 1st. Their personal security. 2d. Their reputation. 3d. Their property.

As the prosecutor for the United States has no other business, to lay before you, except the charge against this unfortunate woman, it will not be necessary for me to direct your attention particularly to any other crime against the right of an individual to his property.

"If any person," says the law of the United States, "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, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined, not exceeding the fourfold value of the property so stolen or purloined; the one moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, and the other moiety to the informer and prosecutor, and be publickly whipped not exceeding 39 stripes."

"The goods of another!" and, What made them his?—Were they his merely because he was in possession of them?—If so, they are now mine, precisely for the same reason. Were they his because they were more serviceable to him than they can be to me? It is highly probable, that I have more occasion for them than he has. Were they his because of his strong attachment to them? The superior strength of my attachment is evinced by the risque I have run in order to obtain them.

Such suggestions might be offered on the part of the prisoner. This necessarily leads us to consider the principles and reasons, on which exclusive property is established and protected; for it must be owned, that the laws concerning larceny are ill founded, if the laws concerning property are without foundation.

From the *Republick of Plato*, and from the *Utopia* of Sir *Thomas More*, the rights of separate property were entirely excluded. Attempts to establish a community of goods have existed rather than succeeded in some small societies, distinguished by peculiar manners; and even the existence of such attempts may perhaps be ascribed, in a great measure, to the diffusive influence of the habits and manners of separate property prevailing round them.

In the early settlements of America we find two experiments on the operation and effects of a community of goods: The issue of each was very unfortunate. Virginia was the scene of the first—an instruction was given to the Colonists, that during five years next after their landing, they should trade jointly, that the produce of their joint industry should be deposited in the common magazine, every one should be supplied according to the direction of the council! What were the consequences?—Relate them in the words of the historian of Virginia,

"And now the English began to find the mistake of forbidding and preventing private property; for whilst they all laboured jointly together, and were fed out of the common store, happy was he that could slip from his labour, or slubber over his work in any manner. Neither had they any concern about the increase; presuming, however the crop prospered, that the publick store must maintain them, even the most honest and industrious wonly scarcely take so much pains in a week, as they would have done for themselves in a day."

The second experiment was made in the colony of New-Plymouth. During several years, all commerce was carried on in one joint flock—all things were common to all; and the necessaries of life were distributed to every one from the publick store. But these regulations soon furnished abundant reasons for complaint, and proved most fertile sources of common calamity. The colonists were sometimes in danger of starving; and severe whipping, which was often administered to promote labour, was only productive of constant and general discontent. The absurd policy became at last, apparent to every one; and the introduction of exclusive property immediately produced the most comfortable change in the colony, by invigorating the powers of its inhabitants.

The right of separate property seems to be founded in the nature of men, and things; and when societies become numerous, the establishment of that right is highly important to the existence, to the tranquility, to the convenience, to the elegancies, to the refinements, and to some of the virtues of civilized life.

Man is intended for action. Useful and skilful industry, is the soul of an active life. But industry should have her just reward: That rewardas property; for of useful and active industry, property is the natural result. Exclusive property multiplies the productions of the earth, and the means of subsistence. Who would cultivate the soil and sow the grain, if he had no peculiar interest in the harvest? Who would rear and tend flocks and herds if they were to be taken from him by the first person who should come to demand them?

By exclusive property, the productions of the earth, and the means of subsistence, are secured and preserved, and the means of subsistence are secured and preserved, as well as multiplied. What belongs to no one man in particular, becomes an object of his economy & care. Exclusive property prevents disorder, and promotes peace: Without its establishment, the tranquility of society would be perpetually disturbed by fierce and fatal competition particularly to any other crime against the right of an individual to his property.

"If any person," says the law of the United States, "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, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined, not exceeding the fourfold value of the property so stolen or purloined; the one moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, and the other moiety to the informer and prosecutor, and be publickly whipped not exceeding 39 stripes."

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The conveniences of life depend much on exclusive property. The full effects of industry cannot be obtained without an exclusive property, distinct professions, & the division of labour: But labour cannot be divided, and distinct professions cannot be pursued, unless the productions of one profession, and of one kind of labour, can be exchanged for those of another. This exchange implies a separate property in those who are parties to it.

The observations concerning the *conveniences* of life may be made with equal justness, concerning its *elegancies* and *refinements*.

On property some of the virtues depend for their more free and enlarged exercise. Would the same room be left for the becoming returns of esteem and gratitude—would the same room be left for the endearing interchange of good offices in the various situations and relations of social life, if the goods of fortune lay in a mass confused and unappropriated?

If separate property be so essential to the best interests of civilized society, it must be of primary importance that it should be established and ascertained; and it must be of equal importance that it should be guarded and protected by the law of the land.

These, indeed, are some of the principal objects of government. Frosts and felonies are infractions of property are, therefore, justly viewed not only as private injuries, but also as public crimes. As such, it is the duty and praise of governments to be vigilant and vigorous in preventing, and, if they cannot be prevented, in punishing such infractions.

By the proceedings of the Court, of part of which you are aware, you have the pleasure of knowing and observing that under the government of the United States, property is protected on the water as well as on the land; that the powerful arm of the law reaches the the utmost parts of the trackless ocean, as well as to the body of the nearest and most populous country; and that the most expeditious and effectual measures are and will be taken to detect and chastise every violation of its widely extended protection.

I have confined my remarks particularly to the business which will be laid before you by the prosecutor for the United States: But if any other crimes or offences, cognizable in this court, come to your knowledge, it is your duty to present them; for you will observe that the Court is authorised generally to try criminal causes.

The jury having withdrawn for a short time, returned with the bill, charging Eleanor M'Donald with having committed a larceny, in taking the goods of Henry Williams on the high seas; whereupon the said Eleanor plead not guilty, and her trial was fixed for Tuesday the 16th instant; and on informing the court that she had no counsel, they appointed John Todd, Esq. to advocate her cause.

On Tuesday the court proceeded, according to assignment, to the trial of Eleanor M'Donald. The indictment stated that the prisoner had robbed on the high Seas, Henry Williams, master of the sloop Merrimack, of eleven Doubloons, of the value of 165 Mexican dollars. It appeared in evidence that this woman had taken her passage on board the above sloop at Salem (Massachusetts) for this city—and after the vessel came to her moorings in the river, the money on searching was found in the shoes and stockings of the said Eleanor. The Jury having been one some time returned with the virdict—*That the prisoner is not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted.*

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The following is a copy of a letter, found on Mr. John Sheldon's step-stone, on the morning of the 12th of September, together with thirteen pounds ten shillings in cash, wrapped up in an old news paper; which it seems, on the Monday preceeding, he had sold to a person, who called his name John Hix, for a yoke of Oxen, which Oxen on the same Monday night were stolen out of his stables.

"TAKE your money and say no more about it, lest you see another pair and get nothing for them. "If you want any more knolege inquire of the "Printer, John Hix, privately and he will satisfy you "in Brattleboro'—I hop you wont be afronted at the "trick, for it was don for a wager."

The circumstances relative to the oxen, appear to have been the following: The Cattle were the property of Mr. Samuel Gile, of Leyden; and were stolen out of his pasture on the evening of the 28th of August, were driven to Deerfield that night, sold to Mr. Sheldon the next morning, on Monday night were again stolen, driven back, and left in the road near Mr. Gile's house, where they were found on Tuesday Morning. From the above letter it appears, that, the person who sold the Oxen was the Thief. That it was done for a wager, is not indicated by the complexion of his letter, which contains a threatening; but whether it was, or

was not, is immaterial, property is not that to be ſported with; and it is hoped that upon the advertiſement, he may be taken and brought to juſtice, and by the ſeverity of the law, be taught the danger of playing ſuch tricks with mankind.

N. B. The News-Paper in which the money was found, was a New-Haven Paper, of October 17, 85.

Deerfield, Sept. 2, 1791.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HOMESPUN.

By the late Gov. Livingſton.

Sic vos non vobis, nellera fertis oves. Aſcribed to Vir.

BY what ſtrange fatality, by what unaccountable fortuitous conceourſe of events, has our *homeſpun* gone out of faſhion, in a country that ought to glory in it; and in which its perpetuity would annually have ſaved thouſands of pounds? O how have I been delighted to behold, in the county of Bergen, piles of of this home wrought wellen, not only intended for the dreſs of my male compatriots, but for the future inveſtment of the delicate limbs of my fair country women, towering like an Egyptian pyramid, between the bureau and the lateral wall, and keeping cloſe company with the large braſs claſped bible on the top of the former, as if to ſay, thoſe ſons and daughters of induſtry borrow their maxims from the ſcripture: How have I been delighted to think, that with ſuch comfortable habitments, the ſex in particular would be ſheltered from the inclemency of our rigorous winters: while, with the ſlimſy importations of Aſia and of Europe, they are continually expoſed to all the diſeaſes, cauſed by cold; perhaps to abortion! This laudable economy was not peculiar to Bergen. It is not long ſince that the manufacturing of our own cloth was every general amongſt our farmers. Why is the practice ſo generally diſcontinued at preſent? Muſt we neceſſarily determine upon a domeſtick, becauſe we have acquired a political revolution? And the former as rational, as the latter is or may be made advantageous? Thoſe who keep ſheep, and have a ſufficient number of hands to cultivate their farms, can certainly make *homeſpun* to advantage. The ſame hands, that at the proper ſeaſons are employed in cultivating the field & performing other works of huſbandry, have, at other times, leiſure hours enough to apply themſelves to this uſeful occupation; and no inconſiderable ſhare of it may be carried on by the female part of the famile. But, alas! alas! the unexingquiſhable rage for finery! Thoſe who muſt complain of the want of a circulating medium, ſeem to be the leaſt attentive to what Providence has, with exuberant bounty, poured into their lap; and the moſt addicted to run mad after exotick luxuries. Doll's tire woman in Paris ſend to London a doll completely accoutred, to ſhew the new mode; away hie the Engliſh (notwithſtanding their national inſolence to, and their national contempt of, every other people upon the globe, away they hie) after the doll. At the ſight of this pageant (O how wond'rouſly pretty!) all the preſent headdreſs of every lady in the realm, to make room for the exact ſimilitude and pattern of the coiffure of the newly arrived, pretty, little, dear, charming ſtranger from France. The Pariſian tailor in his turn, acts the like part, in order to introduce the *a la mode de Paris* amongſt the male part of the ſame aping nation? What is all this to us Americans, you aſk, and what connexion with our *homeſpun*? Why I ſhould not care about what faſhions the French introduced among the Engliſh either by the diſdreſs of their tire women, or their tailors, did the matter ſtop there; but then the dreſs of theſe ſame contounded tailors, which, in the event, coſt more than a million, are by England, tranſported to America. On their arrival with us, away with the preſent headdreſs of *our* women; away with the preſent faſhions of the clothes of *our* men; and be ye all altered according to this new invention of France, and its conſequent adoption by England, upon the penalty of being called *old faſhioned*. Now, it materially interferes with our *homeſpun* and with our faſhions. Now, I have to do with it, and will have to do with it. Nay, at preſent the matter is ſtill worſe than it formerly was. At preſent, from our connexion with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, theſe our allies need not take their ancient circuitous route, to introduce their new modes amongſt us. We can now, without the intervention of England, have the honour of being their apes in the firſt inſtance. But, ? Why ſhould we be either of them? Reſpecting this matter I like the French as little as I do the Engliſh. Both have the ſame view in introducing this kind of luxury amongſt us. It is to vend their manufactures. I diſlike the views of both. I like our *homeſpun* and *own* faſhions. ? Why perpetually alter them? ? Why throw away clothes not half worn and very decent, merely to buy others of a different form? ? Doth this comport with the general complaint of the ſcarcity of money? It is monſtrous extravagance. The Chineſe, beyond all queſtion the wiſeſt people in the world, as to their internal police, never change the faſhion of their dreſs. What immenſe ſums of money are ſaved by this regulation! By the ſame regulation, the people called quakers ſave thouſands. ? Will the world be eternally mad, with the wiſdom of the Chineſe and of the quakers before their eyes? Let us, my fellow citizens, imitate thoſe illuſtrious examples; and leave both the Pariſians and the Londoners to their dolls and their tailors. Let us make *homeſpun*. My fair country women will at leaſt take my advice as far as *homeſpun* will go towards the compoſition of the petticoat. The beauty of that part of female dreſs can be no object; becauſe, as to the virgin part of the ſex eſpecially; it is preſumed to be *inviſible*. To your *homeſpun* my fellow citizens. Have the patriotiſm to diſappoint both Gaul and Albion in their arts, to drain your every copper for their trifles and baubles. Diſappoint both of them in their conteſt who ſhall make the moſt of you; and which of them ſhall ſooneſt ruin you. To *your homeſpun*, I ſay. And in order to facilitate its fabrick, I would adviſe our farmers to deſiſt from their preſent practice of ſelling their beſt lambs to the butcher: And at the ſame time urge the utility of exchanging their rams with ſome diſtant farmer, every year.

ANECDOTE of MONTESQUIEU.

A YOUNG man, whoſe name was Roberts, was waiting at Marſeilles, till ſome paſſenger ſhould enter his boat that he might ferry him over. A perſon preſently came, but as Roberts had not the look of a boatman, was going again; ſaying, ſince the boatman, was not there he would find another. I am the boatman, ſaid Roberts, where do you wiſh to go? I would be rowed round the harbour, ſaid the paſſenger, to enjoy the freſh air of this fine evening; but you have neither the manners nor the air of a mariner. I am not a mariner, replied Roberts, and only employ my time this way on Sundays and holidays, to get money. What are, you avaricious at your age? Ah, Sir, ſaid Roberts, if you knew my reaſon for thus employing myſelf, you would not ſuſpect me of ſo mean a vice. Well, row me where I have deſired, and be ſo good as to tell your reaſons. I have only one, but that is a dreadful one: My father is in ſlavery. In ſlavery! Yes Sir; he was a broker in Marſeilles, and with the money which he and my mother, who is a milliner, had in many years been able to ſave, he purchaſed a paſſ in a veſſel, that traded to Smyrna; his deſire to enrich and make his children and his family happy, was ſo ſtrong, that he would go in the ſhip himſelf, to diſpoſe of his property to the beſt advantage: they were met and attacked by a Corſair, and my father among the reſt was carried a ſlave to Tetuan; his ranſom is a thouſand crowns, but as he had exhauſted almoſt his whole wealth in that unfortunate adventure, we are very far from poſſeſſing ſuch a ſum. My mother and my ſiſters work day and night, and I do the ſame: I am an Apprentice to a Jeweller, and I endeavor as you ſee, to profit likewiſe by the Sundays and holidays, when my maſter's ſhop is ſhut. I intended to have gone and freed my father, by exchanging myſelf for him, and was juſt about putting my project into execution, when my mother coming to the knowledge of it, aſſured me it was impracticable, and dangerous, and forbad all the Levant Captains to take me on board. And do you ever receive news of your father, do you know who is his maſter at Tetuan, and what treatment he meets with? His maſter is Intendant of the King's gardens, he is treated with humanity, and his labor is beyond his ſtrength, as he writes: But, alas! where are the conſorts he uſed to find in the ſociety of his dear wife, and three beloved children? What name does he go by at Tetuan? His name is Roberts, he has never changed his name, for he has no reaſon to be aſhamed of it. Roberts, & his maſter is Intendant of the King's gardens? Yes, Sir, I am aſſiſted by your misfortune, and I find your ſentiments ſo noble and virtuous, that I think I dare preſent a happier fate to you hereafter, and I aſſure you I wiſh you all the happineſs you deſerve; a preſident I am a little thoughtful, and I hope you will not think me proud, the paſſenger deſired to be moved to the ſhore, and as he ſtepped out of the boat, he threw a purſe into it, and ran off with precipitation. The purſe contained eight double Louis d'ors, and ten crowns in ſilver. This generoſity made the moſt lively impreſſion upon Roberts, and it was with grief he beheld him run from him ſo ſwiftly, without ſtaying to receive his thanks. Encouraged by this aſſiſtance, the virtuous family of Roberts redoubled their efforts to relieve their common parent, and almoſt denied themſelves a ſufficiency of the moſt ordinary food. Six weeks after, as the mother and the two daughters ſat at dinner over a few cheſnuts, and bread and water, they ſaw Roberts, the father, enter. Imagine their joy, their tranſports, their aſtoniſhment. The good old man threw himſelf into their arms, and thanked and kiſſed them ten thouſand times for the fifty guineas which he had received after the purchaſe of his freedom, for the payment of his paſſage in the veſſel, for the clothes they had ſent him, and for all the exactneſs and care they had taken in every thing that related to his releaſe, and ſafe return; he knew not how to repay ſo much love. The mother and the daughters liſtened, and looked with immoveable ſurpriſe at each other; at laſt the mother broke ſilence; her ſon had done it all, ſhe ſaid, though ſhe knew not by what means; and related how from the firſt moment of his ſlavery, that young Roberts would, had ſhe not prevented him, have gone and taken his father's place; how the family had actually in the houſe above five hundred crowns towards his ranſom, which had moſt of it been earned by the labours of young Roberts, &c. The father, on hearing this account, was inſtantly ſeized with a moſt painful ſuſpicion, that his ſon had taken ſome diſhoneſt method to releaſe him; he could no way elſe account for it; he ſent for his ſon. Unhappy young man, ſaid he, what haſt thou done, would you have me owe my deliverance to crimes and diſhonour; thou wouldeſt not have kept thy proceedings ſecret from thy mother, had they been upright. I tremble to think, that ſo virtuous an affection as parental love ſhould render thee guilty. Be calm, my father, anſwered the young man, your ſon, I hope, is not unworthy of you, nor is he happy enough to have procured your deliverance, and to prove how dear to him his father is: No, it is not me; it is, it muſt be our generous benefactor, whom I met in my boat; he, my mother, who gave us his purſe: I'll ſearch through the world but I'll find him, he ſhall come and ſee the happineſs he is the author of. He then told his father the Anecdote before related.

The elder Roberts having ſo good a foundation to begin again, ſoon became rich enough to be at eaſe, and ſettle his children to his ſatisfaction, while the younger made every poſſible effort to diſcover their benefactor. After two or three years fruitleſs ſearch, he at laſt met him walking alone on the beach of Marſeilles. He flew to throw himſelf at his feet, but his ſenſations were ſo ſtrong he fainted. The ſtranger gave him every aſſiſtance, and a crowd of people preſently gathered around them. As ſoon as Roberts came to himſelf, he began to thank him, to call him the Saviour of his family, and to beg of him to come and ſee the happineſs he was the author of, and receive the bleſſings of thoſe whom he had greatly bleſſed. The ſtranger, however, pretended not to underſtand him, and the multitude becoming great by their contention, he found an opportunity of mixing with them, and eſcaping from the importunities of Roberts. He was never ſeen or heard of afterwards by his grateful debtors: and though the ſtory was ſo extraordinary, and ſoon made its way through France; it was never known till after his death, by his papers, when the famous and immortal Monteſquieu was found to be the perſon. The note of 5,500 livres was found, and Mr. Mayn, Banker of Cadix, ſaid, he had received it of Monteſquieu, for the releaſe of a ſlave at Tetuan, of the name of Roberts, and it was known that Monteſquieu uſed to viſit his ſiſter, Madame D'Hericourt, who was married, and lived at Marſeilles.

LONDON, July 5.

The following paragraphs appeared in the Herald yeſterday and to day:

"With the utmoſt ſatisfaction we communicate the pleaſing intelligence which we have received from a quarter as reſpectable as it is eminent:—That her Imperial Majeſty had abſolutely and equivocally agreed to certain terms for a pacification, as propoſed by the allied powers.

The Oracle of this morning, from authority unqueſtionable, aſſures its readers, "that not one ſyllable of this impotent and impudent fabrication can for a moment be credited; and that for many reaſons.—The Britiſh Miniſter muſt have been acquainted therewith; and of conſe the public alſo. But we can aſſert with confidence, from the moſt authority, that the above paragraph is totally unfounded and unwarrantable. In direct oppoſition to ſuch reports, we have alſo to ſtate, that no meſſenger has arrived, nor any diſpatches been received by Government from Ruſſia, ſince Mr. Fawkener's laſt interview with the Empreſs!" It alſo adds that,

"Several officers in the fleet, laſt week received poſitive orders to ſend their baggage on board their reſpective ſhips immediately. Upon theſe circumſtances the *authority of this Print is pledged to the Public.*"

July 7.

Our court appears to ſtand in a very embarraſſing dilemma, which is further increaſed by the news received on Friday from Holland, which we believe is nearly as follows:

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has made an offer to the King of Sweden of reſtoring to him ſome of his ancient provinces, which were the principal cauſe of the late war, on condition of his tendering her his aſſiſtance. The King of Sweden has accepted this offer, and we underſtand that government has received certain information that the combined fleet of Ruſſia and Sweden will ſail down the Baltic to oppoſe the entrance of our fleet in it. That it is further intended by theſe powers to demand a categorical anſwer of the court of Copenhagen, while their combined fleets are lying before that city, as to the line of conduct it means to purſue; and provided the anſwer is not ſatisfactory, to force the Danes to a compliance with their meaſures.

This news ſeems further confirmed by the orders that went to Spithead on Friday laſt for Lord Hood's fleet to be in readineſs to ſail at a few hours notice, and we have no doubt but it will ſail in the courſe of the preſent week, as ſome deciſive ſtep muſt be taken immediately to counteract the effect of the combination between Ruſſia and Sweden, as well as for the protection of Denmark. The King of Pruſſia has urged us to be ſpeedy in our meaſures, and is much diſſatisfied that we appear leſs ready than himſelf to ruſh into a war. At all events it appears neceſſary that our court ſhould immediately take ſome deciſive line of conduct; for the preſent is not the moment when palliative remedies can be uſefully applied.

July 21.

The laſt anſwer received from Peterſburgh, we are aſſured, is by no means deciſive. Another is, therefore, ſhortly expected. By aſſuming time thus for deliberation, the horrors of war may at laſt be kept off; or ſhould it in the end be inevitable, the very ſpeedy meaſures taken by Miniſtry to acquaint the ſeveral powers in alliance with us, of the contents of their diſpatches by ordering the meſſengers to make their courſe in their way as they paſs, will enable all to act on the moſt preſſing notice, and ſo give the moſt effectual blow to the enemy, that could be deviſed.

The time being nearly expired that the miniſter pledged himſelf to the Ruſſian merchants for the ſafety of their ſhips, without convoy, a ſecond application is intended ſhortly to be made.

Of the French.

At Bourdeaux, on the 25th ult. a very remarkable proceſſion took place. More than 4000 citizens' wives aſſembled in the Champ de Mars, with the national cockade on their breaſts. After having ſworn in the preſence of the adminiſtrative bodies, to bring up their children in the principles of the new conſtitution, they preſented a boquet to the conſtitutional biſhop. Diviſions of National Guards were drawn up in forms of a battalion, with the ladies in the centre, and a crowd of ſpectators filled up the train. This ſpectacle warmed every heart with the *amor patriæ*.

July 13.

Having ſome particular reaſons not to doubt the authenticity of the letter from whence the materials for the preſent paragraph is taken, we venture to obſerve, that it is a fact, which may be relied upon, that the Comte de Merci, publickly declared at Leige, that "the Emperor would never give the leaſt aſſiſtance to the King and Queen, ſo long as they remain at Paris, or even in France." Doubtleſs, all the other ſovereigns will regulate their conduct by that of Leopold, who certainly can have no deſire to proſecute a war againſt the whole nation. Fifteen thouſand, or, at the moſt, twenty thouſand men, whom he might be able to draw off from the low countries, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing his brother-in law, granting (what is now become more improbable than ever) that the latter could be found beyond the frontiers, and, at the head of his army, would prove, at the preſent period, no more than a ſingle drop of water; not to mention that the leaſt diminution of the Imperial troops might leave an opening for an inſurrection in Brabant.

A letter of the 30th June, from Sedan, written by M. Jourdain, an officer of the National Guards, contains a very ſerious charge againſt the regiment of *Royal Allemand*.

"The fact is, ſays he, this regiment was ſolicited, and after having promiſed to protect the King in his journey, there were diſtributed to each ſquadron 25 louis; but as the firſt ſquadron was to ſurround the King's carriage, it received 30 louis—the jealouſy of the other ſquadrons occaſioned murmurs—Time was neceſſary for M. de Bouille to calm this diſſenſion; which circumſtance retarded his progreſs, and ſaved France. This is the truth—you may depend upon it—I was an eye witneſs to moſt of the facts."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 23.

A ſhort time ſince ſome gentlemen being alarmed by the piercing ſhrieks of a female, in a yard near their dwelling-houſe, went as near the place as poſſible and there beheld three or four black negroes, holding in an upright poſition, a likely young black wench, while another ſtood before her, having in one hand a plate of Cayenne pepper, and employing the other in rubbing it on the girl's eyes. Her miſtreſs (a white woman) was a ſpectator of this ſcene, and finding the girl obſtinately bent on keeping the lids cloſed, ordered another negro to force and keep open the eyes, which was actually done till the whole of the pepper was expended. The cries of the poor wretch were inconceivably horrid during the whole proceſs, ſince Mr. Fawkener's laſt interview with the Empreſs!" It alſo adds that,

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Auguſt 27.

This day arrived ſhip Louis XVI. from Bourdeaux, after a paſſage of 62 days; in her came paſſenger, Mr. Maſon, of this ſtate who had reſided for three years paſt in France; by him we have the following information.—That the decree awarding the rights of citizenſhip to mulattoes, born of free parents, was received by the merchants of Bourdeaux with univerſal applauſe and ſatisfaction; that they had teſtified their approbation of it by an addreſs to the National Aſſembly and that three thouſand volunteers from the National guard of that city, all young men of ſome property, the greateſt part of independent fortunes, were uniformed and armed at their own expence and well diſciplined, had turned out as volunteers to embark for the French colonies, to quell any diſorders that might be occaſioned by a miſconſtruction of ſo juſt decree; and that as many names more were given in to defray the expences of the expedition, and it was reported at Bourdeaux it had the ſame effect in moſt of the commercial towns, whoſe very exiſtence depended on the preſervation of their colonies.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 22.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Joſeph Lathrop, of Weſt Springfield, to the Preſident of Yale-College, dated July 18, 1791.

"As I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a little incident, which may perhaps give ſome light in the natural hiſtory of birds. A neighbour of mine, having occaſion to go into the meeting-houſe, with ſome others, late in autumn, after the cold weather had commenced, obſerved one of thoſe beautiful birds called *humbirds*, perching on a nail, in an attitude ſo natural that he at firſt imagined it to be alive. With caution he approached, and laid his hand gently upon it, and found it ſtiff and lifeleſs. While he and others were handling & examining the curious little creature, he diſcovered a ſmall degree of motion, which induced him to put it into his boſom, where in a ſhort time, it recovered perfect animation, and all the agility of a humbird in ſummer. This inſtance has, in ſome meaſure, confirmed an opinion, which I have long entertained, that many of our ſummer birds continue among us during the winter, in a torpid inſenſible ſtate. If the bird above mentioned could be ſo ſoon re-animated by the warmth of a human body, why may not others be capable of reviviſcence in the beams of the vernal ſun?

"A curioſity of a different kind, relating to the human ſpecies, I will take the liberty to mention.—A young man in this town, ſome years ſince, was in conſequence of bathing in water, viſited with a peculiar kind of diſorder, which operated by paroxyſms. When a fit ſeized him, he would at firſt fall down; but in a moment or two after, poſſeſſed of an agility far ſuperior to what was natural. In two or three hours, and ſometimes ſooner, the fit would paſs off and leave him in his uſual ſtate, and, to appearance, in health. But what was moſt remarkable in this caſe, was the ſtate of his mind. While he was in a fit, he perfectly remembered things which had occured in all preceeding fits, but abſhing which had happened in the intervals, or in the time prior to his diſorder. In the intervals, all his fits and every thing which had paſſed in them were totally obliterated; but he could diſtinctly recollect the occurrences of former intervals. The time of his fits appeared to him in continuity, and his health ful periods—when one was preſent the other was loſt. If in the time of a fit, he took up any buſineſs, he would do it in the fit ceaſed, without any recollection of the matter, and when the fit returned he would reſume the buſineſs without any idea of his having diſcontinued it. The caſe was the ſame, if he undertook any thing in the intervals of his diſorders. In ſhort he ſeemed to have two diſtinct minds, which acted by turns independent of each other. In the ſpace I think, of about two years, in the uſe of a particular remedy, his fits left him and he was reduced to a ſimple conſciouſneſs. The remedy, whichever it was, him or deprived him of one of his fits. I have not been able to learn, the family having loſt the recipe.

"The above account I received from his father, and others of the family."

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 15.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.

Laſt Tueſday evening arrived here the brig Three Brothers, Capt. Edgerton, in 23 days from Cape-Francois. In this veſſel came Meſſ. Ruſſan and Fauras, who are deputed from the Aſſembly at the Cape, to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the United States. They inform, that on the 23d ult. a General Inſurrection of the NEGROES took place in the quarter of the Cape—that they had deſtroyed all the plantation by fire—that they maſſacred without diſtinction every white man in their power—and that the morning this veſſel ſailed, the village of Petit-Ance, within three miles of the Cape, was deſtroyed—that the negroes are in immenſe bodies—that they have cut off all communication with any part of the country—have entirely ſurrounded the Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter—that a general Embargo had taken place, and all the ſailors were on ſhore doing military duty—that all the ſhipping were crouded with women and children and effects of the inhabitants. Expreſſes had been ſent to Jamaica and the Havanna, to procure aſſiſtance.

NORTHAMPTON, Sep. 21.

—SHIP-NEWS.—

Mr. Auguſtus Chriſtian George Elholm, lately arrived in Philadelphia from the Natches, on the Miſſiſippi, relates the following lamentable incident,

"The brig Gaſt (Royal Packet) commanded by Joſeph Rodriga Cabrera, bound to the Havannah with paſſengers, and partly loaded with lumber, ſailed from New-Orleans the 21ſt of June laſt, and overſet the 23d, at 5 o'clock in the morning, 40 leagues ſouth of Penſacola, wherein eight perſons, including paſſengers and Sailors, inſtantaneouſly periſhed; in which number were a Spaniſh Lady, (Mrs. Palao, diſtinguiſhed by a ſucceſsful parental care of a reſpectable raiſed family of both ſexes) and her grand daughter, about ſix years of age—who were, with ſeveral others in the cabin at the time of the cataſtrophe! from whence Lt. Martini Palao (ſon of the deceaſed lady) and himſelf (the ſaid Mr. Elholm) ſaved themſelves with great difficulty, by getting out thro the water at the door, and with the aſſiſtance of the rigging joined the ſurvivors on the ſide of the veſſel.

"When the party, for about the ſpace of four hours, conceiving every moment the laſt, had ſuſtained the violence of the waves, in a boiſterous ſtorm, rain and thunder, amidſt the dreadful ſcene of floating deceaſed, friends; (for the portion between the cabin and the main deck was at this time deſtroyed by the irreſiſtible force of the ſea, and conſequently every thing waſhed out) the maſts at once gave way, at the deck, and cleared the wreck by the agitation of the ſea, which gave liberty to the hull, to right itſelf ſo as to admit the crew to enter the higheſt ſide of the quarter deck, in which ſituation, filled with water, and loaded with green lumber, the at beſt floated very deep, and in conſequence of her pitching, but ſeldom above water.

"In about five hours after this diſaſtrous event, the wind and waves fortunately abated, which afforded an opportunity to kindle a fire, with a flint and ſteel, which a peculiar circumſtance had preſerved:—Night now coming on, the people fatigued and exhauſted by the want of freſh water, &c. found means to tie themſelves on the higheſt places on the hull, to indulge in ſome degree a requiſite repoſe, ſecurely from the dangerous waſhing of the ocean; firſt eſtabliſhing a watch by turns to keep up the light, in hopes to draw attention, if any veſſel ſhould, by the will of providence, be diſpoſed of a people in diſtreſs: and thus came to their relief at the moſt critical time, which had the wiſhed for effect: For the friendly and humane Capt. Dolhonde, commanding the Amiable Maria, from New Orleans, the enſuing night perceiving the fire which was kept up, and being nigh perceiving the fire which was kept up, and being nigh perceiving the fire which was kept up, and governed by a humane diſpoſition, which on the occaſion acquired the praiſes of all good men, altered his courſe to enquire whether a light, not commonly ſeen on veſſels that diſtance from land, might not be a ſignal of a people in diſtreſs: and thus came to their relief after their Shipwreck.

"The ſaid brig had arrived within hailing before ſhe was diſcovered; and the people being ignorant of the purport of her approach, and apprehenſive that her Captain might act as unfeelingly as one who paſſed within ſight the preceeding day, without affording relief, naturally joined in a moſt anxious requeſt, and had their fears ſpeedily ſubdued with this friendly reply of Capt. Dolhonde—*Reſore Yourſtranquil.*

"He had plenty of proviſions neceſſary for their recovery, which he imparted with no leſs attention than as noted liberality; and the 6th of July landed them (19 in number) on the iſland of Cuba, 5 miles to the windward of the Havannah, from whence they proceeded to the town."

By arrivals from Europe (via N. York) European Accounts have been received to the 27th of July; from which it appears that ſeveral alarms, of a hoſtile nature, &c. have kept the National Aſſembly of France in frequent agitation and conſtant debate. On the 3d of July it was reported at Paris, that 5 ſhips of the line, and 22 ſmaller veſſels, had approached the coaſt of France in hoſtile array; this was barely credited, and afterwards proved an ariſtocratic creature.—On the ſame day well atteſted accounts were received by the National Aſſembly, that the Spaniards had entered the ſouth of France in a warlike attitude. It was a fact, that bodies of Spaniſh troops entered the kingdom of France in ſeveral directions, but that they retreated again precipitately. This manœuvre was truly alarming, but it was ſoon reported, from theſe quarters, that recent diſputes reſpecting the exportation of ſome timber, had given riſe to it! Some orders were, however, taken in the national councils on this ſingular buſineſs.

By an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, Engliſh papers are received to the 15th July; they inform that the Avignon army continue to commit great deva ſtation in that country—that Carpentras is yet beſieged—that an earthquake had been felt at Rochelle in France—that hoſtilities have recommenced between the Turks and Auſtrians; that a fire had conſumed the Admiralty building in Amſterdam, with naval ſtores ſails, cordage, &c. enough for 13 ſhips of the line.—That favourable accounts had been received by the Britiſh from India; that no fleet was to ſail for the Baltic this ſeaſon; that Vienna and all Hungary exhibits nothing but an appearance of war; that the Ruſſians made an attempt to ſurprize Brahilow, but without effect—and that the Captain Pacha had failed in ſearch of the Ruſſian fleet on the Black Sea.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Capt. *Joſiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) and ſix Months being allowed to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, from the firſt Day of *September*, 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Houſe of *Hugh Maxwell*, Eſq. in Heath, on the laſt Monday in *February* next, from two to Seven o'Clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN BROWN. }

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of *Joſiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber appointed Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, for ſettlement.

HUGH MAXWELL, Adminiſtrator.

Heath, Sept. 5, 1791.

Bring the Scythe left it cut thee.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber at Mr. SIMEON EDWARDS's Door laſt Sunday night, a SCYTHE, about 5 feet 9 inches long, a ſhort Snath for a man of a middling ſize.—Whoever will bring ſaid Scythe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a handſome reward and no queſtions aſked.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1791.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, about the 15th of Auguſt laſt, a pair of three years old STEERS; one a bright red, the other a pale red, with a white ſpot in his face,—alſo a dark brown heifer, two years old—all marked with a crop in the left ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Weſtampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Elder, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

W. ELDER, Executor.

N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after.

Cheſter, Sept. 12, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN JOINERS, for two months, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of *Joel Smith*, or *Elijah Alvord*.

Greenfield, Sept. 6, 1791.

The following lines were written to expose the folly of such as exaggerate every story they relate.

TWO honest tradesmen meeting in the Strand,
One took the other briskly by the hand?
Hark'ye (said he) 'tis an odd story this
About the cows!—I don't know what it is,
Reply'd his friend.—No? I'm surpriz'd at that!
Where I came from it is the common chat:
And you shall hear!—An odd affair indeed!
And that it happened they are all agreed:
Not to detain you from a thing so strange,
A gentleman that lives not far from 'Change,
This week, in short, as all the Alley knows,
Taking a puke, has thrown up *three black crows!*
Impossible! Nay, but tis really true
I have it from good hands, and so may you.
From whose I pray? So having nam'd the man,
Straight to enquire this curious comrade ran,
Sir, did you tell—relating the affair—
Yes Sir, I did; and if 'tis worth your care,
Ask Mr. Such-a-one, he told it me;
But, by the bye, 'twas *two* black crows; not *three*.
Resolv'd to trace so various an event,
Whip to the third the virtuoso went:
Sir, and so forth—Why yes, the thing is fact;
Tho in regard to *number* not exact:
It was not *two* black crows, 'twas only *one*,
The truth of that you may depend upon:
The Gentleman himself told me the case.
Where may I find him? Why in such a place.
Away goes he, and having found him out,
Sir, be so good as to resolve a doubt;
When to his last informant he refer'd,
And begg'd to know if true what he had heard:
Did you, Sir, throw up a black crow? Not I—
Bless me how people propagate a lie!
Black crows have been thrown up, *three two* and *one*:
And here I find all comes, at last, to—none!
Did you *say* nothing of a crow at all?
Grow, crow, perhaps I might, now I recall
The matter over—And pray, Sir, what was't?
Why I was horrid sick, and at the last,
I did throw up, and told my neighbor so,
Something that was—as *black*, Sir, as a *crow*.

A *HAPPY TURN.*

AT one of the late country assizes, where an indictment for an assault had been preferred against a woman for the ill usage of her husband, who is supernaturated, his counsel, in the heart of declamation, happened to say, that half the sex were devils. But seeing a number of genteel females in the court, after a very short pause, he went on—"But the other half are angels!and several of them (said he) are now present." *(Lond. Paper.)*

The following curious statement on the probability of human life, is translated from the Paris Almanac for 1791.

UPON 1000 children born, there will remain at

1 year old	740:						
at	3	600	30	446	70	130	
	5	584	35	420	75	85	
	7	563	40	385	80	47	
	9	546	45	339	85	22	
	10	540	50	313	90	11	
	15	518	55	178	95	3	
	20	496	60	226	97	1	
	25	471	65	180			

A result mortifying to human nature.

Upon 100 persons born at the same time there will remain at the end of 6 years, 64; at 16, 46; at 26, 26; at 36, 16; at 46, 10; at 56, 6; at 66, 3; at 76, 1.

More old men are found upon hills than in low lands. A man of a good constitution from nature, who has not been guilty of any excess, and to whom no uncommon accident happens, may expect to live from 90 to 100. The 9 years which he called *climacterick* (or the first nine years) are more dangerous than the others—and he that has the good fortune to reach 63 years, may expect to live to a great age. At the age of 7 the probability is of seeing a great number of years. 1-4 of a man's life is past at 13—1-2 at 28—and 3-4 at 50.—When *women* reach a certain age it seems as if they never would die.

The following number of years a man may calculate to live, if he reaches 10 years, 44 more—

15	41	50	20	75	6	
20	38	55	17	80	4	
25	35	60	14	85	3	
30	32	65	11	90	2	
40	26	70	8			

WANTED a Journeyman Cooper, to whom good pay will be made.

G. POMEROY.

N. B. Wanted as an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active Lad.

Northampton, Sept. 7. 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

WANTED,

A quantity of

BEEF CATTLE,

for which *part* CASH, and a generous price will be given, if delivered in 8 or 10 days, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man: are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "*the politicalherefies which have sprung up among us*"—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representatives government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 300 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for his trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.

** Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY
CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	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.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important

SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion,
together with an ELEGIAC POEM,
to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Just Imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARD WARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS,
SADLER'S WARE,
KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.
FILES, of all kinds.

PAINTER'S COLOURS;

together with

Drugs & Medicines,

And a large quantity of

DYE-STUFFS,

Which will be offered for Sale, upon the *lowest terms* for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufactures.) He has likewise for sale all kinds of WEST-INDIA GOODS, in large or small quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An assortment of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

In short every kind of GOODS that are necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.

Northampton, Sept. 1791.

CASH,

And a generous price given for

BUTTER,

By SETH WRIGHT, at his Store in Northampton.

September 7, 1791.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of

BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, September 7, 1791.

SAVE COST,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the last season, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate Cost if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this invitation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 7, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

WANTED One or two JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, for whom good pay will be Made. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

Vol. VI.] THE [Numb. 265.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

Yesterday arrived the Ship Hope, Capt. Service, in 50 days from London.—By this arrival we have received London Papers to the TWENTIETH *of July, from which the following* IMPORTANT ARTICLES are copied:

LONDON, July 14.

ACCOUNTS received on Tuesday night from Berlin assert, that on the 18th of June, Count Osterman, the Russian Vice Chancellor, explicitly and formally declared to the British and Prussian envoys at the Court of Petersburgh, by the express order of the Empress, "That her Imperial majesty remained unalterably determined not to listen to any terms of peace short of those she originally proposed, in the course of the last year," viz. that she should retain possession for ever of Oczakow and its district, from the Bog to the Neister.

The breaking up of Congress at Sziffove, on the 8th of the same month, it is said, was owing to the conduct of Baron Herbert and Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, who brought forward a new claim on the part of their sovereign, to certain Turkish provinces there specified, as the price of a definitive peace, and the renewal of the Armistice. This claim the Turkish ministers peremptorily rejected, as being a direct infraction of the treaty of Reichenbach.

JULY 15.

In the Mail of yesterday, mention is made, that Lieut. Gen. Kutusow had crossed the Danube with a division of the Russian army, and on the 27th June, near Babada, had attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks and Tartarians, under the command of Chaw Bachty Gherey, and the Serasckier Achmet Pacha, three other Bashaws, and five Tartarian Sultans.

The exchange between London and Paris is now at 27 per cent.

The French nobility in this country are in high spirits on the return of affairs in France, which they deem favorable to the Royal cause, and they every where express the most certain hopes, that the counter revolution will be successful.

Eight hundred French officers have offered to enlist as volunteers in the counter revolution army.

The large purchase of horses for the counter revolutionists has raised the price of that animal to an excessive degree.

A jew of the name of Cailla, has contracted to furnish uniforms for 15,000 men, including 6000 hussars.

Yesterday the Revolution Society dined at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to celebrate the Anniversary of the French Revolution.

Lord Stanhope having thought proper to decline the chair, Mr. Rous undertook that arduous office; a number of toasts were drank, suited to the occasion.

Yesterday a number of idle people assembled at the front of Newgate, and with many threats demanded the liberation of Lord George Gordon, that he might participate with his worthy brethren in the celebration of the fourteenth of July.

The mob in a short time became so numerous, that it was deemed necessary to call in the assistance of the military. A body of soldiers were in consequence sent for; and on their arrival, the mob, who but an instant before threatened Newgate with destruction, immediately dispersed.

Similar proceedings in the neighbourhood of King's Bench Prison, rendered it necessary to send a guard thither.

JULY 19.

A courier extraordinary, a confidential servant, arrived yesterday morning at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, containing the Emperor's determination respecting the Armistice between the Austrians and the Turks, which expired on the 17th of June, and which the allied powers had engaged to guarantee; but we are sorry to add, that the Emperor now absolutely refuses to fulfil the Reichenbach convention, which will involve all the Continental powers and their allies in new, and we fear, very embarrassing difficulties.

There was a report in town yesterday, gaining generally, that a riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th July, in which the mob had burnt nearly the whole of one street.

We have too much reason to believe this to be true.

DISTURBANCES AT BIRMINGHAM.

JULY 17.

The populace of Birmingham conceiving that a commemoration of French anarchy in this country, was an insult to the Majesty of the constitution, and a design to disturb the general and enviable tranquility of the state assembled on Tuesday before Dadley's Hotel, where about eighty persons were met for the purpose of celebrating the glorious 14th of July. We lament, however, that what certainly proceeded from so laudable a principle should end in consequences so unjustifiable; but their resentment being once warmed, soon became inflamed, and their influence communicated to certain religious conventicles, where they conceived an opposite, though not less inflammable spirit, originated.

By eight o'clock, upwards of two thousand persons were collected: their first act was to break all the windows of the hotel—they then proceeded to Dr. Priestly's new meeting house which they shortly consumed, the old meeting house became next the object of their fury, and shared the same fate. Irritated by one another in their Dissenters, they determined (nus voce) to destroy Dr. Priestly's dwelling house at Fairhill, one mile from Birmingham. It accordingly was beset about midnight, and before next o'clock the following morning, was entirely demolished. We lament to hear his library and elaboratory, with all his philosophical apparatus, were consumed, as well as every other article in the house. The Doctor was apprised of their intentions in time to escape with his family to a house in the neighbourhood. On Friday morning nine persons were found dead in the streets, and several others have been dangerously wounded, by the falling of houses, &c. &c.

Many houses belonging to some of the principal dissenters, have been marked for destruction; and unless the arrival of the military should put an end to the commotion, the consequences may prove fatal to the whole town. Trade is entirely at a stand, and every thing is in the greatest confusion.

Orders were on Saturday last from the Secretary of State's office to the high Sheriff of the county of Warwick, to call forth immediately the *posse comitatus* of the county to quell the commotions at Birmingham.

Lord Aylesford was very active in pacifying the mob at Birmingham, and his endeavours were attended with some success.

[illegible] the same threatening appearances where the revolutionists assembled on the 14th inst. the populace showed strong inclination to rise, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the magistrates.

RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Friday Evening, July 15.

This day after the mob had completed the destruction of Dr. Priestly's house and elaboratory, by fire, and also his garden, the Earl of Aylesford, & some other Gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of dispersing them but without effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, assembled round the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland (formerly the resfidence of Mr. Baskerville, the celebrated printer), which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence. The most soothing means were adopted to make them desist—money was even offered them to indnce them to retire, but to no purpose; for, first exhausting the contents of the cellar, they then set fire to the house and furniture. The conflagration was dreadful!

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the destruction of several other houses, about three o'clock in the afternoon, consternation and alarm seemed to have superceded all other sensations in the minds of the inhabitants; business was given over, and the shops were all shut up. The inhabitants were traversing the streets in crouds, not knowing what to do, and horror was visible in every countenance.

About half past three, the inhabitants were summoned by the bellman to assemble in the New Church yard; two Magistrates attended in an adjacent room and swore in several hundred constables, composed of every description of inhabitants, who marched away to disperse the rioters, who were beginning to attack the house of Mr. Hutton, paper-merchant, in the High street. This was easily effected, there being not more than half a dozen drunken wretches then assembled on the spot.

From thence they proceeded to disperse the grand body, who were employed in the destruction of Mr. Ryland's house.

On entering the walls which surrounded the house, the mall in a blaze, a most dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded. The constables were attacked with such a shower of stones and brick bats as it was impossible to resist. The rioters then possessing themselves of some of the bludgeons, the constables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded; one person was killed, but of which party it is not yet known.

The mob being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be dreaded.—Several attempts were yet made to amuse them, but in vain. They now erected money from the inhabitants and at ten o'clock at night, they began and soon effected the destruction of Mr. Hutton's house, in the High street, plundering it of all its property.

From thence they proceeded to the seat of John Taylor, Esq. banker. There five hundred pounds were offered them to desist, but to no purpose, for they immediately set fire to that beautiful mansion, which, together with its superb furniture, stables, offices, green house, hot-house, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

Saturday, July, 16.

In the forenoon the following hand-bill was distributed:

Birmingham, July 16.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen!

It is earnestly requested, that every true friend to the Church of England, and to the Laws of his Country, will reflect how much a continuance of the present proceedings must injure that church and that king they are intended to support; and how highly unlawful it is to destroy the rights and properties of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and resident Birmingham in particular, are entreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, dispersing and returning peaceably to their trade and callings, as the only way to do credit to themselves and their cause, and to promote thepeace, happiness, and prosperity of this great and flourishing town.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford	J. Charles
E. Finch	R. Spencer
R. Lawley	H. Greswold Lewis
R. Lawley, Jun.	Charles Curtis
R. Moland	Spencer Madan
Edward Carver	W. Villers.
John Brooke	

Twelve at noon.

The hand bill has not produced the salutary effects which were wished.

This moment Mr. Hutton's country-house, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire. Universal despondency has taken place. People of all professions are moving their goods, some to places of private security, others into the country. Plunder is now the motive of the rioters. No *military force* is near at than Derby, and nothing but *military force* can now suppress them.

Eight o'clock, in the Evening.

The rioters are now demolishing the beautiful house of Mr. George Humphreys, and that of William Russel, Esq. a little further on in the Oxford road. The shops are still kept shut up, and no military yet arrived, dreadful depredations are expected in the course of this night! The remains of several poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out; one so much burnt, that he was recognized only by the buckle in one of his shoes; what could be collected of his remains have been just taken away in a basket. Another has been brought from the ruins of Dr. Priestley's house, who is supposed to have been killed by a fall of some of the buildings.

The people who demolished Mr. Humphrey's house laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at so much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock in the Morning.

No military yet arrived. Last night the people of Birmingham were trembling spectators of the tremendous conflagration of Mosley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Esq. but in the occupation of Lady Carhampton.

Fortunately, Lady Carhampton, who is blind was removed to a place of safety by Sir Robert Lawley, who took her in his own carriage to Cauwell.

About two this morning a most awful scene presented itself! four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the house of William Russel, Esq. and that of Mr. Hawks, of Mosly, have shared the fate of Mosley Hall.

One o'clock at noon.

Their savage impetuosity is not in the least abated; at Mosley Hall they are killing ducks, geese, and turkeys, which, half broiled on the ruins of that once noble edifice, they devour with Brutish ferocity.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the rioters assembled at King's Norton, near Birmingham, to the number of 7000. They destroyed a chapel and some houses belonging to the dissenters. The insurgents consist of Mechanics of all descriptions, many of whom carry fire-arms.

The incendiaries have formed themselves into two divisions: one to demolish the dissenters' houses in town, and the others those in the environs.

They have precluded all carriages from passing and re-passing, unless the coachmen wear blue cockades. The Mail Coaches were not excepted.

On Saturday there was a total stagnation of business and the shopkeepers were using every effort to secure their property.

The gaols have been broke open, and all the prisoners liberated.

Another express arrived in London last night, states, that between Sunday night and Monday morning, a party of the military had arrived, that notwithstanding their exertions to stop the disturbances, the rioters had made a very formidable opposition, and killed many; that numbers having been soldiers, and in the possession of fire-arms, the troops had suffered a repulse; but that having received a considerable reinforcement, they were about to rally and to renew their attacks against the mal-contents, who were actuated by the greatest fury.

The letter adds—"The rioters are if possible, more alarming than those experienced in London in the year 1780; and God only knows the consequences."

The following Address was circulated among the rioters, without producing any good effect:

Birmingham, Sunday, 17th July, 1791.

Important Information to the FRIENDS of the CHURCH and KING.

Friends and Fellow Churchmen,

Being convinced you are unacquainted that the great losses which are sustained by your burning and destroying of the houses of so many individuals, will eventually fall upon the country at large, and not upon the persons to whom they belonged: we feel it our duty to inform you, that the damages already done, upon the best computation that can be made, will amount to upwards of *One Hundred Thousand Pounds!* the whole of which enormous sum must be charged upon the respective parishes, and paid out of the rates:

We, therefore, as your friends, conjure you immediately to desist from the destruction of any more houses, otherwise the very proceedings which your zeal for shewing your attachment to the Church and King, will inevitably be the means of most seriously injuring innumerable families who are hearty supporters of Government, and bring on an addition of taxes, which yourselves, and the rest of the friends of the Church, will for years feel a very grievous burthen.

This, we assure you, was the case in London when there were so many houses and public buildings destroyed in the year 1780, and, you may rely upon it, will be so here on the present occasion.

And we must observe to you, that any further violent proceeding will more offend your King and Country, than serve the cause of him and Church.

Fellow Churchmen,

As you love your King, regard his laws, and restore us peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford	J. Charles
E. Finch	B. Spencer
Robert Lawley,	H. Greswold Lewis
Robert Lawley, jun.	Charles Curtis
R. Moland	Spencer Madan
W. Digby	Ed. Palmer
Ed. Carver	W. Villers
John Broke	W. Wallis Mason

To put the public in possession of every fact relative to this important business, we find ourselves under the necessity of giving them that inflammatory and treasonable handbill which was circulated by the Presbyterian party on Wednesday last in the following words:

"*My Countrymen!*

"The second year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th it is devoutly to be wished that every enemy to civil and religious despotism, would give his sanction to the majestic common cause, by public celebration of the anniversary.

"Remember that on the 14th of July, the Bastile, that high altar and castle of despotism fell!

"Remember the enthusiasm, peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked!

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppressed groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to save the lives of the oppressors!

"Extinguish the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and sent as free-will offering to the national assembly.

"But, is it possible to forget that your parliament is venal; your minister hypocritical; your clergy legal oppressors; the reigning family extravagant; the crown of a great personage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppressive; your representatives a venal junto upon the sacred rights of property, religion and freedom.

"But on the 14th of this month prove to the sycophants of the day that you reverence the Olive Branch; that you will sacrifice to public tranquility till the majority shall exclaim—

"The *peace of slavery* is worse than the *War of Freedom?*—of the day let *Tyrants* beware!"

Can any man of honest principles—can any loyal subject—can even the boldest of our anti-ministerial senators read this without shuddering at the dreadful scene it was meant to realize? REBELLION is featured on its countenance—and REPUBLICANISM centered in its bosom. He who wishes to defend his property—he who loved the Constitution under which that property flourished—must no doubt have taken the alarm at so daring a libel against all that was dear to Englishmen.

The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence, to have some further proof of the intention of those Commemoration-Men. This handbill might be a forgery,—or might be an insidious scheme to raise a mob for the purpose of plunder; —they therefore waited till they heard what was said at table—how the political complexion of the company would manifest itself;—and whether any thing more than a mere scene of commemoration conviviality was intended.

They had indeed their suspicions, and these suspicions, after the first course, were realized, by the following toast being drank:—"DESTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—AND THE KING'S HEAD UPON A CHARGER."

The inhabitants, and they were almost to a man respectable house-keepers and manufacturers, who waited out side the Hotel to watch the motion of the revolutionists within, no sooner was this treasonable toast made known to them, than Loyalty swift as lightning shot through their minds, and a kind of electrical patriotism animated them to instant vengeance. They rushed into this conventicle of treason, and before the second course was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glasses, pelted and insulted these modern reformers, and obliged them to seek for safety in an immediate flight.

What followed this is stated in the foregoing account.

The Birmingham Gazette, received by this day's Post, says: "About five hours after this Paper went to press, the troops of the 15th regiment of Dragoons reached this town from Nottingham."

JULY 20.

BY THE COACH OF LAST NIGHT.

It gives particular pleasure to announce to the public, that peace is restored at Birmingham, the tumult having subsided on Sunday night in that town, from which the mob had gone in a large body towards Worcestershire early in the morning. It was believed that a party of them was gone in pursuit of Dr. Priestley.

A King's Messenger being dispatched to Nottingham on Saturday, arrived there at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, with an order for Elliot's Light Horse, who were quartered there, to go with all expedition to Birmingham. A detachment of about 90 immediately set off, and got there at ten at night, covered with dust and much fatigued. A Magistrate immediately attended, and the Riot Act was read. The troops then rested for the night at the Swan Inn, and in the morning took their rout in pursuit of the rioters, for Worcestershire, where they were obliged to wait until a Magistrate of that county could be procured to read the Riot Act there, which was shortly after done.

But the pursuit was fruitless, there were no rioters to be found—nor any intelligence had which way they bent their course. All seemed quiet, and the general idea was, that they had dispersed, the principal purposes of their resentment being accomplished.

The object of the body of colliers who came to Birmingham was certainly plunder. They went from house to house begging money, & where they met with a refusal they broke the window s. This the rioters disclaimed, and the consequence was that these black-looking gentlemen were obliged to retreat.

On the arrival of the Light Horse, there was much shouting in the town, and several houses began to illuminate, but this was stopped very prudently, and all remained in perfect tranquility yesterday morning.

In the course of Sunday several more houses than those mentioned in our last list, belonging to the Dissenters, were pulled down, the particulars attending which we have not yet received. The meeting-house at Ringwood was among the number.

Near 30 of the rioters were buried in Mr. Ryland's cellars, where they were regaling themselves, when the walls of his house fell in, many of whom perished before they could be got out.

It is a matter of astonishment, that with such a sudden phrenzy so much method should attend. Riots are generally accompanied by a kind of fury and confusion that sometimes knows no distinction of persons, and that rejoices in the increase of its numbers. But in the present instance, a particular set of men, whose principles were inimical to the welfare of the Constitution, were marked out as objects of popular vengeance, and with such regularity was this accomplished, that none others felt the evil effects of the tumult.

By a private letter from Birmingham, received yesterday morning, we are informed, that Dr. Priestly only saved himself from the fury of the mob by half an hour's notice. That his plate had been previously sent off to a friend's house, and that this and a private box of manuscripts are all he has saved of his property.

The insurgents of Birmingham had made a gridiron of immense size, which they brought to Doctor Priestly's house, where they meant to broil an anti-constitutional philosopher, by the blaze of his own writings, and light the fire with the RIGHTS OF MAN.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER, *to his friend in Richmond Virginia.*

Philadelphia, August 9, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

I SIT down after a busy day, to give you a short account of my visit to the goal of this city.

I had heard and read much of the alterations in the *penal laws* of *Pennsylvania*, and of the manner in which criminals are punished by them. By means of my friend, Mr. A——, I was introduced to Mr. L——, one of the Inspectors of the goal, who accompanied me in this visit. We first entered a large room on the right hand of the door, at which we went in. This Mr. L. informed me, was once a barroom, where liquor was sold to the prisoners—it is now an office in which the clerk of the house keeps the prisoner's docket. The walls of it were hung with thread, that had been spun by the prisoners, and in one of the windows was a large bundle of shoes which had likewise been made by them. From this room we went into the apartment of the men, all of whom we found employed in different kinds of labor. They were decently dressed, and their apartments were clean and neat. I was particularly struck with their respectful and affectionate behavior to Mr. L——. They spoke with gratitude of the present keeper of the goal, Mr. ELIJAH WEED.

I afterwards visited the women's apartment, which is separated with great care from the mens. They were all busy in spinning.

I found, upon inquiry, that the labor of these people more than repaid the expenses of feeding and cloathing them.

Besides heckling flax, chipping logwood, grinding plaister of Paris, &c. some of the men follow their former trades.

No person is permitted to visit them, without an order from two of the inspectors. Their diet is simple but wholesome. Each person is allowed a pound of *Bread*, and a quart of Indian meal, or a quart of potatoes every day. On Sunday they are indulged with a mess of broth. They look well and out of 120, I saw but two men who were indisposed. They are never permitted to have spirituous liquors.

Great pains are taken by the clergy of this city, to connect moral and religious instructions with the discipline of the house. The ministers of every denomination, unite in this pious work, and preach to them every Sunday. The poor creatures, I was told, appear to be affected and benefited by their discourses. One of them remarked, that since the establishment of this and other new regulations "their apartments were more like a church than a goal."

Such is the relish they have acquired for order, that they have instituted a government among themselves, by which they try, condemn and punish each other for such offences as are not cognizable by the inspectors. one of their punishments consists in holding the criminal's arm above his head, and pouring cold pump water in a small stream under his shirt sleeve, for a length of time proportioned to his offence.

Mr. L. informed me that out of 100 who had been pardoned, and whose time of confinement had expired, and who had been discharged from the house, he knew but one who had relapsed into his former habits of vice.

I conversed with a number of them, who spoke with great contrition of their former courses of life. Two things struck me in a sensible manner. Out of seven black whom I saw there, only two of them had been freemen. More than half the criminals of both sexes could neither *read* nor *write*. In looking over the docket, in which the native country of each criminal is recorded, I did not find a single native of *Scotland*, and only one of *New-England* among them.

I finished my visit to the goal by viewing the ground in the yard on which the solitary cells, are to be erected for the purpose of confining such of them as cannot be reformed by the present discipline of the House. In the constitution of these cells every advantage will be taken of moral and physical influence upon the minds and bodies of criminals. *Solitude, labour, hunger* and *darkness*, are to form a scale of punishments, and to be used separately or in conjunction, as circumstances may make it necessary.

In coming out of the goal, my friend, Mr. L. pointed to a number of irons which hung up near the door. "These, said he, are no longer necessary—for I they are all covered with rust." I returned from this excursion, highly delighted with what I had seen and heard. The plan of making the reformation of criminals the end of all punishment, I am now satisfied is a practicable one, and I hope will be adopted by all the states in the union. I begin to view the laws which permit the taking away the life of a fellow creature as not less absurd than cruel; and I look forward, to a time when the records of these laws will be appealed to, like the single combats of ancient times, as proofs of Ignorance and barbarism of modern nations. This mighty revolution in the opinions and conduct of the Pennsylvanians, upon the subject of their penal laws was brought, about, I was informed, by the well-timed publications of a number of citizens who associated a few years ago, for the relief of prisoners, under the name of the Prison Society. This fact should encourage the minds of humanity in other states to combine their exertions in reforming abuses and establishing benevolent institutions. Error and vice, whether in individuals or governments, cannot long resist the influence of reason and religion when they are brought to act to a focus upon them—My next letter shall contain an account of Mr. PEALE's Museum. I hope to finish my tour in a few weeks, and expect to have the pleasure of taking you by the hand some time in September. In the mean while, with best respects to your amiable lady—I am, Sir, your sincere friend, and obedient servant.

S——— P———.

COMMON SENSE TRIUMPHANT!

The following is a literal translation of a French letter, addressed by Mr. THOMAS PAINE *to* ABBE SEYES, *and inserted on the 11 th of this month, in the Patriote Francoise.*

"*Paris, 8th July,* 1791.

"AT the moment of my departure for England, I read in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday last, your letter, in which you give the challenge, on the subject of government, and offer to defend what is called the monarchical opinion against the republican system.

"I accept of your challenge with pleasure; and I place such a confidence in the superiority of the republican system over that nullity of system, called monarchy, that I engage not to exceed the extent of fifty pages, and to leave you the liberty of taking as much latitude as you may think proper.

"The respect which I bear your moral and literary reputation, will be your security for my candour in the course of this discussion; but, notwithstanding that I shall treat the subject seriously and sincerely, let me premise, that I consider myself at liberty to ridicule as they deserve, monarchial absurdities, whensoever the occasion shall present itself,

"By republicanism, I do not understand what the name signifies in Holland, and in some parts of Italy. I understand simply a government by representation—a government founded upon the principles of the declaration of rights; principles to which several parts of the French constitution arise in contradiction. The declaration of the rights of France and America are but one and the same thing in principles, and almost in expressions; and this is the republicanism which I undertake to defend against what is called monarchy and aristocracy.

"I see with pleasure, that in respect to one point, we are already agreed; and *that is the extreme danger of a Civil List of thirty millions.* I can discover no reason why one of the parts of the government should be supported with so extravagant a profusion, whilst the other scarcely receives what is sufficient for its common wants.

"In whatsoever manner, Sir, I may treat the subject of which you have proposed the investigation, I hope that you will not doubt my entertaining for you the highest esteem. I must also add, that I am not the personal enemy of Kings.—Quite the contrary. No man more heartily wishes than myself to see them all in the happy and honorable state of private individuals; but I am the avowed, open, and intrepid enemy of what is called monarchy; and I am such by principles which nothing can either alter or corrupt—by my attachment to humanity; by the anxiety which I feel within for the dignity and the honor of the human race—by the disgust which I experience when I observe men directed by children and governed by brutes; by the horrour which all the evils that monarchy has spread over the earth excite within my breast; and by those sentiments which make me shudder at the calamities, the exactions, the wars, and the massacres with which monarchy has crushed mankind: In short, it is against all the hell of monarchy that I have declared war.

(Signed) THOMAS PAINE."

A SPANISH TAX.

PHILIP the first was remarkably plain in his equipages & entertainments. This gave occasion to a gentleman once to remark to him, that his Clergy lived like Sovereign Princes, while their Monarch lived like a poor Curate. "The Archbishop of Toledo," added he, "gives an entertainment to night to a number of the Nobility; I have seen the preparations, and am convinced that the expense of his table for one supper would furnish your Majesty for six months." "I will be a guest," said the Monarch, and he accordingly put on a mask and a long cloak, and got admission to the banquet room. The splendor of the apartments was only exceeded by the magnificent dresses of the guests, many of whom boasted to each other of their places, pensions, and profits, and agreed to have weekly banquets at each other's palaces. The King next day gave out that he was indisposed, and intended to make his will. The Clergy and Courtiers crowded to the palace, and in a short time the Sovereign appeared in the Court Chamber, and addressing himself to the Archbishop of Toledo, asked him how many Kings of Spain he had ever known? "Four" was the reply, "Heavenly powers!" said Philip, "I have known twenty, and here they all are. You feast like Kings, you array yourselves like Kings, you boast of having the revenues of Kings, and by St. Anthony, you shall have the honor of paying like Kings to the support of the present and every future war. A tenth of your incomes shall henceforth come into the public Treasury, which will lessen the burthens now imposed upon my poorer subjects."

LONDON, July 5.

THE Queen of France is certainly by this time closely immured in a convent:—she went abundantly when she was told by the national commissioners, that it was their painful duty to separate her from the King and dauphin.

The flight of the French king has had this good effect upon the patriots, that it has united those who had before some little differences. When M. de la Fayette was first suspected of being concerned in the escape, M. Barnave, his opponent in the Assembly, rose and said, that he would answer for the integrity of M. de la Fayette.

The dauphin of France, who on the 27th of March last attained his sixth year, is a boy of the most promising abilities. His manners and disposition are of so conciliating a nature, as to render him universally beloved.

Monsieur and the Comte d'Artois, will immediately be attainted.

The Queen is to be brought to trial for high treason, and all the world trembles for her destiny, which appears inevitable.

Two of the guards had their throats cut, previous to the French King's escape.

The late agitations in France will necessarily occasion a change in the French affairs, all over Europe. There will be no knowing how to estimate their form of government, or acknowledge the ministers sent to other countries by it.

The King and Queen are separately confined and guarded—they met in the chapel royal on Sunday, when the queen fainted at the sight of her children.—Monsieur, the king's brother, and Madame, are arrived at Brussels, where a congress, it is said, will be held to settle a regency for France. Bouille has escaped to Luxemburgh.

The Royal flight has stopped the general election in France, which will not now take place till order is somewhat restored, and some permanent form of government adopted.

MONTMEDY,

It appears, that under pretence of forming an encampment, Montmedy, where the King of the French hoped to find an asylum against the perfections of his own subjects, had been filled with an astonishing number of tents.

The people had been, for some time before the escape of the King, taking bread day and night. A large quantity of oxen had been bought. The town was, in short, full of all kinds of provisions and warlike ammunition.

Montmedy is situated on a mountain, whith commands the roads which lead to Metz, to Stenay, and to Sedan. It is exceedingly strong, both by nature and art.

In the reign of Louis XIV. it sustained during forty days with open trenches, a vigorous siege, in which the King was present, though the garrison consisted of only 2500 men.

The town is bounded on the north by meadows, through which glides the river Chier. These meadows are of great extent, and are surrounded with hills which reach the Austrian territories at about two leagues distance.

This would have been a charming situation for M. de Bouille's Camp. Here he would have trenched himself under the artillery of the fortress; while he could have easily maintained a correspondence with the Austrians, and secured a safe passage to the French emigrants.

FITTSBURG, August 27.

We are informed by a person immediately from Fort Washington, that the party of men from Kentucky under the command of Col. Harrison, had returned from their expedition against the Indians living on the Scioto; the particulars of which he is not informed of, but understood they had been successful.

We are further informed, that another party started on the return of Col. Harrison.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) August 20.

DIED, on Friday the 12 instant, Col. *George Mitchell*, of Onslow county. The particulars of the tragical manner in which this gentleman came to his untimely end, have been related to us in the following manner:

Col. MITCHELL and ROBERT W. SWEAD, Esq. were competitors for the honour of representing the county of Onslow in the Senate of this State.—The executions of the candidates and of their friends had been productive of much ill-will and animosity, before the close of the poll, when Mr. Snead was declared duly elected.

After the election was closed, Mr. Snead was observed to call Col. Mitchell from amongst the people assembled at the Court-House, and to go with him into a thicket just by. Shortly after, the report of a pistol reaching the ears of those who were at the Court-House, attracted them to the spot from whence it issued; where, in the presence of Mr. Snead only, lay Col. Mitchell a corpse. Two fresh wounds were discovered on him; one from a pistol-shot, passing through from his shoulder out below his ribs; the other on the skull, apparently from a heavy blow with the but of a pistol. Mr. Snead was thereupon apprehended, but has been since admitted to bail.

Col. Mitchell bore an unblemished character—was very active during the late war, and had for many years the honour of representing his county in the General Assembly. He has left a widow and eight children.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.

Nathaniel Barret, Esq. who arrived in town, yesterday, viz. *Cape-Ann* from *France*—which he left the 1st. of August—informs us, that the most perfect tranquility pervaded the whole of that kingdom, united with a determined resolution to defend the principles of the Revolution against all attempts against them, internal or external.—That the flight of the King did not excite an agitation of 48 hours continuance: That on the promulgation of the decree, exonerating the King from all culpability, and declaring his person inviolable, a few rioters assembled at the Champ de Mars, to swear not to have a King, and that two persons fell victims to their rage—but that the Marquis De La Fayette at the desire of the Municipality, immediately marched a body of National Guards (which to a man are true to the Constitution) and, after some opposition from the mob, about a dozen of whom were killed, and wounded, dispersed them; and that since the mob perfect order has been preserved.

September 21.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Marblehead, last Wednesday, ship Birmingham, from Bristol; (from whence she sailed on the 1st of August) bound for N. York, John Kent, prefect master, being a perfect wreck, and was towed in by a south shore fisherman. It appears by the log-book, that on the 7th inst. in lat. 40, 40. N. long. 63, 4. W. she met with a violent gale from S. a very heavy sea flew over her on the larboard beam, and turned her entirely over, carried away all her masts and bowsprit, leaving only the stump of her foremast standing, and washed the 4 Captain (whose name was Rowland Robinson) and 4 of the people overboard, together with all her boats, and every thing on deck, and the rudder was greatly damaged. There were now left on Board two Mates (the aged. There were now left on Board two Mates (the first of whom took the Command) 3 men and a boy: They soon cleared the wreck, got the pumps to work, They soon cleared the wreck, got the pumps to work, which, after nine hours incessant pumping, sucked; on the 9th they got up jury masts, made what sail they could, and steered for Boston. She is a fine Philadelphia built ship of 207 tons, and her cargo, consisting chiefly of hard ware, is estimated by the Master at 30 or 40,000 sterling.

HARTFORD, September 19.

On Saturday last, a Powder-Mill in East-Hartford, belonging to Mr. Elisha Pitkin jun. containing about a ton of powder, accidentally took fire and blew up. Three persons of the names of Evans, Corning and Brown, employed in making powder, were instantaneously killed; Mr. Jabez Norton was very dangerously burnt—one man had his arm broken, and several others, were slightly wounded; by this unfortunate explosion. The mill, and two adjacent buildings, were entirely demolished, and property to a large amount, destroyed.

Last Wednesday Selah Sheldon, of Windsor was tried before the Superior Court, for the murder of his infant child. The trial lasted all day, and the cause was finally submitted to the Jury without argument, who soon found a verdict for the prisoner. There was no doubt that Sheldon killed the child, but it was fully proved that he was at the time as he had been before, *insane.*

NORTHAMPTON, September 28.

The number of Souls, in the United States, according to the Census lately taken, is 3,919,023. In this calculation, the States of South-Carolina and Vermont, the South-Western and North-Western Territories, from which no accurate returns have been made to the Secretary of State, are estimated to contain 360,000 which probably, is much less than the real number.

The following is the number of Representatives each State will be entitled to send to Congress, at the next election:—Vermont 2, New-Hampshire 4, Massachusetts and Maine 15, Rhode-Island 2, Connecticut 7, New-York 11, New-Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 14, Delaware 1, Maryland 9, Virginia 21, Kentucky 2, North-Carolina, 11, South-Carolina 6, Georgia 2.

CONFIRMATION.

From the various sources, furnishing the Intelligence, which we, this day present our readers, we farther learn, that the *Royal Rioters of Birmingham*, amounted to 10,000—that several regiments of cavalry were marched towards that town, in order to quell the insurrection—that the mobs in London and Westminster, were composed of the rabble wholly—that the destruction of windows of those who would not illuminate them, was the *usual* effect of the conduct of those desperadoes, unconnected with any political principle whatever.—That all the Revolution Societies have expressed their detestation and abhorrence of all violent proceedings, their determination being to effect a Reform, on rational and patriotick principles—a reform affecting Representation—and the accountability of Executive Officers.—That the *Tory* Mob at Birmingham were directed in their depredations against the Dissenters, & that they destroyed every piece of worship of that sect within 20 miles—that the damages are estimated at above *Four hundred thousand Pounds*, and that the effects of the riot were deemed more pernicious than those of that fomented by Lord *George Gordon*, in 1780.

DIED.] At *Deerfield*, on the 11th inst. after a short illness, Mr. SIMEON TERRY, in the 23d year of his age, son of ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq. of Enfield, (Connecticut.)

Mr. Terry was a valuable YOUNG MAN, sustaining a worthy and promising Character. But a few Days before his Death, he came into this town, with a view of settling in business, for life, under good advantages and prospects: he had no sooner obtained his wishes in making every necessary preparation, than HE was confined with a *Fever*, which, in six Days, closed the scene.

———Also, on the 20th Died Mrs. *Anne Wells*, wife of Mr. *Ebenezer Wells*; in the 31st. year of her age. Mrs. *Wells* was the virtuous, amiable and only daughter of the Hon. DAVID SEXTON, Esq.

"Alas! How quick the transition from time to eternity! A breath, a gasp, a groan or two, and we are seen no more;—yet on this brittle thread, (alluring thought) hangs a vast eternity!"

Deerfield, Sept. 22, 1791.

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS of LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1791.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, his friends and customers in particular, that he is determined to continue the CLOTHERS BUSINESS, at his Shop in Williamsburgh, where ALL KINDS of business in that line, will be done with neatness and dispatch—pay made easy as possible, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 28, 1791.

LOST,

IN the North Common in Northampton, the 1st inst. a red whitefaced bog horn'd two years old HEIFER:——Whoever will find said Heifer, and deliver her to Mr. DANIEL BUTLER of Northampton, or the subscriber, shall have a generous reward.

LUKE BONNEY.

Chesterfield, Sept. 26, 1791.

VERSES.

Affixed to a yearly BILL of Mortality, for the town of Northampton, in England.

[*By* Mr. COWPER—Author of the TASK. &c.]

Ne communentem reddat sperno.
Despise not my good counsel.

HE who sits from day to day,
Where the prison'd lark is hung,
Heedless of his loudest lay,
Hardly knows what he has sung.

Where the watchman in his round,
Nightly lifts his voice on high,
None, accustom'd to the sound,
Wake the sooner for his cry.

So, your verse man, I, and clerk,
Yearly in my song proclaim
Death at hand—yourselves the mark—
And the foes unerring aim.

Duly at my time I come,
Publishing to all aloud——
"Soon the grave shall be your home,
"And your only suit a shroud."

But the monitory strain,
Oft repeated in your ears,
Seems to sound too much in vain,
Wins no notice, wakes no fears.

Can a truth, by all confess'd,
Of such magnitude and weight,
Grow by being oft impress'd,
Trivial as a parrot's prate?

Pleasure's call attention wins,
Hear it often as we may;
New as ever seem our sins,
Tho' committed every day.

Death and *Judgement*, *Heav'n* and *Hell*,
These alone, so often heard,
No more move us than the bell
When some stranger is interr'd.

Oh! then, ere the turf or tomb
Cover us from every eye,
Spirit of instruction come——
Make us learn that we must die!

ANECDOTE.

THE passion of fear sometimes shews itself upon the slightest occasion, and in persons the most unlikely to entertain such a guest.—Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent, and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the King, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred weight, in his presence. The old General Konigsmarc, who stood by the King's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his Royal master, that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer. "Sir," said the fellow irritated at the remark, "if your Majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin the pig." General Konigsmarc (who had, at the head of a body of Swedes, performed wonders against the Austrian, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand his proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought not himself safe until he had arrived at his quarters, where he remained twenty-four hours locked up, fecurely, before he had got rid of the panick which had so severely affected him.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) sailed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail, in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West India island, disposing of the cargo, and embezzling the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above mentioned Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay any person or persons, who will deliver him up to any gaol in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted as the law directs: and in case a recovery of property ensues, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A. LAWRENCE, Jun.

(For self, and others concerned in said Shipment.)

Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

HOUSE JOINERS.

WANTED two or three JOURNEYMEN JOINERS, for two months, to whom good pay will be made.——Enquire of *Joel Smith*, or *Elijah Alvord*.

Greenfield, Sept. 6, 1791

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated; so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers,

COMMON SENSE,

(both written during the late war)

And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man: are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "*the politicalheresies which have sprung up among us*"—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representatives government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on on elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 25 subscribers shall be entitled to one for his trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.

** Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

SAVE COST.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the last season, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate Cost if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this intimation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 7. 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof.

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Tslean of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

Just Imported from London, by

Levi Shephard,

And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of HARDWARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS,
SADLER'S WARE,
KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.
FILES, of all kinds.

PAINTER'S COLOURS;

together with

Drugs & Medicines,

And a large quantity of

DYE-STUFFS,

Which will be offered for Sale, upon the *lowest terms* for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufactures.) He has likewise for sale all kinds of WEST-INDIA GOODS, in large or small quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An assortment of

ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,

In short every kind of GOODS that are Necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.

Northampton, Sept. 1791.

Bring the Scythe left it cut thee.

STOLEN from the subscriber at Mr. SIMEON EDWARDS's Door last Sunday night, a SCYTHE, about 3 feet 8 inches long, a short Snath for a man of a middling size.—Whoever will bring said Scythe to the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward and no questions asked.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 15th of August last, a pair of three years old STEERS, one a bright red, the other a pale red, with a white spot in his face,—also a dark brown heifer, two years old—all marked with a crop in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Westhampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *Josiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the Creditors of said Estate, from the first Day of *September*, 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that business at the House of *Hugh Maxwell*, Esq. in Heath, on the last Monday in *February* next, from two to Seven o'Clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE, } Commissioners.
JOHN BROWN. }

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of *Josiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber appointed Administrator on said Estate, for settlement.

HUGH MAXWELL, Administrator.

Heath, Sept. 5. 1791.

Watts' Psalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day published and for sale by *Hudson & Goodwin*, in large or small Quantities, either bound or in sheets.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Elder, late of Chester, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, and those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

W. ELDER, Executor.

N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after Chester, Sept. 12, 1791.

Vol. VI.] THE [Numb. 266.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Received via New York, Marblehead, and Portland, per various arrivals.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

DECLARATIONS.

OF TWO HUNDRED and NINETY deputies on the decrees which suspended the exercises of the royal authority, and which infringe the inviolability of the sacred person of the King.

At the sitting of the morning of the 8th of July, M. de Foucault, one of our members demanded to be heard in order to announce this declaration to the Assembly, and to speak as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"A great number of my colleagues, amounting to nearly *three hundred* in number, whose opinions I have the honor to participate, think, that in our present critical circumstances, it is incumbent upon them lawfully to declare their principles, and to appoint me as their organ to you. In consequence I have the honor to present to you a declaration expretive of our sentiments, as it shall be the rule of our conduct. It is dictated by our fidelity to the King, by our unalterable attachment to the principles of monarchy, and to the true interest of the people, from which it is inseparable. I demand the permission to read it: and lay it upon the table."

Scarcely had M. de Foucault, after having obtained permission, began to speak, when the order of the day was demanded, by a number of voices. The President put this motion to the vote in the middle of the tumult which it had excited. It was decreed; without M. de Foucault having been able to make himself heard, and soon after the sitting adjourned.

DECLARATION.

"Three months have scarcely elapsed since we, deputies undersigned, made known to our constituents our protest against a decree, which attacked the facred principle of inviolability of the King's person. The zeal with which many of us defended it on the 28th of March, the conviction which we entertained that it was impossible to violate with impunity this principle, essential to all monarchy, are too well justified by the events now passing under our eyes, and by the afflicting spectacle of which we have the misfortune to be witnefs.

"The King and the royal family conducted as prisoners, by authority of the decrees of the National Assembly; the monarch guarded in his place, by soldiers, not subject to his command; the royal family committed to a guard, over whom the King has no authority; the right of directing the education of the presumptive heir of the throne taken from him, who, both as King and father, had the most undoubted right, and the strongest obligations to direct it; in fine, the monarchy, whose inviolability was declared even by the constitution, suspended by a decree from the exercise of his authority; such is the afflicting spectacle which we, all good Frenchmen, lament, & such are the too obvious & the too fatal consequences of the first violation offered to this sacred and fundamental principle.

"And we ought to declare it, fince we are compelled to refer to the decree itself against which we fill protest, there is none of those measures which was not before prescribed by the constitution, in the name of which they are taken. The sacred person of the King was declared inviolable, one case was only provided for, in which, contrary to all the principles essential to monarchy it was supposed that that inviolability might cease. This case has not yet occured, nevertheless the King is dragged as a criminal into his own capital, and made a prisoner in his own palace, and dispoiled of his prerogative. Thus, after having infringed the inviolability of the King by decrees, they annul them in order to destroy it.

"Amidst these outrages offered to the monarch, to his august family, and in their persons to the whole nation, what has become of the monarchy? The decrees of the National Assembly have centered in themselves all the royal power: The seal of the state has been depoisted on their table; their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction: They give direct orders to all the agents of the executive power: they impole, in their own name, oaths, in which Frenchmen do not even find the name of their King; commissioners, who have received their mission from them alone, traverse the provinces, in order to receive oaths which they exact, and give directions to the army; thus at the moment at which the inviolability of the King was assailed, monarchy was destroyed; the appearance of loyalty no longer exists. A republican fanaticism

"Far from all those, who are acquainted with the rules of our conduct, (and we believe there are very few Frenchmen who do not rightly appreciate them) be the idea that we could concur in such decrees. They are no less unpleasant to our feelings, than repugnant to our principles. Never have we more severely felt the rigour of our duty; never have we more lamented the fatal consequences resulting from the mission with which we are charged, than when forced to remain witnesses of acts, which we regarded as culpable attempts, while those who are most frequently our organ, became timid, for the first time condemned themselves to silence, that they might not involve the facred cause in that unpopularity which has so ingeniously been contrived to be thrown upon our party. Without doubt if we were guided by common rules; if we yielded to the horror with which we were inspired by the idea of being thought to approve, by our presence, decrees to which we were so averse, we would fly without delay: we would without hesitation separate from an Assembly, who have been able to break through principles which they had been forced to preserve. But in circumstances so singular, we can neither assume common rules, nor our own sentiments as the basis of our own conduct. When our principles, our honour, may perhaps in the opinion of a great number, command us to fly, motives more imperious still exact of us a painful sacrifice, that of remaining, in a situation where we preserve the hope of preventing greater evils.

"Before the calamitous epoch, which we are arrived, we could at least grasp the shadow of monarchy. We fought upon the wreck. The hope of preserving it justified our conduct. Now, the last blow has been given to monarchy; but in addition to that great motive, we were bound by other duties. The monarch exists, he is captive; it is for the King's sake that we ought to rally our strength; it is for him, it is for his family, it is for the precious blood of the Bourbons, that we ought to remain at the post, where we can watch over a depot so valuable.

"We will discharge then this sacred duty, which alone ought to be our cascule, and we will prove, that in our hearts the monarch and the monarchy can never be separate.

"But whilst we comply with this urgent duty, let not our constituents expect to hear us come forward upon any other subject. While we intercil only can force us to fit along with those who have raised a mif-hapen republick upon the ruins of monarchy, it is to that interest alone that we are wholly devoted. From this moment the most profound silence, on whatever shall not relate to this subject; shall express our deep regret, and at the same time invariable opposition to every decree that may be paffed.

"In fine, let our conftituents furnish the attentions to these circumstances in which we are placed; it is the present moment we have not glory to snatching from; muft in the path of honour, our situation now imposes, both with regard to them & to ourselves, duties which do not go beyond ourselves alone. For us, honour lies no longer in the common road, our sole object is the triumph of the facred cause with which we are entrusted. But let them be beforehand assured, that whatever may happen, to whatever extremities we may be reduced, nothing will efface from our hearts the unalterable oath which irrevocably binds us to the monarch and monarchy.

"After these considerations, which appear to us founded upon the true interest of the nation and the eternal advantage of the people, essentially dependant on monarchy, we declare to all Frenchmen

"That after having conftantly opposed all the decrees, which in attacking royalty, either in its essence, or in its privileges, have prepared the people to receive without indignation, as without examination, the antimonarchical principles to which these days of anarchy have given birth;

"That after having defended to the last moment, monarchy, undermined in its foundation;

"That after having seen its ruin completed by the deliberations of the National Assembly, for to attack the person of the monarch, as to annul monarchy; to suspend monarchy, is in fine to destroy it:

"Nothing can authorise us any longer to take part in deliberations, which become in our eyes guilty of a crime which we do not wish to participate.

"But that monarchy existing in the person of the monarch, from whom it is inseparable; that his misfortunes and those of his augu ft family imposing upon us a stronger obligation always to surround his augu ft person and defend it from the application of principles which we condemn; we place our sole honour, our most facred duty in defending with all our might, with all our zeal for the blood of the Bourbons—with all our attachment to the principles which our conftituents have transmitted to us, the interest of the King, and the royal family, and their indefeasible rights.

"That in consequence, we shall continue from the sole motive of not abandoning the interest of the person of the King and the royal family, to affift at the deliberations of the National Assembly; but being neither able to avow their principles, or recognize the legality of their decrees, we will henceforth take no part in deliberations which have not for their object the only interest which it now remains for us to defend.

"Paris, June 29. 1791."

ALL TO GOD AND ALL TO THE KING.

[*The following Deputies gave particular Reasons for figning the declaration; all expressive of their attachment to monarchy, and their determination to never themselves to effect its inviolability. Some of them, however, retain their right to vote and speak on all questions they chuse.*]

GOUILLARD, LE BERTHON, LE COMPTE DE LA ROQUE, HENRY, CHARLES DE DORTAN, CHATELET, J. C. GARDOLPHE, GENETET, DEFOLLEVILLE, LE BARON DE LUPPE, THORET, TERRIE MAILHOUET, HENRET, BRASSAMIZEAU, MALOUET, DE LA GALLIE SONTERS, GAGNIERE, CHANCIER, C. F. DE BONNAY, LA BLACHE.

DR. PRIESTLEY's LETTER,

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Birmingham.

MY LATE TOWNSMEN AND NEIGHBOURS,

AFTER living with you eleven years, in which you had uniform experience of my peaceful behavior, in my attention to the quiet duties of my profession, and those of Philosophy, I was far from expecting the injuries which I and my friends have lately received from you. But you have been misled, by hearing the Dissenters, and particularly the Unitarian Dissenters, continually railed at, as enemies to the present government in Church and State. You have been led to consider any injury done to us a meritorious thing; and not having been better informed, the means were not attended to. When the *object* was right, you thought the *means* could not be wrong. By the discourses of your teachers, and the exclamations of your superiors in general, drinking confusion and destruction to us (which is well known to have been excited to the highest pitch, and nothing having been said to you to moderate your passions, but on one thing to inflame them; hence, without any consideration on your part, or on theirs, who ought to have known, and taught you better, you were prepared for every species of outrage; thinking that whatever you could do to spite and injure us, was for the support of Government, and especially the Church. *In destroying us*, you have been led to think, *you did God* and your country the most substantial *service*.

Happily, the minds of Englishmen have a horror of Murder, and therefore you did not, I hope, think of *that*, tho' by your clamourous demanding of us at the Hotel, it is probable that, at that time, some of you intended me some personal injury. But what is the value of life, when every thing is done to make it wretched? In many cases, there would be greater mercy in affrighting the inhabitants, than in burning their houses. However, I infinitely prefer what I feel from *the spoiling of my goods*, to the disposition of those who have misled you.

You have destroyed the most truly valuable Apparatus of Philosophical Instruments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country ever was poffeffed of, in my use of which chiefly I post large sums, with no pecuniary view whatever, but only to the advancement of science, for the benefit of my country and of mankind. You have destroyed a library correspondeing to the apparatus, which no money can replace, except in a long courfe of time. But what I feel far more, you have deftroyed Manuscripts, which were the result of the laborious ftudy of many years, and which I shall never be able to recompose, and this has been done to one who never did, or imagined you any harm.

I know nothing more of the handbill, which is faid to have enraged you so much, than that it *queries*, and I disapprove of it as much as any one; it has been made the offenfible handle of perfons unwilling to make mischief that any think of that nature could possibly have done. In the celebration of the French revolution, at which I did not attend, the company affembled on the occasion only expressed their joy in the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without imitating a defire of any thing more than fuch an improvement of our own Conftitution, as all fober citizens, of every perfuafion have long wished for. And tho', in answer to the gross and unprovoked calumnies of Mr. Madan, and others, I publickly have stated my principles as a Diffenter, it was only with a view to better arguments, and with perfect good humour, as we are better inftructed in the mild and forbearing spirit of Chriftianity, than ever to think of having recourse to violence; and you must think fuch conduct unjuft in any recommendation of your religious principles in preference to ours?

You are still more mistaken, if you imagine that this conduct of yours has any tendency to serve your cause or to prejudice ours. It is nothing but *reason* and *argument* that can ever support any system of Religion. As we our argument and your business is done; but you have recourse to *violence*, is a proof that you have nothing better to produce. Should you destroy myself, as well as my house, library, and apparatus, ten more persons, of equal, or superior spirit and ability would instantly rise up. If those ten were destroyed, an hundred would appear; and believe me, that the Church of *England*, which you now think you are supporting, has received a greater blow, by this conduct of yours, than I and all my friends have ever aimed at.

Besides to abuse those who have no power of making resistance, is equally cowardly and brutal, peculiarly unworthy of Englishmen, to say nothing of Christianity, which teaches us to do as we would be done by. In this business we are the *sheep* and you the *snakes*. We will preserve our character, and hope you will change yours. At all events we return you blessings for curses; and pray that you may soon return to that industry, and those sober manners, for which the inhabitants of *Birmingham* were formerly distinguished. I am, your sincere well-wisher.

J. PRIESTLEY.

London, July 19, 1791.

P. S. The account of the first toast at the revolution dinner in *The times* of this morning, can be nothing else than a real *Cimus lie.*" To prove this, a list of the toasts, with an account of all the proceedings of the day, will soon be published. The first of them was, *The King and the Constitution*, and they were all such as the friends of liberty, and of the true principles of the Constitution, would approve.

NOTE.

"*I was told was infamously said to be*" Destruction to the present government, and the King's head upon a charger."

EXTRACTS.

"A VERY sensible and good man, and an exemplary divine, once told me, that when he settled in the ministry his parishioners would all with one accord have it that he was an angel; a few years, he said, convinced them of their error; and then, says he, they as universally agreed that I must be a devil. The truth was that this man was neither devil nor angel; but if viewed with an impartial eye, and his perfections and imperfections both considered, would have been found to be a very worthy man. Men in high stations in life are too often treated in this way. Sometimes they have too much merit ascribed to them, but oftener too little. Envy is ever officious on these occasions; people are apt to immagine when they see one rising in the world, that he is rising from their ruins; the applause given to a rising character, seems to echo reproaches to them; they immediately set themselves to work to retain their supposed merited importance; and as is always the case, with weak minds, they begin at the wrong end; instead of correcting their own faults, their whole time is devoted to hunting for foibles in the man of eminence, the object of their envy; and if, in him, they can discover blemishes, they are spread abroad as veils for their own."

"Friendship is a sacred word, a holy thing; it never subsists but between good men, nor commences but by a mutual esteem: It is kept up, not so much by a benefit received or conferred, as by a virtuous life, 'that which makes one friend assured of another, is the knowledge he has of his integrity. The sureties he has for him, are his good disposition, his truth and constancy. No friendship can subsist where there is cruelty, treachery and injustice. When the wicked meet together, it is a conspiracy, not amicicty of friends. They cannot mutually aid, but are afraid of one another. They are not friends, but confederates in guilt."

"Virtue to crown her favorites loves to try
Some new, unbeaten passage to the sky;
Where God a seat among the just shall give,
To those who die for meriting to live!"

Virtue and eminent abilities are so far from being a defence against the shafts of malice and envy, that they seem peculiarly exposed to their attacks—the shadow is a more constant attendant on the sunshine, than the ill wishes of the *worst characters* on the *best*.—But every good man knows that this is a tax which he must pay for that sublime pleasure which results from conscious rectitude.

The malignant bosom is constantly feeling a return of those corroding sensations which harrow up its tortured imagination—its envenomed attacks to recoil with redoubled force on itself—for, like Sysiphus, it is condemned to perpetual and unproductive exertions.

Happy it is for mankind that their natures are versatile for the constant and univeral exercise of this baleful propensity. The envious often find themselves solitary beings—for in the revolutions of human affairs it constantly happens, that the public opinion does justice to innate probity and real abilities—

"*And the o late a sure reward succeeds.*"

Late EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Received from London, via Philadelphia.)

VIENNA, (Germany) July 9.

IT is now presumed that our court means seriously to direct it views against France, soon as peace is concluded with the Turks.

Within these few days orders have been sent to several Regiments, in Hungary and Croatia, to be in readiness to march, not towards the frontiers of Turkey, but to Austria. Those which are in Croatia will go through Tryolia into the interior Austria.

The officers have already received an addition to their pay, and the regiments are put on the war establishment.

All the supernumeries of those regiments have been recalled, and no discharge is given to those who have served their customary time.

Hitherto our Gazette has hidden the sentiment of our court on the revolution of France; but it now treats this revolution as a rebellion, and calls the National Assembly a self-created Assembly.

It is certain, that had the attempt of his most christian majesty to escape succeeded, several powers would have combined in an endeavour to reduce the French to reason.

The Spanish troops, which from the cordon of the frontiers, the troops of SARDINIA, and particularly those of Austria, which are now in the Netherlands, would have been employed on this occasion. Nor does it appear probable that any foreign court would have taken the part of the French legislators, as no one opposed the measures of the court of Berlin, to revenge the insult committed some years since by the patriots of Holland against the sister of the king of Prussia, who is wife of the hereditary stadtholder of the United Provinces—insults which were not by any means equal to those received by the queen of France the sister of Leopold II.

Our letters from Bucharest are dated the 29th of June, they inform us that baron Herbert and count Esterhazy are returned to Szistove, and that the suspension of arms should continue till the issue of the negociations, and that the territory of both powers should be respected.—It was however believed, that the business could not take a decisive turn till the final resolution of the Russian cabinet was known, with respect to the propositions made to our monarch by Mr. Bischeffswerder, on the part of the court of Berlin, and which are sent for that purpose to Petersburgh.

PARIS, July 14.

VOLTAIRE'S CORPSE.

The removal of the corpse of Voltaire took place on Monday the 11th inst. from the ruins of the Bastille, where it had been depositied during the preceding night to the Pantheon Francois.

The translation of Voltaire was a truly grand National spectacle. The procession amounted to not less than ten thousand, but the multitudes who had come from every quarter to witness the honours paid to the memory of this great man, were innumerable.

At last, as we stated, there was some reason to expect that the conduct to be pursued with regard to the King has become the object of the consideration in the Assembly; and as we then gave our opinion, the most moderate measures has been adopted. The King, on the principle of his inviolability, is individually exempted from all consequences of his flight, and those who were concerned in advising and aiding the said flep are alone to be made responsible. It is now to be investigated who those were, and in what manner they are to be treated. It is with much pleasure we observe that toleration of sentiment seems universally to prevail in the Assembly, and the violent spirits can no longer hope for success in their projects.

July 15.

The following Advertisement is circulated with a list of the deputies who favour monarchy:

"The French people expect with a religious awe, the Decree which the National Assembly is going to pass, on the the important topic on which it is now occupied. They know that a powerful condition is formed in the very bosom of their Representatives, to violate their rights, the rights of justice, and immoral reason. They know that Legislators, all at once transformed into scholars and lawyers, adopt the cavilling of the one, and the chicanery of the other.—They know that the Civil List is a dangerous Syren, which induces some to speak, and shuts the months of others, and influences them to its own purposes. They know all, and wait, in the awful attitude of a free and haughty nation, the denoument of this political comedy."

At a quarter past six o'clock a tumult seemed inevitable.

JULY 20. AMONG the events of Sunday, the 17th, the day of the last riots in this city, the following is much talked of. A number of children are accoutred, embodied, and exercised, under the title of *Virtuose of their country*. One of these, eleven years of age, followed his father, a grenadier of the National Guard, to the Champ de Mars. By the first fire from the rioters, the father was killed. The son covered his face with a bankerchief as he lay; fired his musket at the mob, and pursued with the bayonet when they fled. When the troops were called back from the pursuit, he threw himself on his father's body, and gave vent to the lamentations and expressions of grief natural to his age. In this situation the husband and son were conveyed to the unhappy widow.

It is affirmed in some of the papers, with great confidence, that certain merchants, at *Brussels* have advanced a loan of 12,000,000 of livres on the credit of the Civil List, for the purpose of aiding a Counter-Revolution; but it is not very probable that monied men would part with their cash on such security.

Letter from the OFFICERS in M. de BOUILLE's army to their Comrades in France.

"YE French!—relatives and friends! of all ranks, of either sex, and of all ages! know ye, we have been employed in following the measures adopted by our General, and in using our endeavours to give efficacy to the efforts made by the Marquis de Bouille to save the Royal Family, and to break the fetters of the best and most unfortunate of Kings!

"The infult to which we have been obliged, to submit, are not to be described—yet we have the courage to bear them all with patience; because we flattered ourselves with the pleasing hope that we should at some time or other, reap the fruits of our moderation and prudence.

"One single word, one resh step, might have raised all our attempts to set our King at Liberty, and to restore him to his subjects, whose loyalty remains unshaken.

"Nothing has been able to cool our zeal, our attachment to the King has remained firm amidst insults, outrages, and persecutions of all kinds.

"The moment—so long wished for, and which has been so prudently provided for—has arrived; but unfortunately it has been productive of fatal consequences to the French nation—or rather to all true Frenchmen.—Our projects are all frustrated; our hopes have vanished into air; our souls are full of bitterness and anguish; and we should be at this moment a prey to despair, were we not convinced, that our military brethren, and all other true Frenchmen now in France who have been prevented from treading in the steps of the Marquis de Bouille, will adopt our profession of fidelity, which we now transmit to all the corps still remaining, but almost at the last gasp, of one of the most gallant armies in the universe.

"The outrageous, insulting, and barbarous manner in which the French nation—became ferocious—watched every step of the most unfortunate of Princesses—the departure of the King—his subsequent arrestation at Varennes—his forced return to the capital;—all these circumstances prove, to all the world the crimes of a faction, and the captivity of our master.

We, therefore, consider every thing which the *so-disant* National Assembly has done, as null and void.

"We declare that we shall never submit to any other government than that of a monarchy.

"We demand a free King!—We demand our King!

"It is the duty of the French nobility, formerly famed for loyalty—it is the duty of every French soldier—to fly to the relief of his King—to tear him away from his prison—to sacrifice our lives and fortunes for this unfortunate monarch—to pursue to our last moments, the monsters who have wrested the sceptre from his grasp, and have placed it in his hands blafted with crimes, those monsters who have dared to insult the tenderest of mothers;—a mother, in whose veins flows the noblest blood in the universe!

"We are resolved to live, and to die, professing the religion of our ancestors.

"We therefore swear—and our oath will be applauded by the whole world—that we will transmit to our children—to our neighbours—to our friends—the most implacable hatred against all factious persons, who live on rapine and murder.

"All those, who still remain loyal to their King, and to the French monarchy—all those who are friends to mankind—must rid the world of those monsters who infest the finest kingdom upon earth, who insult the best of Kings—and who blindly lead to every excess and outrage, a nation, formerly distinguished for generous sentiments and the noblest actions.

"Ye French Officers! hear the oath we are going to take, and repeat it at the same time with us!

We swear upon our honour, (the only thing which remains to us) that we will die for the deliverance of our King—that we will pursue, so long as we live, the factious leaders who have insulted our King;—or who shall dare to touch the persons of their Majesties, and we shall consider every military person as infamous who shall refuse to take his oath.

"Neither fire nor sword, neither flames nor poison nor the massacre of our relatives, of our wives or of our children;—nothing in one word, shall make us forget the first oath which we have taken in favour of our King.

"This is the only legitimate oath we can take, and for its inviolable preservation we are ready to die.

"All ye inhabitants of the earth! and all ye French people of either sex, and of all ages!—ye will applaud our courage. You will say to your children—"Misfortune were their portion; but, though they fell victims to factious fury, they preserved their honour."

"Such is the profession of loyalty made by all Officers who remain faithful to their King; and this profession it is the duty of all true Frenchmen to make.

"Signed by the General Officers and Aids-de-Camp of the army of M. de Bouille.

"The officers of the following regiments join their signatures with ours.

"Royal Allemand, Royal Champagne, Chasseurs de Champagne, Chasseurs de Neustrie, de Royal Bargoyne, de Conde, Infantry, de Lauzun, Hussars, de Schomberg: Dragoons, de Nassau, Chasseurs de Cevennes, Corps Royal of Engineers, de Monsieur Dragoon, de Royal Dragoons, des Gardes du Corps, du Roi, des Gardes de Monsignieur, le Comte d'Artois, &c. &c.

"N. B. Instead of each individual signature, it was thought sufficient to name the regiments to which the Officers now with us belong.

"They have requested me to make their sentiments known, and to authenticate them with my signature, that all Europe may be acquainted with them.

"Signed DEJOTEUX,

"Aid-de-General to the Marquis de Bouille.

Approved, LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE.

Luxembourg, June 27, 1791.

July 22.

M. Alexander Lameth, having brought up a report from the military committee it was decreed, that 70,000 National Guards should be sent to the frontiers, besides the 17,000 which had been already ordered; that four millions of livres should be expended on the fortifications; that 3000 artillery horses should be contracted for, and that commissioners should be chosen by the Assembly, to superintend the execution of this decree.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

From a COUNTRY CORRESPONDENT.

AS the raising of Indian corn is no small part of the improvement of the farmer; and as the corn is often hurt with early frost, I would remind those who wish to secure their crop, that it is necessary to take the first ripe ears for seed, which may be easily done by observing your field, when it first begins to ripen—you will then see here and there an ear, all over the field, turned white, which ears should be plucked off, hung up and thoroughly dried. If it be neglected a few days, or if there comes a small frost, they cannot be known from the rest of the corn. Practising this method, your corn will be ten days or a fortnight earlier in the season, and so escape the early frosts. From my own experience, I believe that practising the above method, there would be thousands of bushels more of sound corn raised in a year, in one single county.

A Friend to the Industrious.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

On Tuesday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the citizens were alarmed with the cry of Fire—It broke out in Mill street, nearly opposite the Jew's Synagogue, some suppose from a bake house, and others that it originated in a stable where some black servants were at play. It soon communicated with the adjoining buildings in Duke-street, and in a few minutes broke out into a most tremendous conflagration! It continued to rage with unremitting fury for about four hours; and was like to baffle the united exertions of the fire-men and other citizens. The custom-house was saved the twice on fire. The Jew's Synagogue narrowly escaped being consumed: and indeed the whole city was exposed to the most eminent danger from the flakes of burning shingles, carried by a southwest wind over the city. The streets, in which the fire broke out, were narrow, which rendered it difficult for the firemen to work the engines, being interrupted, confined and crouded by those who were handing the water buckets, and also by too many *like spectators*, a sight formerly uncommon in this city on the like occasions.——The fire raged till about 60 o'clock, when it was overpowered.

The damage is great, perhaps not less than thirty or forty thousand pounds value. In Duke street nine good dwelling houses were consumed, with their back stores and stables in Mill-Stret—in all about twenty-three dwelling houses, stores and stables, with much valuable property left in them. Two horses and a cow were burnt in one of the stables. We are happy in announcing that no person's life was lost, tho' several were in great danger. *Laus Deo!*

Extract of a letter from Danville, in Kentucky, Aug. 22.

"An express from Gen. Wilkinson has this moment reached this place, informing of his success. He has destroyed a large Indian town, situated at the forks of the Wabash.—Also a large Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houses, and has killed and taken 42 prisoners. His loss is two men killed and wounded. I have not as yet heard where the express left him, but expect he has passed the Ohio before this time."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Aug. 26.

"An insurrection has broken out among the mulattoes and negroes; they are destroying every thing they come across;—there is now in sight of the harbor eleven plantations all in flames; the inhabitants are in the greatest consternation: they greatly apprehend the town will be fired; and every one, Americans as well as inhabitants mount guard, and are making preparations for defence. The government fearful the whites may be forced to abandon the Island, have laid an embargo on all vessels, reserving them as the last mean of safety."

WINDSOR, (Vermont) September 15.

On the 13th ult. Simeon Smith, of Addison, a very respectable wealthy citizen, was found dead in the woods not far from his house, with his head through the limb of a small staddle, partly withed. It appeared that he had taken the limb or twig of a small bush, & twisted it in such a manner as to be able to tie it in a little loop, without cutting it from the bush, through which he put his head, then lay down on his belly with his neck across it in such a manner as to suspend his head about eight inches from the ground. A jury impannelled returned him infane. The cause of this melancholy accident is said to arise from a disappointment in the event of a law suit respecting his farm, determined by the Supreme Court the present circuit, which troubled his mind to such a degree as to deprive him of reason, and then to commit the shocking crime. He has left a numerous, respectable, inconsolable family.

A few days since, a barn belonging to Capt. Asa Edgerton, of Randolph, was consumed by fire, occasioned by shooting at a squirrel in the barn.

On Tuesday evening last, a grist mill and saw mill, the property of Capt. John Williams of Wethersfield, was destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of the miller, who had been at work in one of the mills, with a lighted candle.

NEW-LONDON, September 22.

Tuesday night last, a negro man broke into the dwelling house of Captain Gabriel Sisfarre, of the great neck in this town, and stole sundry articles—he then set fire to the house, by placing some brands of fire at the corner of the kitchen. The smoke alarmed a servant that lodged over the kitchen, who awaked the family; by which means the house, and perhaps several lives were preserved.

He was taken into custody last evening.

NEW-HAVEN, September 21.

On Wednesday the 14th instant, the Anniversary Commencement of Yale College, was celebrated in this city. About 10 o'clock, the Procession moved from the College Chapel in the following order:

The Students.
The Candidates.
The Bedellus.
His Excellency Governor Huntington, with the Rev. President Stiles,
Members of Congress, and Counsellors present.
The Reverend President of Harvard and Princeton Colleges.
The Reverend Fellows and Professor of Divinity.
Tutors.
The Rev. Clergy, and other respectable Gentlemen.

Order of the Exercises.

A prayer by the President.

A salutary Oration, in Latin, by Mr. Gould

A forensic Disputation on this question, "Ought the want of property to exclude from voting for civil officers." By Messf. Gilston and Lindley.

A Dialogue, by Messf. Baffet, E. Foot, Huntington and Law.

A forensic Disputation on the following question, "Would it be good policy in the United States to build a navy?" By Messf. Parsons, Perkins, and Watermann.

An English Oration, by Mr. Elliot, on the supposed degeneracy of animated nature, in America.

The Exercises of the Masters in the afternoon.

An English Oration, by Mr. Benedict.

An English Oration, on the progress and present flourishing state of Manufactures, Commerce, and the liberal Arts in the United States, by Mr. Chapin.

An English Oration, by Mr. Lanman.

The President then conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, on the following Gentlemen:

Pitri Baffet,	Smith Miles,
Amos Cooke,	Solomon Morgan,
Stephen Elliot,	Benj. Parsons,
Malachi Foot,	John D. Perkins,
Enos Foot,	Peter B. Porter,
Mathy Gilston,	Daniel Rose,
James Gould,	Dudley Saltonstall,
Roger Harrison,	Barzillai Slosson
Erastus Huntington,	Daniel Smith,
Levi Ives,	Josiah Stebbins,
Gardiner Kellogg,	Elijah Waterman,
Ilyman Law,	John Whittelsey.
Noah Lindley,	

Mr. William Green, A. B. of Dartmouth-College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Messf.

Jonathan Hearr, 1768.	Daniel Beneditt Cook,
Jonathan Brace, 1778.	James Lanman,
Daniel Brown, 1783.	Isaac Porter,
Henry P. Dering, 1784.	John Salter,
Abraham L. Clarke, 1785.	Joseph Strong,
Reuben Mos, 1786.	Zachariah Tomlinson,
Noah Benedict, 1787.	Daniel Waldo,
Calvin Chapin,	John Woodworth.

Mr. Josiah Lyndon Arnold, A. M. at Dartmouth and Rhode-Island and Tutor of Rhode-Island College, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The honotary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John Allen, Esq. of Litchfield, and Mr. Francis Childs, of the City of New-York.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. John McKnight, of the city of New-York, the Rev. James Muir of Alexandria, in Virginia, the Rev. Samuel Macclintoc, of Greenland, in New-Hampshire, and the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, of West-Springfield, in Massachusetts.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred upon the Rev. and Hon. Joseph Willard, D. D. President of the University of Cambridge.

The President then concluded the Excercises of the day by Prayer.

Mr. Tutor Fitch resigning his office, Mr. Calvin Chapin, was elected Tutor.

The Rev. Mr. Levi Hart, of Preston, was elected a Fellow of said College.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

It appears from the Parisian accounts, that the National Guards have had the utmost difficulty in mastering the mob, who, infift upon the King's abdication being declared; they had at one time near 40,000 of both sexes to contend with; and their discharge of musquetry must have destroyed more lives than reported. Two unlucky creatures the mob first tried to hang, and then decapitated on Sunday. 17th July, one was an invalid, with a wooden leg and the other a hair dresser, who had got under the planks of the afsent to the alter of liberty in the Camp de Mars, through which they had bored holes, either to see the legs of the ladies, or whatever else was going forward.—When the mob discerned them, they insisted that a small keg of wine which they had with them was a barrel of gunpowder to blow up the alter, and they were soon sacrificed by their merciless judges.

The accounts from St. Domingo, in addition to those inserted in our last, mention that M. BLANCHELANDE, the commander of the forces in that Island, having secured the fortifications in Cape Francois by strong guards, with a considerable corps went our of the city to endeavor to disperse the negro-slaves assembled in a prodigious body, upwards of 200,000, within a small distance of the Cape. His troops fired three times, but without the least effect. Each negro had provided a kind of light mattrass stuffed with cotton, through which the balls could not penetrate, and thus flood the fire, without shewing any signs of fear. They had no fire arms, but had procured daggers, knives, swords and other weapons.

Humanity must shudder by anticipating the probable effects of this dreadful insurrection. In its consequences it will be productive, in the first instance, of ruin to the planters, by the loss of their croops; and in the end, the slaves will feel, more than ever, the weight of their chains, when famine has, as it indubitably must, obliged them to surrender.

It should be remarked, that this affair has nothing at all to do with the decree of the National Assembly, which some time ago agitated that colony. The two parties then in opposition, appear at present united in the common cause, against the slaves.

Capt. John Ropes, arrived at Salem on Sunday last from Aux-Cayes, which port he left on the 5th inst. Uncertain reports were circulating there, of an insurrection at the Cape, in which a plantation or two had been burnt: but if the particulars were known by any of the inhabitants, they cautiously kept them from the public, and avoided any conversation on the subject, fearing lest the slaves in that quarter of the Island should catch the flames——against whom there were no troops nor any effectual defence to oppose.—The posts had not duly arrived, supposed to be owing to the troubles.

GENERAL PEACE.

A Gentleman arrived here from England, informs us that a PEACE had actually taken place between the *Empress of Russia* and the *Porte*; and that, in consequence the Ninth fleet had been put out of commission, and the seamen paid off and discharged.

NORTHAMPTON, October 4.

French NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

This assembly of patriots are hastening with rapidity towards the end of their labors. Their last decrees appear to be marked with more efficiency than those which have preceeded them. Among those are, decrees, To suspend the exercise of the Executive power, in the King, until the completion of the Constitution.—To restore discipline to the army.—To suppress Mobs and Riots—appoint a responsible Governor, to superintend the education of the Dauphin, &c. Their decrees, which will form the Constitution, are about eighty in number.—These will be presented to the King, intire, for his approbation.

DIED at his house in Brimfield, on the 25th ult. The Hon. TIMOTHY DANIELSON, Esq. late a Maj. Gen. in the Militia of this Commonwealth, and also first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in this county.—he sustained during the revolution many other important stations, such as that of Representative, Senator and Councellor.—He was buried by a battalion of Col. Munn's Regiment of Militia, under arms, who were indused to this last tribute of respect by the recollection of his many, useful and shining virtues.

*** A few Ticket in the Semi-annual State Lottery, may be had of Samuel Clarke, jun. if applied for soon.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber in Chesterfield, a good FARM, containing about 80 Acres of Land, with a convenient House and good Barn thereon, well fituated within about half a mile of the meeting-house. Said Farm is well wooded and watered and under good improvement, with an Orchard bearing excellent fruit.

WILLIAM BANNISTER.

Chesterfield, October 4, 1791.

For CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina)

THE SLOOP Glenda, Silden Chapman, Master, will receive freight on Board at Hartford, from the 10th to the 25th October instant. She is a good Vessel 70 tons Burden, for freight or passage apply to T. PALMER, Suffield. Said Palmer wants to purchase 10,000 weight CHEESE to be delivered at Suffield by the 20th inst. for which one half cash will be paid down and the other in six month.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a large white faced COW, quite old, both ears croped.—Also a sheet STEAR three years old, one ear crop'd, both of them in good condition for barrelling.—The owner is desired to call and take them. EDWARD BURT.

Nthampton, Oct. 3 1791

The following beautiful ODE *was sung at Liverpool at the celebration of the Anniversary of the 14th July.*

O'ER the vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France,
See the day-star of Liberty rise;
Thro' the clouds of detraction, unwearied, advance,
And hold its new course thro' the skies.

An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe, with wonder surveys,
And from defarts of darkness, and dungeons of night,
Contends for a share of the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendor retire,
A splendor—too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants, and fools, his effusions admire,
Intrapt in his cobwebs, like flies:

Shall frenzy, and sophestry, hope to prevail
Where reason opposes her weight;
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate?

Ah who 'midst the horrors of night would abide,
That can taste the pure breezes of morn;
Or who, that has drank of the crystalline tide,
To the feculent flood would return?

When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah who can the transport decline?
Or who that has tasted of Liberty's Sweets,
The prize, but with life, would resign?

—But 'tis o'er—high Heav'n the decision approves—
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the Hell the has form'd, Superstition removes,
And Tyranny bites his own chain.

In the records of time a new Æra unfolds,—
All Nature exults in its birth—
His Creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a new Charter to Earth.

O catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!
O bear it ye waves, as ye roll!
From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extreme of the pole.

Equal Rights, equal Power, to the nations around,
Peace and *Friendship* its precepts impart—
And whenever the confines of *Man* shall be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart.

Massachusetts Semi-anual STATE LOTTERY
CLASS Second.

THE Managers of the State Lottery, affure the public, that the fecond Claſs of the ſemi-annual Lottery, will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On Thurſday the 13th of October next, or ſooner, if the tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral latteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 are	6000
2	2000	4000
3	1000	3000
6	500	3000
12	200	2400
30	100	3000
80	50	4000
90	40	3600
100	30	3000
120	20	2400
161	10	1610
200	8	1600
7583		60680
8388 Prizes.		125000
16612 Blanks		
25000 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Claſs, may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand,—of the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as uſual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Elder, late of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

W. ELDER, Executor.

N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after.

Cheſter, Sept. 12, 1791.

Watts' Pſalms and Hymns,

A NEW Edition of WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, corrected and enlarged by JOEL BARLOW, is this day publiſhed and for ſale by *Hudſon & Goodwin*, in large or ſmall Quantities, either bound or in Sheets.

LOST,

IN the North Common in Northampton, the 1ſt inſt. a red whitefaced bag horn'd two years old HEIFER.—Whoever will find ſaid Heifer, and deliver her to Mr. DANIEL BUTLER of Northampton, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a generous reward.

LUKE BONNEY.

Cheſterfield, Sept. 26, 1791

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchaſe Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS of LAND, for which a generous price in Caſh will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1791.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the Public, his friends and cuſtomers in particular, that he is determined to continue the CLOTHERS BUSINESS, at his Shop in Williamsburgh, where ALL KINDS of buſineſs in that line, will be done with neatneſs, and diſpatch—pay made eaſy as poſſible, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant.

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 28, 1791.

Juſt Publiſhed and now ſelling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, moſtly taken from the hiſtory of America and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who firſt ſettled Virginia—Story of the Pequod War—Story in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Stoneſtady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Priſoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female ſlave—Story of the Young Cougar.—

II. Rudiments of Engliſh Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechiſm, being a ſhort and eaſy explanation of the Conſtitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of huſbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

Bring the Scythe leſt it cut thee.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber at Mr. SIMEON EDWARDS's Door laſt Sunday night, a SCYTHE, about 3 feet 8 inches long, a ſhort Snath for a man of a middling ſize.—Whoever will bring ſaid Scythe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a handſome reward and no queſtions aſked.

JOSEPH PHELPS.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1791.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a perſon of low ſtature, and fair complexion) ſailed from Savannah on board the ſloop Abigail, in the month of December laſt, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through ſtreſs of weather, put into Cape-Francois; ſince which we have numerous reports of his having gone to ſome other Weſt India Iſland, diſpoſing of the cargo, and embezzling the ſame; likewiſe accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where ſearch was made, but he abſconded. We have alſo undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewſbury, in New-Jerſey, and reports, that on abſconding, he went to New-Haven, in the ſtate of Connecticut, of which place he is ſaid to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above mentioned Dennis to juſtice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay any perſon or perſons, who will deliver him up to any gaol in the ſtate of New-York, or Pennſylvania, ſo that we may have him proſecuted as the law directs: and in caſe a recovery of property enſues, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A. LAWRENCE, Jun.

(For ſelf, and others concerned in ſaid Shipment.)

Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1791.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Eſq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. *Joſiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) and ſix Months being allowed to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, from the firſt Day of *September*, 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Houſe of *Hezekh Maxwell*, Eſq. in Heath, on the laſt Monday in *February* next, from two to Seven o'Clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE,
JOHN BROWN.
} Commiſſioners.

ALL Perſons having any demands againſt the Eſtate of *Joſiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber appointed Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, for ſettlement.

HUGH MAXWELL, Adminiſtrator.

Heath, Sept. 5, 1791.

Printing Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subſcription, THIRTY-FOUR

SERMONS,

On the moſt uſeful and important

SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET,

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another diſcourſe on the ſame occaſion; together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is ſo well known, and the Sermons here propoſed to be re-printed have ſo long juſtly been celebrated, ſo much enquired after by the ſerious and judicious, and are ſo much needed for the promotion of perſonal and family religion, that we approve of the deſign, will aſſiſt it our countenance and with it univerſal ſucceſs.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Paſtor of the Church in Hadley.
RUFUS WELLS, Paſtor of the Church in Whately.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Paſtor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work ſhall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to preſs as ſoon as five hundred copies are ſubſcribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subſcribers will be *Fifteen ſhillings*, handſomely bound and lettered, (all the Engliſh Edition coſt nearly double that ſum.)

IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſets ſhall have a ſeventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as ſoon as the work is completed and read for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publiſher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whoſe hands Subſcription papers are lodged.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated

THOMAS PAINE,

to wit.

The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of Mr. Paine being univerſally eſteemed and celebrated, on both ſides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man: are, to a people like the Americans (who are ſo rapidly riſing into empire) of the higheſt Importance, to imprint them of their privileges—to guard them againſt "*the politicotheroſies which have ſprung up among us*"—to point out to them the advantages of their preſent elective repreſentatives government, over that of every other—and the neceſſity of the moſt ſcrupulous watchfulneſs againſt innovations and encroachments, of every ſpecies, on the unalienable and conſtitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publiſhers therefore preſume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to poſſeſs themſelves of ſo invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on on elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.

II. It ſhall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to ſubſcribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for 12 ſhall have a 13th gratis—thoſe who procure 24 ſubſcribers ſhall be entitled to one for his trouble, and bookſellers ſhall receive the cuſtomary allowance.

☞ Subſcriptions received by C. R. and G. Webſter, the publiſhers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

SAVE COST,

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber by Book or Note, are earneſtly requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame by the middle of October next.—Payment will be received in Caſh, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular thoſe who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the laſt ſeaſon, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate Coſt if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this invitation may expect to pay, in addition to their reſpective Accounts, Juſtice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.

SETH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 7, 1791.

CASH.

And the higheſt Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, Auguſt 8, 1791.

Vol. VI.] THE [Numb. 267.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Publiſhed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

ADDRESS,

From the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE, *to the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *in anſwer to one from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Pennſylvania General Aſſembly, voted the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature.*

GENTLEMEN,

NEXT to the favourable ſuffrages of the people of France, from whom the National Aſſembly derive their powers, there could be no incentive better calculated to encourage them to proceed, until they have finally completed their labors, than the approbation of the Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania.

In the midſt of perplexing ſilence of thoſe ſurrounding nations, who are blinded by prejudice or awed by deſpotiſm, it was grateful to the National Aſſembly, and affords a happy preſage, to hear, reſounding from afar, prompted by fraternal affection, the congratulatory voice of America.

We too are eſtabliſhing (under the conſtitutional authority of a King) that liberty which you have been able to ſecure under governments of a republican form.

Liberty, not derived from chartered grants or privileges which ſubverts by the introduction of hereditary diſtinctions, that equality of rank, which in the ſocial ſtate is the unalienable birthright of man: And which, encroaching on the ſacred ſovereignty of the people, by pretenſions founded on birth or adventitious rights, ſtill exhibits on the bold and reſolute features of a regenerated nation, the ſcars of its ancient ſlavery.

A country, fit to receive and nourish the ſeeds of this precious liberty, was only to be ſought for in the tranſatlantic world:—It was there, amongſt an infant people, pure, and uncorrupt, that the higheſt virtues were to be found ſuitable to carry into effect, thoſe ſpeculative truths, againſt which ignorance and habitual error have waged continual warfare:—Truths, which from the pride and arrogance of the feudal ſyſtem, have been diſdainfully inferred in the liſt of Utopian opinions, fit only for the dreams of the philanthropiſt, and not for the practical purpoſes of government.—After the ſucceſsful experience of America, it was ſtill difficult to copy the example and introduce among the degenerated nations of Europe, this invaluable diſcovery of the new world, it required the enlightened energy and unremitting efforts of a numerous people, to ſupport a doctrine which was combated by ſuch powerful enemies, and oppoſed by ſuch inveterate prejudices. But at length the revolution is effected, and already do the rights of man, engraven on the moſt durable materials, adorn the temples of liberty in the two hemiſpheres.

France is fully ſenſible of the benefits ſhe has derived from the influence of your example: She grateful fully remembers that it was in the boſom of Pennſylvania, diſtinguiſhed for her wiſdom, that the legiſlators of America firſt announced to the world, the true principles of the ſocial ſyſtem.

May the citizens of that glorious and happy country, diſcover in the Decree of the National Aſſembly, the ſentiments by which the firſt friends of their independence continue to be animated: May this act of the people of France, more cloſely uniting the two nations by the kindred tie of congenial principles, increaſe their mutual relationſhip, cement their intereſts, and perpetually recall to their recollection, that they are reciprocally indebted to each other for the recovery of their freedom.

By order of the National Aſſembly of France,

J. V. BUREAUX PUSY, Preſident.

Paris, June 6, 1791.

SHORT ACCOUNT of the life and character of THOMAS HUTCHINS, *late Geographer general to the United States.*

HE was born in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey. His parents dying while he was young, an unconquerable modeſty would not permit him to apply for protection or employment to his relations, who were very reſpectable at New-York, and would have been ready to aſſiſt him. He rather choſe to ſeek ſome buſineſs; and accordingly before he was ſixteen went to the Weſtern country, where he was ſoon appointed an enſign, and paymaſter general to the forces there. After ſome time he became Deputy engineer, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Fort Pitt, the plan of which he laid out, and which was executed under his command, by order of General Bouquet, an account of thoſe tranſactions and campaigns was drawn and publiſhed by him in Philadelphia in 1765.

He afterwards lived a number of years in Louiſiana, during which time the accurate obſervations and remarks made on the country in general, rivers, harbours, &c. and the manners of the people, are ſufficiently ſhewn in the deſcription which he publiſhed a few years ago, and is the beſt extant. After a variety of battles with the Indians, while he was with the army in Weſt-florida, he roſe, ſolely by merit, to a Captain's commiſſion, which he enjoyed a number of years, until his love for America obliged him to give it up.

Being in London when the war broke out, he ſtaid there until 1779, when he publiſhed his map and pamphlet explaining it. His zeal for the cauſe of the United States made him refuſe a very profitable employment then offered to him, at the ſame time requeſting leave to ſell his commiſſion, which was not granted. His abiding ſteadily in his reſolution not to take up arms againſt his native country, was probably the cauſe of the number of miſfortunes he met with, and the ill treatment he received from an obſtinate and blindfold adminiſtration.

For holding a ſuppoſed correſpondence with Dr. Franklin, then our ambaſſador at the court of France, he was thrown into a dungeon, his papers ſeized, and he loſt 12,000l. in one day. After lying ſix weeks in this place, during which time not one ſpark of light was admitted into his cell, and having undergone a long examination before Lords Amherſt and Sandwich, and the reſt of the execrable junto which ruled at that time with unlimitted ſway, he was liberated: And having reſigned his commiſſion, he paſſed over to France, where he ſtaid ſome time to recruit the debilitated ſtate of his body. He then ſailed from l'Orient to Charleſton, where he joined the ſouthern army under General Greene: But not long after this, the war cloſing, he was appointed Geographer general to the United, which employment he held until his death, which happened at Pittſburgh, the 29th of April, 1788.

He was eſteemed and beloved by all who had the happineſs of knowing him. He was remarkable for his piety and charity, a complacency of temper, patience and reſignation under ſickneſs, and an univerſal benevolence, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed him, that all join in declaring him to have been "an Iſraelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

The MORALIST.

THE Perſians have been renowned for excellent precepts of Morality. In turning over a tranſlation of an excellent Perſian work, I lately met with the following:—

It is recorded that one of the pious and devout, in imitation of the Meſſiah, travelling the world around, had meaſured the fields and deſerts with the foot of perambulation.—He one day ſtumbled on a valley, and in it ſaw a ſepulchre, at the head of which was a plate ſtone, with this inſcription.

"We built a thouſand cities; afterwards fought one meaſure of barley with a meaſure of pearls, but could not obtain it, and died of hunger."

Thy portion of the world, O man, is a ſingle one, therefore ſeek not for ten, or if thou do, ſay, "Will it be granted?"

LONDON, July 19.

MEMOIR,

ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND FRENCH NATION.

BY LOUIS JOSEPH BOURBON CONDE,

In anſwer to the decree of the 11th of June.

PROSCRIBED by a miſled people, and ſo long perſecuted with an unprecedented fury, I now come to expreſs the ſacred language of truth to the repreſentatives of the nation, to confound impoſture and calumny, and to lay open my whole ſoul.

I know that I have been, and ſtill am, daily expoſed to the ſhafts of malignity; I know that the bare mention of my name ſerves as fuel to public hatred; but I muſt at length tear off the bandage from the eyes of my cruel enemies, and preſent myſelf to them in the armour of truth.

A ſimple account of my conduct ſince the revolution will, perhaps, open the eyes of a noble, but reſtleſs—a humane, but inconſiſtent people, who, always extreme in their hatred as in their love, ſuffer themſelves to be carried away by the impulſe of the preſent ſentiment.

On the 14th of July, 1789, in the moment of a terrible explaſion, I thought it my duty to quit the capital to eſcape from evils, perhaps from crimes. Soon after I thought it right to leave France, to take away all pretence for freſh outrages. This voluntary exile, was a ſacrifice to the public tranquility. At a diſtance from my country, I waited, in melancholy expectation, the moment when the French nation, reſtored to milder ſentiments, and to its native urbanity, ſhould permit me to return. I was far from thinking that my expectation, perpetually deceived by new troubles, & freſh calamities, muſt be fated to ſee ſo delicious a moment inceſſantly removed to a diſtant period, and that calumny and hatred, guarding the entrance of France, would prevent me approach to it. I was far from imagining, that a progreſſive ſeries of horrors and uſurpations would bring on the greateſt of crimes, and that a King, lately the delight of his ſubjects, would be kept in his own palace as a State Priſoner! and that (ah how could I think it?—poſterity will with difficulty believe it)—I ſhould myſelf be tempted to conſider this cruel ſpectacle as one of thoſe tormenting viſions which ſometimes harraſs our ſouls in ſleep!

I muſt draw the veil over theſe affecting ſcenes; expreſſions cannot deſcribe them; they can only be felt. Ah! what language can paint the impreſſion made upon my mind by the ſight of my King, the heir of St. Louis and Henry the IVth, drinking the cup of bitterneſs, exhauſted with outrages, and ſunk into the depth of miſery, after having in a ſhort ſpace of time borne every kind of miſfortune, and felt every variety of ſuffering?

How ſhall I at this time dare to ſpeak of myſelf? How ſhall I paint the injuſtice I have experienced, when I ſee before me ſtill greater? Can I compare my ſufferings with thoſe of the king? No matter; I muſt ſpeak, ſince I am called upon; I muſt lay open my heart, ſince frankneſs is required of me it ſhall be worthy of a *Conde*; it ſhall be worthy of a Frenchman.

I have been repreſented as the ſworn enemy of the French nation; who, indefatigable in my hatred, have been endeavouring to raiſe enemies againſt them in all the courts of Europe; as an enemy eager to bring fire and ſword into the heart of his own country; and I am now induſtriouſly repreſented as a tiger athirſt for blood, watching the favourable moment to tear its prey in pieces.

Aſſuredly, neither my anceſtors nor myſelf were ever the partizans of deſpotiſm; and the hiſtory of France produces many examples to the contrary, taken even of my family.—Henry Conde fought for liberty of conſcience; and the ſecond Henry, of the ſame name attacked the deſpotiſm of the Regent & her Miniſters during the minority of Louis XIII. and openly declared himſelf the Protector of the Tiers Etat. The Great Conde, united with the Pariſians armed under his command, attack'd the tyrannical power of Cardinal Mazarine.

In common with all good Frenchmen, I was deſirous of the aſſembling of the States-General in 1789. I even adviſed the King to take this meaſure. I have long formed in the bottom of my heart, a ſincere wiſh for the reſtoration of the finances, and the regeneration of the kingdom. Alas! it is to this fatal deſire, then participated by almoſt the whole nation, that France owes the evils which now conſume her, and if the deſire of doing good could be a crime, with what bitterneſs might we now reproach ourſelves.

But at is not the thing itſelf but the abuſe of it which has deſtroyed the kingdom; it is envy, jealouſy, ambition, and licentiouſneſs, which united under the maſk of liberty, have laid waſte this powerful Monarchy. And it is expected that I ſhould come into the midſt of the factions to applaud theſe horrors! Even partake in them by my preſence! A French Prince is wiſhed for amidſt theſe ruins, to witneſs the laſt graſp of Monarchy: No, I would rather confeſs to a perpetual baniſhment; I would rather abandon all my poſſeſſions to fire and plunder, than return into the Kingdom in the midſt of diſorder, and after the commiſſion of the moſt odious crime. No, France ſhall never behold me within her limits, ſo long as ſhe is the prey of the factious who miſled her. If the French, at a future time of opening their eyes, ſhake of the yoke of their new tyrants; if they will acknowledge that liberty does not empower men to ſeize and deſtroy every thing, and ſubject it to their chimeras; and if they ſhould at length learn that a nation has not a right to be unjuſt to a ſingle individual, then I ſay, I will fraſten with the greateſt eagerneſs, I will fly into the arms of my fellow-citizens.

But, perhaps this time is not far off—ſoon terror will poſſeſs the ſouls of thoſe criminally ambitious men who have made the moſt poliſhed people in the univerſe the moſt ſavage. Heavens and men will not ſuffer ſo many crimes to go unpuniſhed. As to myſelf, I ſhall not diſpreſs my arms againſt my country:—factious men, always with to identify themſelves with it; but the reſt of the French, and all Europe, are not to be impoſed upon. He is not a traitor to his country who would take the maſk off them; and a decree, into which the religion of the Aſſembly has been ſurpriſed, and the illuſory function of the King, cannot make me a rebel. I have received the perſon who brought me this injurious decree, with the attentions due at all times, & under all circumſtances, to the character of an Envoy, and to the law of nations. I have received this decree, and this is my anſwer. I declare it boldly; and I make it public, that the Aſſembly, France, and Europe may read, at the ſame time, into the bottom of my heart and judge me.

VIENNA, July 13.

Letters from Petersburg, announce the alarming state of the Empress's health, and that there is reason to think she will not live to see peace re-established between her and the Turks, however near that event may appear. It is thought that Prince Potemkin, immediately on his late return to Petersburg, foresaw the speedy dissolution of the Empress, and the circumstances had appeared to him so critical as to have determined him to return to the army, although contrary to his former intention. This event, whenever it happens, will probably be a great loss to prince Potemkin, who has had the art, not only to acquire an uncommon degree of favor, but to preserve it.

At ten o'clock at night, the 5th inst. the ambassador of France waited upon Prince Kaunitz, by appointment, and was with him till after midnight. On the morning of the 6th, his Excellency dispatched a messenger to Paris; and our chancery of state, which, on the 5th, had dispatched couriers to Turin, Naples, Madrid, Berlin, Warsaw, and Petersburg, on the following day sent others to Ratisbura, Cassel, the Hague, and London. On the 6th, likewise the Apostolic Nuncio sent a particular messenger to Rome, for the purpose, it is said, of hastening the discharge of the thunders of the Vatican. In combining these circumstances with a report that is confidently circulated, that some plan is in agitation between our court and those of Berlin and Turin,—connecting with it the great intimacy of our government with the French Princes, who are at the head of the mal-contents, and to all this adding that the Marshal Duc de Broglio, and Lieut. General Marquis de Bouille, are to pass into, or are even at present in the service of the Emperour—it is almost impossible to suppose the object is any other than a plan relative to France, and the arrangement of measures, to prevent the French nation from overstepping the bounds of moderation and justice.

It is reported that a manifesto has been proposed to all the foreign powers, not against the constitution which France has adopted, but against the insults committed against the Majesty of the throne. The manner in which it is mentioned is so positive, that we are induced to believe it is on the point of being publish'ed.

July 23.

The Imperial Major, Mr. Mallia, arrived on Wednesday last at the Prince of Galerian's, as an express from the Russian army along the Danube, with accounts that Prince Repnin, General in chief, having been informed that a considerable corps of Turks had assembled near the Mezin, crossed the Danube with part of the Russian army, attacked the enemy and entirely defeated them, on the ninth inst. The Turks had 4,000 men killed; the Russians, on the contrary: only 150 men killed; the two or three hundred wounded; the whole camp of the enemy, 30 guns and 15 colours, fell into the power of the conquerors.

LINTZ, July 14.

By letters from Vienna, we learn, that on the 4th instant, the Marquis de Noailles, the Ambassador of France, had a private conference with the prince de Kaunitz, who desired him to inform the National Assembly, that his Imperial Majesty had determined by no means to intermeddle with the affairs of the French Constitution; so long as they related only to France: but that faithful to his personal ties, faithful to the duties of blood, of friendship and alliances, he should consider the ill treatment which the King, Queen, and family, should suffer, as done to himself, and the outrages committed against Royal Majesty as violations of the respect due to him.

The same letters state, that for some days past an inveteracy had manifested itself against the French Nation, which had never before been experienced, and which appeared likely to become general; and this indisposition of mind indicated a rupture, which many persons already consider inevitable. They likewise said, that all the baggage of the Ambassador of France had been packed up since the beginning of the month, in which state it continued, which probably must have been occasioned either by his expectation of being recalled, or of his determination of quitting a country, where he had ever before enjoyed all the blandishments annexed to the eminent post which he occupies, and which personal considerations have rather strengthened than weakened.

LONDON, July 24.

Messenger from France.

Mr. Flint arrived at twelve o'clock on Thursday at the treasury, and brought dispatches from Lord Gower. A council was immediately held, at which Mr. Pitt and the other great officers of state attended.

Mr. Flint brings intelligence of the riots and disturbances which had taken place at Paris. A rumour prevailed, that the National Assembly house was *undermined*, and gunpowder placed to blow it up. When the vaults were searched, only a small quantity of gunpowder was found. The mob instantly seized, and in a very cursory manner *tried* the suspected person, and cut off his head. His name was Jean Screan.

JULY 26.

A loyal churchman of Brimingham has attempted to answer Dr. Priestly's letter, in a paper not less celebrated for its attachment to the cause of plunder and devastation, than for its avowed opposition to the doctrine of civil liberty. This answer however, is as destitute of argument as of truth, and of course perfectly congenial with the principles of the print which conveys it to the public eye.

Conflagration and plunder being now held as proofs of loyalty, we shall not wonder of hearing that the destruction of the Dutch dock yards was occasioned by the zeal of some loyal citizins.

AUGUST 6.

That peace will speedily be established, there is every reason to believe; but that no authentic intelligence of its being concluded has yet reached this country, from every inquiry which we have been able to make, we have much reason to doubt.——In fact a peace must speedily be effected, or the Turkish Empire will be completely overthrown. The Turks are not in a condition to stand upon terms, but must agree to whatever conditions other powers may dictate to them; for in every new engagement between them and the Russians, they are loosing ground. Our readers will observe, from this day's paper, that they have again experienced a great defeat; and every thing of this nature must tend to hasten their acquiesence in the terms which may have been held out to them for the re-establishment of peace.

BIRMINGHAM, July 25.

On Wednesday three troops of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, and on Friday, three troops of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, marched into the town. Colonel De Lancey arrived with an aid-de-camp, on Tuesday, from the King, to take command of the military; and such was his majesty's anxiety to provide for the security of this neighbourhood, for he had given orders for four thousand troops to march to our relief from different quarters. Tranquility, however, being restored, the progress of the greater part of them will be stopped.

Several of the rioters are taken, and more are known; and this day his majesty's justices will sit at the Swan Inn, to receive information respecting the riots. An eminent counsel, with the treasury solicitor and Mr. Justice Bond, are arrived from London, to assist them in their inquiries into the origin and cause of the late unfortunate transactions.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

Among the articles consumed at Mr. Ryland's at Birmingham, was the body of the late Mr. Baskerville, who by will ordered he should be buried in his own house, and he was accordingly interred there. A stone closset was erected in it, where he was deposited in a standing posture. The house was afterwards sold, with this express condition that it should remain there.

The Spaniards and Moors have had a contest at Oran. The Spaniards had discovered a mine, in which a party of the latter were working, and they succeeded so well as to put all the enemy to death. Several Walon officers, however, perished in this action.

The riots which so much distressed the people of Birmingham, have been brought to a termination. Every exertion is now making by the civil power, aided by the military, for bringing the authors and promoters of the horrid disturbances, to justice, and such examples will be made, as may serve to deter others in future.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Gen. Wilkinson's Expedition.

Authentic Report of Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant WILKINSON *to his Excellency Gov.* ST. CLAIR, *containing the Particulars of the late expedition against L'Anguille, and the Indians on the Wabash.*

FRANKFORT, *in Kentucky, August 24th, 1791.*

SIR,

HAVING carried into complete effect the enterprize which you were pleased to direct against L'Anguille, and having done the savages every other damage on the Wabash, to which I conceived my force adequate, I embrace the first moment's recess from active duty, to detail to your Excellency the operation of the expedition intrusted to my conduct.

I left the neighbourhood of Fort-Washington on the first inst. at one o'clock, and agreeable to my original plan, fretted boldly at the Miami villages, by the most direct course the nature of the ground, over which I had to march, would permit; I persevered in this plan until the morning of the 4th inst. and thereby avoided the hunting ground of the enemy, and the paths which lead direct from White River to the Wabash, leaving the head waters of the first to my left; I then being about seventy miles advanced of Fort Washington, turned north-west. I made no discovery until the 4th, about 9 o'clock A. M. when I crossed three much frequented paths within two miles of each other, and all bearing east-north; my guides were urgent for me to follow these paths, which betrayed their ignorance of the country, and convinced me I had to depend on my own judgement only. In the afternoon of that day, I was obliged to cross a deep bog, which injured several of my horses exceedingly, and a few miles beyond I struck a path bearing north by west, marked by the recent footsteps of five or six savages. My guides renewed their application to me to follow this path, but I persisted in my course which had been N. 60 W. three o'clock. I had not got clear of my encampment next morning, before my advance reported an impassable log, in my front, extending several miles on either hand, and the guides asserted that the whole country to the Wabash was cut by such bogs, and that it would be impossible for me to proceed unless I followed the Indian paths, which avoided these bogs, or led through them at places where they were least difficult. Altho' I paid little regard to this information, as delay was dangerous, and every thing depended on the preservation of my horses, I determined to turn to the right, and fall into the path I had passed the evening before, which varied in its course from N. by W. to N. E. The country had now become pondy, in every direction, I therefore resolved to pursue this path until noon, in the hope that it would conduct me to better ground, or to some devious trace which might lead to the object sought.

At 2 o'clock I crossed 20 east branch of Calumet river, about 20 yards wide, and about neck my reverer guard fired on a small party of warriors and took a prisoner; the rest run off to the eastward. I halted a hour a mile beyond the spot where this affair happened, and on examining the prisoner found him to be a Delaware, living near the site of the late Miami village, which he informed me was about thirty miles distant. I immediately resingaded four miles, and filed off by the right over some rising ground, which I had observed between the east branch of Calumet river and a creek four or five miles advance of it, taking my course N. 60. W. This measure fortunately extricated me from the bogs and ponds, and soon placed me on firm ground; late in the afternoon I crossed one path running from N. to S. and shortly after fell in with another varying from N. W. to N. by W. I pursued this about two miles, when I encamped—but finding it still inclined northward I determined to alandon it in the morning. I resumed my march on the 6th at 6 o'clock, the Calumet being to the westward of me, I was fearful I should strike the Wabash too high up, and perhaps fall in with the small town, which you mentioned to me; at the mouth of the former river. I therefore steered a due west course, and at 60 clock A. M. crossed a road much used both by horse and foot, bearing due north. I now knew that I was near a Shawanese village, generally supposed to be on the waters of White river, but actually on those of the Calumet, and was sensible that every thing depended on the celerity and silence of my movements, as my real object had become manifest, I therefore pushed my march vigorously, leaving an officer and twenty men in ambush to watch the road, in order to intercept or beat off any party of the enemy which might casually be passing that way, and thereby prevent as long as possible the discovery of my real intentions.

At 80 clock I crossed Calumet river, now 80 yards wide, running down N. N. W. and pursuing my course, I crossed one path near the western bank of the river, taking the same course, and at six miles distance another bearing to the N. E. I was now sensible from my reckoning compared with my own observations, during the late expedition under Gen. Scott, and the information received from your Excellency and others, that I could not be very distant from L'Anguille.—The party left at the road, soon fell in with four warrior encamped half a mile from the right of my line of march, killed one, and drove off the others to the northward.—My situation had now become extremely critical, the whole country to the north being in alarm, which made me greatly anxious to continue my march during the night, but I had no path to direct me, and it was impossible to keep my course, or for horsemen to march through a thick swampy country, in utter darkness.—I quitted my camp on the 7th, as soon as I could see my way, crossed one path at three miles distance, bearing N. E. and at seven miles I fell into another very much used, bearing N. W. by N. which I at once adopted, as the direct route to my object, and pushed forward with the utmost dispatch. I halted at 12 o'clock to refresh the horses, and examine the men's arms and ammunition; marched again at half after one, and at 15 minutes before five I struck the Wabash, at one and a half leagues above the mouth of Eel river, being the very spot for which I had aimed from the commencement of my march. I crossed the river, and followed the path 2 N. by E. course, at the distance of two and an half miles my reconnoitring party announced Eel river in front, and the town on the opposite bank, I dismounted, ran forward, and examined the situation of the town as far as was practicable, without exposing myself, but the whole face of the country from the Wabash, to the margin of Eel river, being a continued thicket of brambles, black jacks, weeds and shrubs of different kinds, it was impossible for me to get a satisfactory view without endangering a discovery. I immediately determined to post two companies near the bank of the river opposite to the town, and above the ground I then occupied, to make a detour with Major Caldwell, and the second battalion, until I fell into the Miami trace, and by that route to cross the river above, and gain the rear of the town, and to leave directions with Major M'Dowell, who commanded the first battalion, to perdue until I commenced the attack, then to dash thro' the river with his corps and the advanced guard, and assault the houses in front and upon the left.—In the moment that I was about to put this arrangement into execution, word was brought me, that the enemy had taken the alarm, and were flying.—I instantly ordered a general charge, which was obeyed with alacrity, the men forcing their way over every obstacle, plunged through the river with vast intrepidity.—The enemy was unable to make the smallest resistance.—Six warriors and (in the hurry and confusion of the charge) two squaws and a child were killed,—thirty four prisoners were taken, and an unfortunate captive released with the loss of two men killed, and one wounded.—I found this town scattered along Eel river for full three miles, on an uneaven shrubby oak barren, interfected alternately by bogs almost impassable, and impervious thickets of plumb, hazle and black jacks.—Notwithstanding these difficulties, if I may credit the report of the prisoners, very few who were in town escaped; expecting a second expedition, their goods were generally packed up or buried.—Sixty warriors had crossed the Wabash to watch the paths leading from the Ohio, the head chief, with all the prisoners, and a number of families, were out digging a root, which they substitute in the place of the potatoe, and about one hour before my arrival, all the warriors, except eight, had mounted their horses and rode up the river to a French store, to purchase ammunition.—This ammunition had arrived from the Miami village that very day, and the squaws informed me was stored about two miles from the town. I detached Major Caldwell in search of it, but he failed to make any discovery, although he scoured the country for seven or eight miles up the river. I encamped in the town that night, and the next morning I cut up the corn entirely in the milk, burnt the cabbins, mounted my young warriors, squaws and children in the best manner in my power, and having two infirm squaws and a child with a broken arm (a copy of which I have the honour to inclose you) to take charge of the prisoners, I commenced my march for the Kickapoo town in the prairie.—I felt my prisoners a vast incumbrance, but I was not in force to justify a detachment; having barely 323 rank and file, and being then in the bosom of the Ouiattanon country; one hundred and eighty miles removed from succour, and not more than one and a half day's forced march from the Pattawames, Shawanese and Delawares.

Not being able to discover any path in the direct course to the Kickapoo town, I marched by the road leading to Tippecanoe, in the hope of finding some diverging trace which might favour my design.—I encamped that evening about six miles from Keesapconaque, the Indian name for the town I had destroyed, and marched next morning at four o'clock.—My course continued west till about nine o'clock, when I turned to the north-west on a small hunting path, and at a short distance I launched into the boundless prairies of the west, with the intention to pursue that course, until I should strike a road which leads from the Pattawanees of Lake Michigan, immediately to the town I fought. With this view I pushed forward, through log after log, to the saddle skirts in mud and water, & after persevering for eight hours, I found myself environed on all sides with morasses which forbid my advancing, and at the same time rendered it difficult for me to extricate my little army. The way by which we had entered was so much beat and softened by the horses, that it was almost impossible to return by that route, and my guides pronounced the morass in front impassable.—A chain of thin groves extending in the direction to the Wabash, at this time presented to my left, it was necessary that I should gain these groves, & for this purpose I dismounted, went forward, and lead-ing my horse thro' a bog to the arm-pits in mud and water, with great difficulty and fatigue I accomplished my object, and changing my course to S. by W. I regained the Tippecanoe road, after a march of thirty miles, which broke down several of my horses.

I am the more minute in detailing the occurrences of this day, because they produced the most unfavourable effects. I was in motion at 2 next morning, and at eight o'clock my advanced guard made some discoveries, which induced me to believe we were near an Indian village. I immediately pushed that body forward in a trot, and followed with Major Caldwell, and the 2d battalion, leaving Major M'Dowell to take charge of the Prisoners. I reached Tippecanoe at 12 o'clock, which had been occupied by the enemy, who watched my motions and abandoned the place that morning. After the destruction of this town in June last, the enemy had returned and cultivated their corn and pulse, which I found in high perfection and in much greater quantities than at L'Anguille. To refresh my horses and give time to cut down the corn, I determined to halt until the next morning, and then resume my march to the Kickapoo Town, in the Prarie, by the road which leads from Ouiatanon to that place. In the course of the day I had discovered some murmurings and discontent among the men, which I found on enquiry to proceed from their reluctance to advance into the enemy's country; this induced me to call for a slate of the horses and provisions, when to my great mortification 270 horses were returned lame and tired, with barely five days provisions for the men.

Under these circumstances I was compelled to abandon my designs upon the Kickapoos of the Prarie & with a degree of anguish not to be comprehended but by those who have experienced similar disappointments, I marched forward to a town of the same nation, situate about three leagues west of Ouiatanon;—I advanced to the town, the enemy made some show of fighting me, but vanished at my approach. I destroyed this town, consisting of thirty houses, with a considerable quantity of corn in the milk, and the same day I moved on to Ouiatanon, where I forded the Wabash, and proceeded to the site of the villages on the margin of the Prarie, where I encamped at seven o'clock. At this town and the villages destroyed by Gen. Scott, in June, we found the corn had been replanted, and was now in high cultivation, several fields being well ploughed; all which we destroyed. On the 13th I resumed my march, and falling into Gen. Scott's return trace, I arrived without any material incident at the Rapids of the Ohio, on the 21st inst. after a march, by accurate computation, of 451 miles from Fort Washington.

The volunteers of Kentucky have on this occasion acquitted themselves with their usual good conduct; but as no opportunity offered for individual distinction, it would be unjust to give one the plaudits to which all have an equal title. I cannot, however, in propriety forbear to express my warm approbation of the good conduct of my Majors M'Dowel and Caldwell, and of Col. Russell, who in the character of a volunteer, without commission, led my advance; and I feel myself under obligations to Major Adair and Capt. Parker, who acted immediately under my person, for the services they rendered me, by the most prompt, active and energetic exertions.

The services which I have been able to render, fall short of my wishes, my intention and expectation—but Sir, when you reflect on the causes which checked my career, and blasted my designs, I flatter myself you will believe every thing has been done which could be done in my circumstances; I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiattanon Nation, and made prisoners the sone and sifters of the King; I have burnt a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 430 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk. The Ouiattanons left without horses, hope or provision, must cease to war, and will find active employ to subsist their squaws and children during the impending winter.

Should these services secure to the country which I immediately represented, and the corps which I had the honor to command, the favourable consideration of government, I shall infer the approbation of my own conduct, which, added to a consciousness of having done my duty, will constitute the richest reward I can enjoy.

Mr. Charles Vancore will have the honour to deliver this letter to your Excellency, who attended me as quarter master to the expedition, and rendered me important services. He is able to give you a satisfactory idea of the situation of the country over which I passed, and can ascertain with precision the course and distance to any point of my route. I recommend him to you as a gentleman of worth.

With the warmest and most perfect respect, I have the honour to be your Excellency's obliged, obedient and most faithful servant,

JA. WILKINSON.

His Excellency Major General ST. CLAIR, *Fort Washington.*

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Sept. 15.

"I seldom write you any thing that passes here; but a transaction which has lately come to light, is so extraordinary for barbarity that I will inform you of it. Upwards of thirty years ago a man died and left a son of about twenty and a daughter very young. She appeared very deficient in her intellects; however, she was to receive, on her marriage, a proportion of the estate, which was considerable. Soon after the death of the father, the girl was said to die and be buried; and has not been heard of since till lately, when it has been discovered that her inhuman brother confined her in a small room, where she was fed; but had no conversation nor sight of any person but himself. In this horrid situation, she remained more than thirty years, her mind like that of an infant, unimproved, and not able to make herself understood, with a scared and dismal visage, and her body emaciated and out of shape. He has been before the Court:—but, they knew of no punishment that the law had inflicted on such a crime; and have ordered him for trial at the ensuing Court; but it was with difficulty he could be protected from the justice and horror of the people, among whom were many leading men of the country, who would, if not prevented by the Magistrates, have inflicted on him that punishment which the greatness of his crime merited, but which probably the law has not provided,—as the crime is unprecedented. It is said his oldest son is the only person who was acquainted with her confinement."

BOSTON, October 6.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE

FOR THE DISTRICT.

By returns made into the Secretary's Office of votes for a federal Representative for said district, it appears, that the whole number is 1892. 947 make a choice—that the

Hon. GEORGE LEONARD, had	555
WALTER SPOONER,	724
PELEG COFFIN, Jun.	412
SAMUEL BISHOP,	801

New precepts are issued for calling another meeting the first of November next. *This will make the fifth time.*

Capt. *William Hooker*, of the schooner Union, arrived at Marblehead, from Bilboa, which place he left the 12th of August last; and brings the following intelligence: That while he lay in Bilboa, several vessels arrived there from England, which all brought the following account uniformly, viz.—That the Courts of Great Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpose of compelling her to reinstate the French Monarch on his Throne.—That there never was a better press, nor greater preparations for war, which was momently expected to be declared in form. The principal merchants in Bilboa, as well as other ranks of people there, had no doubt but that a war was inevitable.

A London, paper of July 30, contains a paragraph of a complexion, not unlike the foregoing account. Mentioning the peace concluded between the Turks & Russians *on the Empress's own terms*, and notwithstanding all the bustle which Great-Britain has made, it says—"Mr. Pitt in the mean time goes on with his armament; and the bounties to seamen, with (what State necessity alone can justify) Pressing are to be continued." *And adds*, "what *new objects of hostility* he has discovered remains to be found out."

But a French paper printed in London, August 2, has the following paragraph.—"The Admiralty have dispatched a courier to Portsmouth, with orders to discontinue the press; and the day before yesterday, those orders were signified to all the officers in the street."

The schooner PEGGY, Capt. *White*, arrived at New-York, on Saturday the 24th ult. in 19 days from *St. Marks, Hispaniola*. He confirms the accounts we had before received from that Island. The distressed situation of the white people almost exceeds description. The negroes having declared and destroyed all the open country; proceeded to attack the *Cape Francois*. They were defeated with great slaughter in three desperate attempts on that town. In one defeat 2000 of them were killed and 1500 taken prisoners, of whom every tenth man was beheaded. Many of the white people were also killed in these conflicts—one regiment alone left fifty men killed in one engagement. The mulattoes had not joined the negroes; they were in arms for their defence, and had informed the white people, that if they would conform to the decrees of the *National Assembly*, they would assist them to suppress the insurrection. We do not learn whether any or what answer has been given to this offer.

Upwards of fifty sail of American vessels are detained at the Cape.

NEW HAVEN, October 5.

At an Association of Clergymen, holden at New-Haven, a few days ago, a young gentleman offered himself to be examined and licenced as a preacher. Upon an enquiry into his religious opinions, this question was asked him; "Whether the soul was active or dormant, between death and the resurrection." To this he replied; that it was not a clear question in his mind, tho his opinion was, that it was active. Upon a consultation, the Association inform'd him that he must be rejected; for that if he had ANY doubt on this question, he could not be licenced to preach, and he was accordingly rejected.—No other objection was made, or even hinted.

NORTHAMPTON, October 12.

A letter from a respectable gentleman in Cape Francois to his correspondent in Philadelphia, expressly says, that 180 plantations have been destroyed.

In addition to the above we learn, that great numbers of the women and children of the blacks had surrendered themselves at the Cape, where attempts had been made to set fire to the town; but were happily frustrated. Several of the blacks taken prisoners, previous to their execution declared that they were instigated to those attempts by some white men, who were concealed among the insurgents, and advised them to those measures as the best way to recover their liberty, &c. and that the instigators were not of the common or lower class, but artful fellows, who appeared to have a system in their designs. The blacks were armed with guns, pistols, swords, knives, and other instruments of destruction and were collected in large bodies within three or four miles of Cape Francois, and were very desperate; but it was impossible to ascertain their numbers, which consisted only of such as were capable of offence, their women, children and old men not being permitted to stay near their camps.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Sept. 7.

"Since my last I have not been able to leave the army for a moment, which is actually employed against the negro insurgents.—They have massacred a great number of the whites, and have taken prisoners some females of that complexion, whom they force to do the duties of servants.—They have burned more than 200 sugar plantations. I was compelled to escape by flight, and could save nothing. My wardrobe, my furniture and plate are all in their possession. We have had several engagements with them, but without any decisive success. Our commanding officer was killed by my side, as well as several officers, who were plunders in the district. I hope we shall be more fortunate in our next attack. M. de Rouvray, whom you were acquainted with, is commander in chief. The time is pressing, and I cannot give you a more particular detail at present."

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a general assortment of dry GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons of the year, and takes most kinds of Country produce in payment for the same.—He pays *Cash*, for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, &c.

Northampton, Octo. 12, 1791.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of FORBES and LEAVITT, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement—this is to request all persons who have open accounts with said company to call at their Store in Greenfield, immediately, and adjust the same.

Greenfield, Octo. 1, 1791.

LOST by me the subscriber on the 29th of September last, between Mr. SAMUEL DICKINSON, Innholder, in Hatfield, and Landlord WAIT's, in Whately, a PURSE of Money containing 4 dollars and 3 crowns. Whoever has found said money and will give notice to the subscriber so that he may have his property, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

EBENEZER STEBBINS.

Deerfield, Octo. 3, 1791.

From a late NEW-HAVEN PAPER.

COMMENCEMENT *at* ********

SING the day, when belles an' beaus prepare,
With span new gowns, fine coats, and powder'd hair,
To scatter death from killing lips and eyes,
When love his utmost skill and vigour tries,
When hostile beauty draws in sad array,
When various forces out to open day—
Her various forces out to open day—
I sing that happy day, Commencement night,—
Assist ye powers descriptive while I write.

Now long had Morpheus call'd his sons to rest,
And nought but dreams disturb'd the drowsy breast,
When lo the sexton crawling from his bed,
By sound of bell proclaim'd the darkness fled:
Quick from their slumbers start the sleepy throng,
Ope their dull eyes, and chaunt the matin song.
Now thro' the streets, scarce waken'd from repose,
To find the barber crond the slipper'd beaus;
And eke the belles, too hurried far to stop,
Roam in distraction round from shop to shop,
To buy—the mighty cause of all their haste—
An inch of ribbon, or a yard of taste;
While sad at home the hungry house-wife prates,
And in the hall the cooling breakfast waits.

But soon arrives the long expected hour,
When thick as hailstones, forth from every door
The people rush, of various hues and forms,
And each attended by a host of charms.
With eager steps to church they move in state,
And anxious mingle with the wife and great.
And now abroad, in rank and file, is seen
The long procession marching o'er the green;
Till fix'd at length, they wait the expected song;—
Mean time my pen describes the motley throng.

First, in the pulpit with new coat and vest,
And hat new cock'd and large white wig new dress'd,
The *Praeses** stands and looks in solemn state
Round all the House—then gravely takes his seat.
Half way between him and the world, is plac'd
A spacious stage, with chairs and cushions grac'd,
Where round in order sit the *Corporation*,
Licking their lips to taste the sweet potation,
While meek-eyed truth ashamed at human pride,
Shrinks in disgrace a crimson blush to hide,
And brazen Flattery laughing at the sight,
Mounts on her pinions to celestial light.
To grace the scene, amid this saint like band,
Sits the chief ruler of our happy land.
Last sit the *would be* Doctors in a row;
And just beneath the sacred Bishops show,
Whose decent dress, and countenance serene,
Adorn the place, and dignify—the scene.
There sits the grey hair'd justice, come to view
A scene to outgage charming Bill, and new;
Tho' fifty years have seen him trace the road,
To view fair science in the same abode,
Still, still he hopes new pleasures will attend,
Flip shear his heart, and beef its blessings lend.
In yonder pew, perch'd on the highest seat,
A form of beaus adoring at her feet,
There sits a wife—her ensigns wide unfurl'd,
Proclaim her wishes to the observing world.
Fall on her brow Assurance sits enthron'd,
From either eye Enticement beams around,
Her lips smack kisses to the breathing gale,
And her ear listens to the wanton tale,
On all she smiles benignant—*but to one*,
She whispers—"Midnight—for my husband's gone."
There sits an antique virgin gaily dress'd,
A home-made solebond withering on her breast;
Fair in her forehead shines in letter'd gold,
"Kind Sir come wed me, I am not too old."
Near her a fop, with every charm array'd,
Levels destruction at each hapless maid;
But see!—how soon his hopes dissolve in air,
A clown rubs half the powder from his hair.
Here smiles the forward miss, just past fifteen,
Lost in the crowd, yet pleas'd with being seen;
To her appears no tolerable face,
Nor ever will, save in her looking glass,
There sits demure, in sable habit clad,
A lonely widow'd face with mourning sad;
Six weeks ago the heard her husband's knell,
For six *long* nights her tears incessant fell,
To drive away that gloomy fiend Despair,
Another husband now 's her hourly prayer.
The widower too, who pin'd in grief away,
And tho't of Laura dead the live long day,
Who swore in vengeance ne'er to wed again,
Here proves forsworne, and weds to ease his pain.
The city Lady dress'd in highest *ton*,
The country Joan array'd in blood red gown,
The black-ey'd beauty plac'd aloof for shew,
Viewing with keen contempt the *dirt* below.
The cit, the clown, the bridegroom and the bride,
The flashy spark, with sweet heart at his side,
The prude, coquette, and virgin join the throng,
And hundreds more too tedious for my song;
For should my pen pour forth the long detail,
Verse would be dumb, and words and numbers fail.
Soon as the *Praeses* ends the solemn prayer,
Appears a figure flamp'd with college air,
Who comes to bow, and scrape, and fawn†; and lie,
And land his masters in the world on high—
And land his masters in the world on high—
To this succeed a list of *backney'd* ‡speeches,
Of which the world knows more than him who teaches.
Now thro' the house the *Thesses* thick are sown,
And *every blockhead* reads a tongue unknown.
But see! a youth appears, bedeck'd to speak

* *The English sword is too harsh for the melody of rhyme.*

† *The first oration spoken at Commencement, it in Latin, & remarkable for the most fulsome compliments to those persons who sit on the stage.*

‡ *The Salutatory Oration, mentioned in a former note.*

§ *A forensic disputation.*

To please his pedant master, thundering Greek:
His master smiles to hear the *ancient* sound,
And for a moment treads Athenian ground.
Now pleas'd the crowd retire in haste to dine,
Talk of the day, and quaff the sparkling wine.

Soon back in form the long procession moves,
And belles, and beaus, like Venus, and her Loves;
And all re-seated in their former places,
Fresh prick their ears, and put on forenoon faces.
The *Masters* now the whole attention gain,
Whom age has taught a more majestic strain;
Strip'd of their rust, they quit the College *sawing*,
And learn to bow and move with less *see-sawing*,
At length the *Praises* rattles thro' his nose,
To every candidate "*admitto* ¶ *vos*;"
And, to conclude, a Doctorate is given
To some old Priest, to help him into heaven,
Now *vale et* ‖ *valete* ends the play,
And with it, Phœbus ends the jovial day;
In pairs the throng retire ere evening fall,
To plume their feathers for the coming ball.

¶ *If any scholar shall be so learned, as to imagine that bad Latin is contained in this expression, I shall be sorry, because the rhyme could not be made without the word "vos."*

‖ *The Valedictory Oration.*

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS Second.

THE Managers of the State Lottery, assure the public, that the second Class of the semi-annual Lottery, will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On Thursday the 13th of October next, or sooner, if the tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctualin this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, 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 is	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
8288 Prizes.		125000
16612 Blanks		
24900 Tickets.		

☞ Tickets in the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prizes on demand,—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

BENJA. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS of LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Sept. 24. 1791.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, his friends and customers in particular, that he is determined to continue the CLOTHERS BUSINESS, at his Shop in Williamsburgh, where ALL KINDS of business in that line, will be done with neatness, and dispatch—pay made easy as possible, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

ROGER WING.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 28. 1791.

For CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina)

THE SLOOP Olinda, Silden Chapman, Master, will receive freight on Board at Hartford, from the 10th to the 25th October instant. She is a good Vessel 70 tons Burden, for freight or passage apply to T. PALMER, Suffield. Said Palmer wants to purchase 10,000 weight CHEESE to be delivered at Suffield by the 20th inst. for which one half cash will be paid down and the other in six month.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber in Chesterfield, a good FARM, containing about 80 Acres of Land, with a convenient House and good Barn thereon, well situated within about half a mile of the meeting-house. Said Farm is well wooded and watered, and under good improvement, with an Orchard bearing excellent fruit.

WILLIAM BANNISTER.

Chesterfield, October 1, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,
A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion,
together with an ELEGIAC POEM,
to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated
THOMAS PAINE,
to wit.
The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man: are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest Importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "*the political heresies which have sprung up among us*"—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 300 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for their trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.

*** Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Eleazar Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. *Josiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceased, (represented insolvent) and six Months being allowed to the Creditors of said Estate, from the first Day of *September* 1791, to bring in their Claims, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that business at the House of *Hugh Maxwell*, Esq. in Heath, on the last Monday in *February* next, from two to Seven o'Clock, in the afternoon.

JAMES WHITE, } Commissioners.
JOHN BROWN. }

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of *Josiah Warfield*, late of Charlemont, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber appointed Administrator on said Estate, for settlement.

HUGH MAXWELL, Administrator.

Heath, Sept. 5. 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS), Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Extract of a Resolve passed February 14, 1789.

"WHEREAS it is of the greatest importance that Tax, No. 6. should be collected with all possible expedition:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to take effectual measures for speedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6, in specie, and that only, in such a manner as his conduct may answer the just expectations of the General Court relative thereto; and not by any means admit of such delays therein as have heretofore taken place in similar cases, to the great injury of the Commonwealth: And he is further directed to issue his executions against the Constables and Collectors of said tax, who may delay to collect the same accordingly; and also to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular statement of his proceedings hereupon had, shewing the several payments made by each town and district, with the time of such payments, and time of his issuing such executions.

"And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed immediately to enforce the collection of taxes No. 4, and No. 5, in a manner which will not admit of any delay, other than such as is unavoidable."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In Senate, June 18, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer consider himself as under similar directions relating to the speedily enforcing the collection of the taxes subsequent to tax No. 6, with those which he was by a resolve of the General Court passed February 14, 1789, directed to observe in enforcing the payment of the said tax No. 6,—and that like expectations will be had touching his conduct in regard to the taxes first mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

Read and concurred,
DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,
JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

Treasury-Office, Boston, Sept. 28.

IN obedience to the foregoing Resolves of the Hon. Legislature, the Subscriber hereby notifies the Collectors of No. 4 tax, granted in 1784, and No. 5 tax, granted in 1786, that unless they pay in and settle with him for their collections of said taxes on or before the 15th of November next, he shall be obliged to issue executions for all the balances that may then remain due.

He also notifies the Collectors of No. 6 tax, granted in 1788, and No. 7 tax, granted in 1789, that those taxes being appropriated for the payment of that part of the new Loan Notes, (given for warrants, due-bills, &c.) which becomes due on the first day of January next, it is necessary they should pay their balances on or before the 15th day of December next, and thereby prevent executions, which will issue for all that may be outstanding after that time.

The Collectors of No. 8 tax, granted in 1790, are also requested to exert themselves in their collections and payments of said tax, and thereby avoid the expence of executions to themselves and to the government.

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

LONDON, July 26.

THE EMPRESS of Russia is by no means of the Marquis of Lansdowne's opinion, that Great-Britain will bring her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave; at least, she continues to throw from her all the appearance of entertaining such apprehensions. Through the British friendship has given her a marine,—through British trade is the great resource of the Russian commerce, and gives the balance of near a million per annum to that country. Catherine is so elated by her success, and so full of her growing importance in the scale of Europe, as to manifest a disposition to brave the displeasure of Great-Britain.

Te Deum was lately sung in the Polish Church at Rome, by way of thanks for the advantages which the new constitution of Poland secures to the Catholic religion. The Pope assisted at this ceremony, and shewed great favour to all who contributed to the grand event which it was meant to celebrate.

Dr. Benner, the Bishop of Cork, on a late visitation of the Diocese, found a number of industrious poor living their endeavours to support large families by the grain and potatoes of small parcels of land which were charged with tithes; this good prelate, in the true spirit of Christian benevolence, not only remitted his share of the tenth of their produce, but ordered the entire amount of his tithe to be distributed among the deserving poor, amounted to a sum not less than 700l. It may be recommended to each of his dignified brethren, in the language of Holy Writ,—"Go! and do thou likewise!"

JULY 28.

Ninety-seven families have lately quitted Canada & gone to settle on the river Mohawk; these, and several hundred single men, by whom they were accompanied, were all French people: Their reasons for emigrating is, as we are informed, the great dislike they have taken to the English government in Canada.

The naval force of Spain consists of 68 ships of the line, amongst which are 12 of 112 guns each, besides 12 of 74, and 4 of 58 guns.

The declaration of the Spanish monarch respecting the present state of French affairs is couched in such language as strongly evinces a design of taking an active part in favour of the Royal Family. He dwells particularly on the daring insults offered to the person of the Sovereign, with other remarks of a like nature, and only promises his "friendship and regard," on condition the assembly will reflect properly on the steps they have taken, which, in other words, implies, that they shall retract from what has been already done.

The American States appear to be in too close contact with the Spanish possessions, to ensure any long continuance of peace with each other. A free navigation of the river Mississippi is what the Congress would most willingly obtain, as that would render a great part of the back settlements truly flourishing, and occasion that republic to extend still farther westward, even to the most remote branches which communicate their streams with that vast navigable river, running so far southward as the gulph of Mexico. The court of Madrid, perhaps, justly supposing that an extensive illicit trade would be carried on with its subjects, will therefore use the utmost endeavours to prevent particular settlements from being made by which such a trade could be readily carried on, and thus hostilities will be the inevitable consequence.

JULY 30.

They write from Paris, that the eyes of all are turned towards the frontiers; an attack of a very formidable nature being confidently looked for. This is to be directed by the Prince of Conde, against the department of the Meuse the Moselle, where M. de Bouille commanded. This prince will make his invasion at the head of 7 or 8000 gentlemen volunteers, supported by another body of 8 or 10,000 men levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the King.

The terrible fire which consumed the arsenal at Amsterdam, the Dutch are convinced was not the effect of accident. Each party accuses the other. The friends of the Stadtholder declares that the patriots did it to prevent a fleet being sent to aid the French King's cause; the mob have therefore insulted many of them, and never were cockades so frequent as now in Amsterdam, since all who appear without them are mal-treated.

AUGUST 2.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward, has left Gibraltar, for America; his retinue when he sailed, was rather domestic than princely: 1 a French Female, his own man, and Swiss valet, composed his whole suite.

RIOT at SHEFFIELD.

From the Sheffield REGISTER.

ON WEDNESDAY at noon, arrived here from Nottingham, a detachment of light dragoons, in consequence of an application to government for them. The grounds which gave occasion to this application were we believe a violent repulse given to the Commissioners of the Inclosure of Stanington and Hall, in this neighbourhood, some days ago, on their attempting to mark the boundaries; as well as from very suspicious persons having come into the town from Birmingham, since the riots there, who had it is said, made some attempts to stir up a spirit of dissention among certain of the inhabitants. Whether these circumstances were, or were not, of sufficient magnitude to authorise this measure, we shall not take upon us to determine. Neither shall we make a single comment upon the following melancholy facts, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. The sudden news on Wednesday morning, of a party of soldiers being expected in town, excited the alarm of some, and the curiosity of all. A great concourse of people went out to meet them, and on their entering the town, the streets were lined with the populace. The people thus got together, did not, during the day wholly disperse, but as the evening drew on, the number encreased, so that by nine o'clock many hundreds were in front of the Tontine Inn. Such an assemblage of persons, of various descriptions, not the most peaceably disposed, needed only a pretence to be mischievous. That pretence occurred, and the gaol was the object; the doors and windows of which as well as the windows of Mr. Fox's house were soon entirely demolished, and the prisoners of course liberated.

The unthinking multitude, thus successful in their first outrage, pursued their violence—Broomhall was now the cry, the house of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson our vicar. All his windows were broken, part of his furniture and library damaged and burnt, and eight hay ricks set fire to, four of which were entirely consumed. Before the populace had been long at Broomhall, they were followed by the light horse, who presently dispersed them. Thus disturbed they returned to town, and broke the windows and did other damage to the house of Vincent Eyre, Esq. The dragoons were however presently at their heels, and drove them from their new object, and so effectually dispersed them, that no farther mischief was effected.

The soldiers remained on guard all night, and in the morning two troops of heavy dragoons arrived from York. Several of the acting magistrates who had been sent for express, attended at the Tontine Inn, and swore in a great number of additional constables, who patrolled the streets the whole day. This step, with others equally spirited and prudent, and the great activity of the soldiery, put an end to an unhappy riot, for which we are at a loss wholly to account. Two only, that we have heard of, were maimed by the soldiers but several were in the course of yesterday taken into custody. When our paper went to press, the magistrates were yet at the Tontine, and the constables and soldiers on duty, but all was quiet.

GOVERNMENT of FRANCE.

PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

In the sitting of the National Assembly on Saturday evening, July 16, the Accusateurs Publics attended, & were addressed by the President:

"The constitution has entrusted to you the prosecution of such offenders, as disturb the public tranquility. All opposition of individual will to the law is a sapping of the foundation of the constitution, the law being the expression of the general will, proving who are enemies to public order; and may the severity of the laws prove a restraint to bad citizens, as well as a security to good Frenchmen, for the happiness and quiet which they ought to enjoy, under the empire of legitimate authority."

Sunday, July 17.

A long decree, relative to the administration of the marine, and which appeared to have been drawn up with great care, was passed.

MONDAY.

The constitutional committee was ordered to prepare some plan for calling members together, upon any public commotion.

Address from Rouen.

"The society of friends of the constitution at Rouen have not taken their title in vain; they know that obedience to the laws is the first duty of a free citizen. France, by her courage, has obtained liberty; she will not lose it by anarchy. All the true friends of the constitution will rally round the national assembly, as the only light which can guide them. It is by the will of the people that you represent, and they ought to know the respect due to a power, which they have themselves constituted.

"Our powers are committed to you, and you will

not suffer your deliberations to be influenced by the views of the factious. If we are all able to judge of the public spirit by the simple and spontaneous expression of our fellow citizens' will, we may attest to you, that the immense majority, which has formed your decrees, since the flight of the king, will not be less, thro' the whole extent of the empire.

"The society of the friends of the constitution at Rouen, in particular, have unanimously applauded the prudence of the measures which you have taken, and swear, that they exist only to live and die, the slaves of the laws."

TUMULT at PARIS.

The municipal officers of Paris were admitted to give an account of the events of yesterday.

The Mayor addressed the Assembly:

"The municipal body present themselves before you deeply afflicted by the events which have just occurred. Crimes have been committed, and the justice of the law has been exercised. We venture to assure you, that it was necessary. Public order was attacked; leagues and conspiracies were formed; we published the martial law; sedition provoked force; they fired upon the magistrates and the national guard, but the punishment of their crimes fell upon their guilty heads.

"If the Assembly think it necessary, we will give an account of what passed.

The Assembly desired to receive it, and the Mayor read the following exact account from the Procès-Verbal, dated July 17.

"The Municipal Body, being assembled to provide means for ensuring the public tranquility, it was stated, that this day, a considerable crowd was collected upon the site of the Bastile, and afterwards upon the Plain of Federation. The National Guard received orders to repair there, and after these measures had been taken there was reason to believe that the public tranquility would not be offended. The Municipal Body came to the following resolution, which they caused to be published upon the spot.

"The Municipal Body, being informed that factious persons and foreigners hired to promote disorders and provoke rebellion, have endeavoured to collect crowds, with the culpable intention of exciting the people to some excesses, after having the second assistance of the Attorney-General of the community, declare that all assemblies of persons, with arms, or without, in the public places, streets and high-ways are contrary to law, and, therefore, forbid all persons from assembling, or forming themselves in crowds in any public place, and orders all those so collected, to separate immediately.

The Commissioners of the police are directed to repair, without delay, to all the places in their jurisdictions, where the public tranquility shall be menaced, and to employ all the means given them by the law for preserving the peace. The Commandant-General of the National Guard is also ordered to give instantly the most positive orders for dispersing all mobs. The Municipal Body, reserving to themselves to take the necessary measures, as circumstances may require.

About 11 o'clock, the Municipal Body were informed, that two persons had been assassinated at Gros Caillou. Three of their numbers were deputed, to restore order and proclaim, if necessary, the martial law.

"Many detachments of the National Guards accompanied the municipal officers. About two o'clock, the Municipal Party were informed, that the National Guard had been insulted; that M. the commandant General had arrested four persons, for attacking them with stones; that one of these had a loaded pistol, and had confessed the having thrown some earth at the Commander of the Horse Guards.

"The Municipal Body, considered that an armed force could not be alarming to good citizens, decreed, that the martial law should be publish'd. Immediately three commissioners went from the Common-Hall to proclaim it, and the red flag was exposed from one of the principal windows.

"At half past five, just as the Municipality were about to proceed to the plain of Federation, where the crowd remained, the commissioners sent to Gros Caillou, arrived, and related that one of the murderers had been taken, but had escaped from the National Guard; that a person had fired at the commandant general, and, when arrested and conducted to one of the sections, had been set at liberty by order of the commandant.

"They related, that the two murders had been accompanied with some attrocious circumstances: that they had mutilated their unhappy victims, had cut off their heads, and were about to carry them upon pikes into Paris, especially into the Palais Royal, when the National Guards arrived. The guard was insulted, and one of the principal officers was in danger. The cavalry of the country was covered with persons of both sexes, collected to present, as they said, a petition against the decree of the 15th of July.

"The commissaries gave different accounts, but, as they insisted upon it, it was agreed, that a deputation of twelve persons should accompany them into the Commonwealth.

"This circumstance occasioned a new deliberation, and the municipal body, considering, that all the different accounts announced a conspiracy against the country; that strangers recently arrived in the capital fomented these movements; and that the municipal officers being responsible, could not defer the proclamation of the martial law, the effect of which would be the prevention of insurrections and the assurance of liberty to the deliberations of the National Assembly, decreed that their former orders should be executed.

"At six o'clock the Municipal Body were ready to receive the petitions, when it appeared, that they had retired, without doubt, to inform the persons assembled of the proclamation of Martial Law.

"The Municipal Body began their march, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, with three pieces of cannon and the red flag, and followed by a large detachment of National Guards. It was half past seven when the Municipal Body arrived at the Plain of Federation. It was their intention to proceed immediately to the Altar of the country, but they had scarcely entered when some persons placed round the glacis cried out, "down with the red flag—down with the bayonets." As the Municipal Body proceeded the mob threw stones, and a gun was fired at the Municipal Officers. The National Guard immediately fired over the heads of the multitude, who now began to separate.

"Soon afterwards, however, they collected upon the side of the glacis, which is towards Gros Caillou, where they again shouted, and threw stones. Then the National Guard used the power given them by the seventh article of your decree, when actual violence should render the order of the Municipal officers impossible.

"The killed were eleven or twelve. Several officers and soldiers of the National Guard were wounded by stones. One of these was thrown from his horse; some were the victims of the crowd; two volunteer chasseurs were killed, one being alone and the other at his post; a cannonier was assassined by slabs with a knife. Several of the rioters were apprehended and conducted to prison. At ten o'clock at night the Municipal Body returned to the Common Hall, from whence they went immediately to give an account to the Department."

The President informed the Municipalities of the approbation of the Assembly, both of their conduct and that of the National Guard.

GLASGOW, July 22.

Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock, in the afternoon we had a heavy rain which lasted about 15 minutes, and inundated many parts of this city to such a degree, that for some time there was no passing along the pavement. Soon after the rain, the expanse became amazingly clear, and the sun shone uncommonly bright, attended with great heat. About that time an appearance was seen in the heavens resembling a serpent flying in the direction of from West to East. The horizon being perfectly clear in that direction, it was visible for some minutes, and then seemed to part in a great many pieces. Before its separation, it was at least two hundred yards long, and its motion resembled that of a ship's pendant displayed at mast-head in a gale of wind.

About the same time of the day, in the parish of Killryde about six miles from this city, and at a moment when there was scarce any natural breeze, there was heard, in several parts of the parish, a noise, much the same as that of the going of the great machinery of a cotton mill, but incomparably louder, and terminated in something like whirlwind, it tore thatches from the houses, and carried up into the air, to a great height, every light substance that lay in its way. Great flocks of small birds are said to have been killed by its operation.

Something of the same kind, and about the same time, happened at Shuttleston, two miles east of this city, when if possible, its effects were still more dreadful.

In its progress towards that village, it came upon a young horse in the field, and turned him several times round; it next attacked some trees, broke and carried off several huge branches to a considerable distance, overturned a hay rick, stripped several houses of their thatch, and carried up into the air a large piece of cloth from off a field, which the spectators lost sight of—then taking a North-West direction, overturned a man, and his horse and loaded waggon, and two foot passengers, a man & his wife; the woman was thrown from off the road upon the top of a coal bing, and wounded in different parts of the body and face, the man lost his hat and wig.

It then came forward to Mr. Gray's coal works, knocked down the gin horses, and several men on the hill and even affected those below; at the same time threw the axle of the gin out of its sockets. It still continued its course till it came to Carntyne burn, where it drove the water into the air to a considerable height, and then disappeared.—Amidst all this devastion not a single life was lost.

BIRMINGHAM, August 1.

In the course of the last week, the 31st regiment of foot (the young Buffs) marched into this town, in different detachments, from Chichester; troops of the King's Dragoon Guards, and of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, are also still with us.

The Dissenters of Birmingham have publicly returned their thanks to those members of the established Church, who exerted themselves during the late riots, in defence of their persons and property; more particularly to those who in the true spirit of Christianity received into their houses, and under their protection, many families of Dissenters who were obliged to leave their own habitations; and also to those who received and protected their goods, thereby exposing themselves to danger from a lawless mob, who wanted only a pretence for depredation.

BRISTOL, August 1.

The most serious apprehensions were yesterday entertained of popular commotions, in consequence of a report in general acceptation, that Dr. Priestly was to preach in the New Meeting House on Sunday.—The major part of the Corporation of this town is composed of Dissenters, and they having invited this Political Divine, would, no doubt, endeavour to shield him from popular outrage.

CARLISLE, September 21.

At a period when the general voice of the people proclaims the excellence of the Federal Government—and the state of Pennsylvania in particular is anticipating every blessing from a constitution so nearly conformable to it, an alarming sedition together with a most daring turbulent tempter has unhappily manifested itself in the county of Mifflin.

The Governor has lately appointed Samuel Bryson, Esquire, second associate Judge of the court of Common Pleas of that county—this gentleman having been Lieutenant of the county of Mifflin had excited the determined enmity of two men who were ambitious of being Colonels of Militia; and against the commissioning of whom (as unfit persons) Mr. Bryson as county Lieutenant had made representations. Enraged at the promotion of Judge Bryson, and unhappily yielding to the impulse of the most unjustifiable passions, one William Wilson, brother to the sheriff of Mifflin county, and one David Walker, levied a considerable force and marched at the head of about 40 armed men with rifle playing to Lewiston, with the avowed determination to seize upon the person of Judge Bryson, whilst on the Bench, drag him from thence, oblige him to resign his commission, and compel him to march many miles along the rugged narrows of Juniata River.

Secrecy marked this unexampled treasonable riot. It was not known at Lewiston until about an hour before the insurgents appeared. Justice Stuart who had lately been commissioned and who is a very worthy man, had been imprisoned in the morning by four men who belonged to the party of the rioters—they attempted to make him engage his word that he would not give information: but he refused. Ignorant of the private movers of this daring and turbulent procedure, it was agreed by Judge Brown and Armstrong and other gentlemen, to request the sheriff of the county and Judge Bails, who were presumed to have influence over them, together with the prothonotary of the county, to represent the illegality and imprudence of their conduct and prevail on them if possible to return. No advantage was derived from this step: Mr. Edmiston the prothonotary was insulted—the sheriff was taken into a mock imprisonment; and Judge Bails soon after adopted a part which evinced that little zeal exertion could have been expected from him in quieting this disturbance.

The court was sitting when this armed force, levying war against the state, with a rifle playing, marched resolutely forward. At this juncture Judge Bryson asked Judge Bails if it was not likely they would stop, to which the other replied, that they never would, whilst such a rascal sat upon the bench.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hamilton, two Attornies of the court, at the desire of some of the Judges, remonstrated with Mr. Wilson, who was on horseback, and within a few paces of the Court House, at the head of the troops, respecting his conduct: Mr. Wilson was dressed in a military style, with a cockade in his hat, and was armed with a horseman's sword and pistols—he declared his intention was to oblige Mr. Bryson to resign his commission, and go down the narrows with him and his men. He was warned by the gentlemen of the danger of the attempt, he observed that nothing would divert him from his purpose, and immediately drew his sword and marched to storm the court room; where Judge Armstrong and others were stationed at the door. The two gentlemen who had addressed Wilson, ran to the steps in front of the fence, where they found a number of persons on the stairs: the rioters followed, with a cry of liberty or Death. Mr. Armstrong hallowed out repeatedly, Villians, come on, but you shall first march over my dead body before you enter. This resolution seconded by the circumstance of the gentlemen above mentioned and a number of other persons keeping their ground on the stairs (although once or twice some called to the rioters to fire) seemed to stagger the resolution of Wilson. At this moment a gentleman proposed to him that if he would disband, he might have admittance into the court room; to this he seemed immediately to accede, the troops were filed off to a short distance. It was then agreed that a meeting should take place in half an hour with the leaders of the party. Messrs Clarke & Hamilton, with the assent of some members of the court, met Messrs. William Wilson, David Walker and William Sterret, who appeared on behalf of the rioters. Entertaining hopes of preserving the person of Mr. Bryson, from injury, it was thought prudent to promise if the party would disperse, that Mr. Bryson would not sit during that week on the bench. During this conference Mr. Wilson offered no other charge against Bryson but what respected the militia commissions for him and Walker, but it was not until after much discourse that the leaders of the troops could be convinced that an extorted Resignation would not avail. When they saw the futility of this idea, it was long insisted, that Mr. Bryson should go with them down the narrows.

Mr. Wilson in contravention of the agreement marched the troops to the court house. In the mean time Judge Bryson had sent for a horse and effected his escape. It was then that Mr. William Sterret exclaimed with his oath we are out-generalled.

An address was presented by Mr. Wilson to the court, who went in unarmed, signed "the people:" it was in the hand writing, as is supposed of Mr. Sterret. It congratulated the other Judges upon their appointments, but mentioned and avowed their design in coming armed to the court to force the dismission of Judge Bryson. Mr. Bails, one of the most active of the rioters, armed with a sword & pistols flung around him, wished to force his way into the court room, but was prevented by Mr. Clarke. Four armed men surrounded the person of the sheriff. Under this illusive imprisonment all intercourse or conversation with him was prohibited. In the evening the rioters departed in a turbulent straggling manner, generally intoxicated; at night one Curran who had been very active in raising men, was drowned, together with his horse, in a mill dam about one mile and an half from town.

About twelve or one o'clock the next day Judge Bryson returned, soon afterwards Col. James M'Farland with about seventy militia on horseback appeared in support of the court and the laws. At three o'clock Judge Brown, Bryson and Armstrong, preceded by the sheriff, prepared to open the court. The sheriff was sent with a message to Judge Bails, informing him that the Judges waited for him to join them in proceeding to the court; his reply was, that he would not whilst Mr. Bryson was with them: the Judges had not walked more than a few paces, followed by the attornies and citizens, when the sheriff with his rod of office in his hand, suddenly stopped, and demanded of Mr. Bryson if he had said any thing injurious of him—Mr. Bryson made a very moderate reply, notwithstanding he was immediately assaulted by the sheriff, & received a kick in the same leg which had been shattered by a ball at the battle of Germantown. The sheriff was immediately taken into custody; The coroner received the sheriff's rod and undertook to go before the Judge to court. There the sheriff refused to give any recognizance for his appearance at the next court, and was therefore committed to gaol.

Col. M'Farland presented an address to the Judges in behalf of himself and the militia under his command, mentioning his abhorrence of the proceedings which had taken place, and offering at the hazard of their lives to protect the court: to which the following answer was returned.

"THE Judges of the court of common Pleas of the county of Mifflin, are very sensible of the laudable zeal of Col. M'Farland, and the militia now under arms, subject to his command, in support of the laws and government of Pennsylvania, and particularly for the purpose of protecting this court from injury and affault. They trust, that the daring mob, who being armed, assembled yesterday and assaulted the court, threatening the lives of the members, are now too conscious of the magnitude of their offence and the spirit of the citizens of this county, to repeat their attack: measures are preparing to vindicate the dignity of our insulted laws, and to bring to a just punishment the attrocious offenders and their abettors, who have brought disgrace upon the county and trampled upon the most sacred rights of the community. The court, therefore, Sir, return you thanks for the support which you, and the militia under your command, have with so much alacrity brought to the aid of the administration of justice in this county: but being of opinion that all danger from these infatuated men has ceased, we do not think necessary that your attendance should be longer continued."

After which Judge Bryson, standing at the bar, spoke the following words:

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"It is not my intention to resume my seat on the Bench during this term—I do not decline it from any apprehension of the mob, who yesterday assaulted the court and marked me for their vengeance; supported by my country, by every virtuous citizen, and a consciousness of my own integrity, I have nothing to fear: but understanding that some gentlemen, anxious for my personal safety, entered into an engagement with the leaders of the banditti, that I should not sit as Judge during this court—my respects for these gentlemen is my sole and only motive for making this declaration."

Col. M'Farland after this, thanked the militia in the following terms:

Col. M'Farland returns his thanks to the militia of his regiment who now attend in support of the laws of their country: He is particularly indebted to Capt. Robert Johnston and Capt. John Brown, for their extraordinary vigilance in collecting the men of their respective companies, upon a notice given to them so late as last night after twelve o'clock. He has no doubt but the same zeal which has distinguished the militia under his command upon this occasion, will always be as honorably manifested should this country ever be so unhappy as to be disgraced by a similar necessity.

Soon after which the militia, having been discharged by the court returned home.

The evening of the day was replete with alarms—One Hoft, who thought he had cause of complaint respecting a militia commission, assembled a body of men to the amount of about forty; they paraded a considerable time with found of drum—At length at eight o'clock they appeared at the prison door with an intention to break it and enlarge the sheriff—Mr. Sterret then appeared, and informed them, "That the sheriff thanked his friends for their intention to serve him, but this is not a proper period," or words to that effect.

About nine o'clock, several persons having long applied to the sheriff without success, prevailed on him at length, to give a recognizance to appear at the next court to answer for the assault and battery on Judge Bryson: happily the sheriff in this instance, relinquished a system which was collecting new horrors and threatened to involve in new scenes of guilt, a number of the inhabitants.—Great numbers in Tuscarora valley and its vicinity prepared the following day to march and liberate the sheriff, and probably to demolish the Court house and Prison—The news of his release arrived in time to stop the progress of those infatuated men, who appeared to have lost sight of the social compact, and whose felicity seems to lie in tumult, disorder, and licentiousness. It is to be hoped, however, that government when it comes to enforce the laws will contemplate the ignorance and delusion of these unfortunate men: and that mercy will so far temper the prosecution as that it will not be extended to a capital charge: yet it is indispensably necessary that they be taught that genuine liberty consists in the power of doing every thing which is not prohibited by the laws, and that the exercise of an unbounded licentiousness which threatens the dissolution of society itself, must receive a punishment in some degree commensurate to the greatness of the offence.

How far Mr. Bryson's representations to the Governor against Messrs. Wilson, Walker and Holt has been founded in a just estimate of the characters of these men, cannot be elucidated here—but it would appear to afford the highest evidence of its propriety that they were the principals in this most unexampled Riot.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

L'Anguille, on the Wabash, the Indian town destroyed by Gen. Wilkinson, has remarkably distinguished itself as a nest of robbers and murderers, and is the only place upon the Wabash where our prisoners have constantly been put to the most horrible tortures.

The two successful expeditions against the hostile Indians, cannot fail of making the most serious impressions upon them, and produce a solid peace, which is the sole object of the United States. Indeed, since General Scott's expedition in June, a number of French inhabitants, who were settled at several of the Indian villages on the Wabash, had repaired to Post-Vincennes; and about 300 Ouittanon or Wea men, women and children, Indians who have hitherto been hostile, had followed their example, and have settled themselves within about eight leagues of Post-Vincennes, and—declared themselves at peace, and under the protection of the United States.

OCTOBER 2.

On the 16th August last arrived at Quebeck, Col. BRANDT, with about 40 Chiefs, &c. deputed from the Confederated Western Nations of Indians to represent to that Government their situation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on against them.——Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the Castle, in which they complained of encroachments on their territories, prayed for the interposition of the British Government to accommodate their difference with the States, &c. Lord Dorchester, who has failed for England, promised them, on his arrival there, to represent their situation to his Majesty, and promised them that he would contribute all in his power, to effect the restoration of peace on solid and advantageous terms.

ALBANY, September 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, in New-York, to his friend here. Sept. 21.

"I was present last night at a scene too melancholy to describe! We were alarmed about 12 o'clock, with the cry of FIRE! It originated through the carelessness of a servant, who left a candle burning in a table in Mill-street, near the Jews' synagogue, which communicated to the hay. The stable was immediately in a blaze—and in less than two hours fifteen or sixteen houses, were houses and stables were on fire, and by 5 o'clock entirely consumed! The citizens of New-York, who are always ready to give every assistance in their power, crouded the streets, but their endeavours were in some measure frustrated by the confusion natural to such an event. The wind blew fresh from the S.W. which carried sparks of the fire to Smith-street, Wall-street and golden hill. In each of those streets some houses had caught fire, but were happily extinguished without doing any considerable damage.

"A number of the unfortunate sufferers carried their furniture into the streets, with a desire of preserving it: but horrid to tell, it was stolen away by a set of villains more merciless than the flames themselves!

"The widow Levey and Sydam Miller are among the principal sufferers.

"A poor man, a blacksmith, comfortably situated, with a wife and eight children, and occupying his own property, the produce of industry, became an unfortunate partaker of the distressing calamity."

NORTHAMPTON, October 19.

HEATH, Octo. 14, 1791.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. inexorable death received commission, in a sudden and unexpected manner, to summon into the world of Spirits, Mrs. SARAH LEAVITT, the virtuous, and amiable consort of the Rev. JONATHAN LEAVITT, of this town, in the 49th year of her age; and the Thursday following her remains were respectfully interred. When a sermon suitable on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. JOHN EMERSON, from these words, MARK, vii. 37——*He hath done all things well!*

The funeral solemnity was attended by a large collection of Friends and acquaintance, on whose countenances were depicted evident marks of unfeigned sorrow, and which testified how much they respected the character, and bemoaned the death of their departed friend: but words cannot express the deep anguish with which the hearts of the bereaved family were at this time prested. She was the Mother of 12 promising Children, 11 of whom, viz. one only Daughter, and 10 sons, followed her remains to the silent grave.

Madam Leavitt was distinguished by many excellent talents. A woman of good understanding, of an easy, unaffected, sweet, and most engaging temper, and deportment; which gave lustre to the Beauty of her person, far superior to what it could have derived from the most brilliant ornaments.

She seemed happily formed for that station and sphere of life, which providence designed her; in the important duties of which she acquitted herself with remarkable fidelity and honor. As the mistress of a numerous family she was exemplarily different and prudent: looking well to the ways of her household, and not eating the bread of idleness.—As a wife most affectionate and dutiful, in whom her husband could safely confide, who took an equal share of those uncommon trials which exercised his ministerial course: these with many other heavy inroads and afflictions, she bore with great patience and humility, by which she adorned the christian name. As a Parent, peculiarly tender and indulgent: yet faithful and wise; nor was her goodness confined to family connections. Others shared the effects of her benevolence. She was a friend to the human race.

These moral and christian virtues and graces which adorned her character; as they render her removal a general calamity: So these afford a solid ground of hope, that our loss is her inexpressible gain.

Died, at Westhampton, on the 11th inst. Widow, MERRIUM, SHELDON.

NEW GOODS.

Robert Breck & Son,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a fresh supply of GOODS, and have now on hand as good an assortment as can be found in any COUNTRY STORE, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, and most kinds of Produce.

N. B. They purpose to pay part Money for PORK and FLAX-SEED the present season,—and likewise Cash and a generous price for all kinds of shipping Furrs and Deer-Way.

SETH WRIGT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons of the year, and takes most kinds of Country produce in payment for the same.—He pays *Cash*, for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, &c.

Northampton, Octo. 12, 1791.

LOST from a drove between Chesterfield and Northampton, the last of September, a red lin'd Tar STEAR, three years old, with high bog horns. Whoever will secure or give information of said Steer, shall have the thanks of the subscriber, and a generous reward.

ISAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791

Andrew Wood, Post-rider,

INFORMS his customers, that the present week, concludes a quarter since the expiration of the Partnership of *WOOD & TAYLOR*, he therefore informs ALL those that are indebted to him for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, to make immediate payment, as he is under the necessity of Settling with the Printer.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Octo. 16, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Marlborough, in the State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Deacon SIMEON WAIT, late of Hinsdale, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the dwelling house of the deceased, in Hinsdale, the second Tuesdays in November, December, and March, next, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JONATHAN GOODANOUGH, } Commiss.
PHILLIP MAXWELL, } mers.

ALL Persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement.

THOMAS SANDERSON, Admr.

Whately, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED by the Subscriber a lad of good Character about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the SADLER's Business.

SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN MASON, for one Month, to whom good pay will be made.—Inquire of STEPHEN BILLINGS.

N. B. WANTED as an apprentice to the above business, a smart active Boy about 15 years of age.

Conway, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the *SHOE-MAKING* business, a smart active lad; about 12 or 14 years of age.——Inquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

LOST,

ON the 13th inst. between the Meeting-House in Chesterfield and Lyman's Ferry, Hadley, a string of GOLD BEADS, tied with a Ribbon.—Whoever has found said Beads and will leave them with the printer hereof, shall receive a handsome reward.

WANTED,

A Smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the CLOTHIER's business. Inquire of THADDEUS CLAP.

Easthampton, Octo. 17, 1791.

HAIL, artless Simplicity! beautiful maid,
In the genuine attractions of nature array'd,
Let the rich, and the proud and the gay, and the vain,
Still laugh at the graces that move in thy train;

No charm in thy modest allurements they find;
The pleasures they follow a sting leave behind:
Can criminal passion enrapture the breast,
Like virtue with peace and serenity blest?

O would you Simplicity's precept attend,
Like us with delight at her altar you'd bend
The pleasures she yields would with joy be embrac'd,
You'd practise from virtue, and love them from taste.

The linnet enchants us the bushes among,
Tho' cheap the musician, yet sweet is the song:
We catch his soft warbling in air as the floats,
And with ecstacy hang on his ravishing notes.

Our water is drawn from the clearest of springs,
And our food nor disease nor satiety brings;
Our mornings are cheerful, our labors are blest,
Our evenings are pleasant, our nights crown'd with rest.

From our culture you garden its ornament finds,
And we catch at the hint for improving our minds;
To live to some purpose we constantly try,
And we mark by our actions the days as they fly.

Since such are the joys that Simplicity yields,
We may well be content with our woods and our fields;
How useless to us then, yet great, were your wealth,
When without it we purchase both pleasure and health?

THE TAYLOR'S DREAM.

An Oriental Tale.

A TAYLOR who was dangerously ill, had a remarkable dream.—He saw, fluttering in the air, a piece of cloth, of a prodigious length, composed of all the *cabbage* he had made, of a variety of colours. The angel of death held this piece of patchwork in one of his hands, and with the other gave the taylor several strokes with a piece of iron. The taylor awakening in a *fright*, made a vow, that if he recovered, he would *cabbage* no more. He soon recovered. As he was diffident of himself, he ordered one of his apprentices to put him in mind of his dream, whenever he cut out a suit of cloaths.

The taylor was for some time obedient to the intimations given him by his apprentice. But a nobleman having sent for him to make him a coat out of a very rich stuff, his virtue could not resist the temptation. His apprentice put him in mind of his *dream* to no purpose: "I am tired of your talk about the *dream*," says the taylor; "there was nothing like this in the whole piece of patchwork which I saw in my dream, and I observed likewise, that there was a piece deficient; that which I am now going to take, will render it complete."

ANECDOTE.

AN astrologer, in the reign of Lewis XI. of France, having foretold something disagreeable to the King, the king, in revenge, was resolved to have him killed. The next day he sent for the astrologer, and ordered the people about him at a signal given, to throw the astrologer out of the window. As soon as the king saw him, "You that pretend" says he, "to be such a wise man, and know so perfectly the fate of others, inform me a little, what will be your own, and how long you have to live." The astrologer, who now began to apprehend some danger, answered with great prefence of mind, "I know my destiny, and am certain I shall die three days before your Majesty." The king, on this, was so far from having him thrown out of the window, that, on the contrary, he took particular care not to suffer him to want any thing, and did all that was possible to retard the death of a man, which his own was so closely to follow.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,
THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;
CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.
Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Garrish—Story of the Burning of Schenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—
II. Rudiments of English Grammar.
III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.
IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.
V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.
All adapted to the capacities of children.
By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

For re-printing by Subscription,

ADVICE from a Lady of Quality to her Children; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. CLISSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preferred them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manly sense, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to God, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, she addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld,* the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) sailed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail; in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West India Island, disposing of the cargo, and embezzling the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above mentioned Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay any person or persons, who will deliver him up to any gaol in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted as the law directs: and in case a recovery of property ensues, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A. LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For self, and others concerned in said Shipment.)
Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

Military Bounty Lands.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS of LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by
WILLIAM MOORE.
Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1791.

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

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the
FAMILY and CLOSET.
By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.
Late President of the College in Princeton.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
To which are prefixed, a
Sermon on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an Elegiac Poem, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Wharsly.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition sells nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed, and *ready* for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

The Writings on Government,

of the celebrated
THOMAS PAINE,
to wit.
The AMERICAN CRISIS, 13 Numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

THE writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man: are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising into empire) of the highest importance, to remind them of their privileges—to guard them against "*the political heresies which have sprung up among us*"—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representatives government, over that of every other—and the necessity of the most scrupulous watchfulness against innovations and encroachments, of every species, on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy—the publishers therefore presume not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, to induce the citizens of the United States, to possess themselves of so invaluable a publication as the one now offered.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed on an elegant type, on good demy paper, in octavo.

II. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

III. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)

IV. The money to be paid on publication of the work.

V. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 13th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for their trouble, and booksellers shall receive the customary allowance.

*** Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

For CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina)

THE SLOOP Otinda, Silden Chapman, Master, will receive freight on Board at Hartford, from the 10th to the 25th October instant. She is a good Vessel 70 tons Burden, for freight or passage apply to T. PALMER, Suffield. Said Palmer wants to purchase 10,000 weight CHEESE to be delivered at Suffield by the 20th inst. for which one half cash will be paid down and the other in six month.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber in Chesterfield, a good FARM, containing about 80 Acres of Land, with a convenient House and good Barn thereon, well situated within about half a mile of the meeting-house. Said Farm is well fenced and watered, and under good improvement, with an Orchard bearing excellent fruit.

WILLIAM BANNISTER.
Chesterfield, October 1, 1791.

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HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY his EXCELLENCY
John Hancock, Esquire,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A PROCLAMATION,

For a Day of public THANKSGIVING.

IN consideration of the many undeserved Blessings conferred upon us by GOD, the Father of all Mercies; it becomes us not only in our private and usual devotions, to express our obligations to him, as well as our dependence upon Him; also specially to set a part a Day to be employed for this great and important Purpose.

I HAVE therefore thought fit to appoint, and by the advice and consent of the Council, do hereby accordingly appoint, THURSDAY, the *seventeenth 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 in the name of the Great Mediator, devoutly and sincerely offer to Almighty GOD, the gratitude of our Hearts, for his goodness towards us:—more especially in that he has been pleased to continue to us so great a measure of Health—to cause the Earth plentifully to yield her increase, so that we may be supplied with the Necessaries, and the Comforts of Life—to prosper our Merchandize and Fishery—And above all, not only to continue to us the enjoyment of our civil Rights and Liberties; but the great and most important Blessing, the Gospel of Jesus Christ: And together with our cordial acknowledgements, I do earnestly recommend, that we may join the penitent confession of our sins, and implore the further continuance of the Divine Protection; and the Blessings of Heaven upon this people; especially that he would be graciously pleased to direct, and prosper the Administration of the Federal Government, and of this, and the other States in the Union—To afford His further Smiles on our Agriculture and Fisheries, Commerce and Manufactures—To bless the Allies of the United States, and to afford his Almighty Aid to all People, who are virtuously struggling for the Rights of Men—So that universal Happiness may be established in the World, that all may bow to the Sceptre of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, and the whole Earth be filled with his GLORY.

And I do also earnestly recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, to abstain from all servile Labor and Recreation, inconsistent with the solemnity of the said Day.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, *in* Boston, *this fifth day of* October, *in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-One, 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.

GOD save the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

From a LONDON PAPER.

NEWSPAPERS.

A NEWSPAPER is so true a type of that caprice and levity, for which our countrymen are remarked by foreigners, that it may justly be filled "an Englishman's coat of arms: and yet the Turkish Alcoran is not half so sacred to a rigid Mahometan, a parish feast to an overseer, a strength-dispensing launch to an alderman, or a general election to a freeholder, as a *gazette* is to an English politician. If the delectable paper gives an account of a naval armament fitting out against Old England's enemies, he toasts the Admirals and Captains in half pints a piece; wishes them success: gets drunk with loyalty, and goes to bed with his head full of seventy-fours, fifty-fours, frigates, transports and fire-ships.

A newspaper, whose magnitude is so much superior, and where the chief of its contents are not sanctioned by royal or official authority, is obliged to become the receptacle of invention. Hence it is made a museum of *new beaux—they write—it is said—a correspondent remarks*—with a list of *ifs* and *suppose*—that at once serve to please, amuse, divert, and inform: and yet the jewels of Pandora's box do not operate more extensively, than these paragraphs do over the whole face of the earth. *We hear*, can alter a man's face as the weather would a barometer; and *It is said* diffuse the features like an electrical shock. *If* can make a man cry; and *suppose*, on the contrary, provoke a fit of laughter. Thus do they operate, like physic, according to the constitutions, tempers, and principles of the patients.

Domestic occurrences form a very essential, important, and an agreeable part of a newspaper. Curiosity may be extended by observing the various effects the different articles of intelligence have on different persons. Thus a *marriage* will mortify the breast of an old maid, hurt the pride of a young one, while it gives consolation to many a poor dejected husband, who reads that another has fallen into his situation. A *death*, if it is a wife, will make husbands envy the widower; wives and widows pity the deceased, and, hurt at the husband's good fortune, exclaim against the monster for not shewing a proper degree of sorrow on the occasion; while one of them, perhaps, marries him a month after. In short, all the passions incident to the human frame, are elated and put in motion by a newspaper. It is a bill of fare, containing all the luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life. *Politics* are now the *roast beef* of the times, a dish equally sumptuous to the king & cobler: *Poetry is plumb pudding*, & palatable only to the lovers of the muse. There are others that act as *vegetables* to complete the course.

The four winds (the initials of which make the word NEWS) are not so liable to change, as the newspapers. We have on Monday, a *whisper*—Tuesday, a *rumour*,—Wednesday, a *conjecture*—Thursday, a *probable*—Friday, a *positive*—and, on Saturday, a *premature*. Thus six or more hopes for five days regularly increased, till the sixth brings forth a disappointment. Its defects however, bear no comparison to its beauties, which are equally celebrated in the court as on the taylor's shop board.

One person's affections lie in the stocks, arrivals of fleets, &c. another in battles, a third delights in anecdotes, a fourth in scandal, a fifth in wit, and a sixth in poetry. Thus a newspaper is a repository where every one has his hobby-horse.

Without NEWSPAPERS, our coffee-houses, and barber-shops would undergo a change next to a depopulation; and our country villagers, the curate, the excise-man, and the blacksmith, would lose the self-satisfaction of being as wise as

W. P.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.
MONITOR.

"Young men like unto sober minded."

SOBRIETY of mind, is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and a regular self government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life. To them, therefore the admonition of the text is, with great propriety, directed; tho there is reason to fear, that by them it is in hazard of being least regarded. Experience enforces the admonition on themselves giddy, after they have advanced in years. But the whole state of youthful views and passions, is adverse to sobriety of mind. The scenes which present themselves, at our entering upon the world, are commonly flattering. Whatever they are in themselves, the lively spirits of the young gild every opening prospect. The field of hope appears to stretch wide before them. Pleasure seems to put forth its blossoms on every side. Impelled by desire forward they rush with inconsiderate ardour. Prompt to decide, and to choose, averse to hesitate, or to enquire, credulous because untaught by experience, rash because unacquainted with danger, headstrong because unsubdued by disappointment. Hence arise the perils which surround them. As soon as they are capable of reflection, they must perceive that there is a right and a wrong, in human actions—that those who are born with the same advantages of fortune are not all equally prosperous in the course of life. To prevent the young from being a disgrace to their friends, and a burthen on society; and that the young attain distinction in the world, and pass their days with comfort and honor, let piety to God be recommended to their choice. This is the foundation of good morals, and it is particularly graceful and becoming in youth. To be void of religion argues a cold heart; destitute of the best affections which belong to that age. Youth is the season for warm and generous emotions. The heart should then spontaneously rise into the admiration of what is great, glow with the love of what is fair and excellent, and melt at the discovery of goodness. Where can any object be found so proper to kindle those affections, as the Father of the Universe, and the Author of all Felicity? Unmoved by veneration, can you contemplate that grandeur and majesty, which his works every where display. Unroused by gratitude, can you view that profusion of good which in this pleasing season of life, his beneficent hand pours around you? Happy in the love and affection of those with whom you are connected, look up to the Supreme Being, as the inspirer of all the friendship which has been shewn you by others; himself, the first and your best friend. View religious homage, as a natural expression of gratitude to him for all his goodness. Let religion be with you not the cold and barren offspring of speculation, but the warm and vigorous dictate of the heart.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Cape Francois being upon the seat of confusion, and the inhabitants in the utmost consternation on the account of the revolution and depredations of the Blacks, perhaps some account of that place, which one received from our correspondent, may not be uncertertaining.

OF CAPE FRANCOIS.

THIS CITY (for so it may be called) is situated at the bottom of a considerable bay, is about half a mile wide to the foot of the mountains, and near one and an half in length. The houses are chiefly built of stone, one and two stories, and a few with three stories, all compacted and joined together, except where the streets intersect, of which there are a great number. The town is laid out in squares, not very large, and from each end of the streets you may see the extremity of each, which are all payed except Spanish, the widest and handsomest. None of the streets exceed 30 feet in width, except the one just mentioned, which is extremely disagreeable, though they are all kept clean. There are many public buildings, but the barracks are the noblest pile I ever saw. These building, occupy an entire square, in the centre of which is a spacious court or yard capable of reviewing two regiments. There is but one entrance, by an iron gate, which is continually guarded. The state-house is the next for grandeur; it is of stone, of a great length, having two wings which run back towards a beautiful garden, under the mountain. In front is a spacious walk, where the citizens, &c. continually repair for exercise. The entrance is by a noble gate into the walk, and which fronts on Spanish street, or Rue Espaniole. The nunnery is next to the state-house, from which it is separated by a narrow paved street. The buildings & walls occupy another square, together with the gardens; but I never could get a peep into this *sanctum sanctorum*, therefore know nothing about what is done within its very high and sacred walls. The prison is another public building, larger than it is grand. The arsenal, the King's stores, are grand buildings. The play-house is a large building, inside there are three tier of boxes. The free people of colour are admitted only into the upper. The expence is very trifling—for twenty-four dollars you go three or four times a week for a whole year—the pit is very large, and I suppose in both 2000 persons may be accommodated without being crouded.

In Rue Espaniole, and other parts of the town, are several academies, and boarding schools, where children are taught reading, writing, fine needle work & embroidery, &c. Towards the end of the town at the entrance of a path between the mountains, in a delightful situation, is an academy for the mulattoes, where they are taught the above accomplishments; and many of the tawny misses exceed in politeness and good behavior, some of the white ladies.

Daily, almost, when the weather is good, in some parts of the town where the schools are kept, you may often see the scholars walking in procession, with their mistress in the rear, and the smallest of the children going first. These processions are merely for the exercise of the young pupils.

The description of the hospital or providence, as it is called, would take up more time than I have to spare, at present. Suffice it to say, that the building is grand, and to go to it you enter from the road and walk through a delightful and very extensive green, lined on each side with stately trees. It is about one mile from the town. Passing through the house by a spacious passage you enter the gardens, and the first thing which attracts your notice is a noble and beautiful fountain. In the garden are a number of fish ponds, all lined with stone or marble, besides the utmost extensive works of stone for conveying water to every part of the garden: in which are beautiful groves of orange, limes, pomegranates, figs, tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananas, &c. bananas, &c. with an almost incredible variety of flowers, and almost every kind of garden plants which can be produced in America.

I must make some small addition to my description:

In this place are four or five public squares, in each of which is a fountain, which supplies the inhabitants with the water which they drink. At the bottom of this street next the sea, is a fountain which supplies all the shipping with water. The Place d'Armes is where all the executions are done. On one side of this square is the Church, which has a most noble front; the building is of stone, and the inside is really grand; the roof supported by two rows of noble pillars; the painting

and ornaments are extremely elegant.—The Champ de Mars is the place where the troops are reviewed on public days: this square is situate at the extremity of the town. Another of the public squares is occupied for the black market, which by sunrise every morning is flocked with every kind of provision—fish of excellent qualities, and a vast variety—flesh of all sorts but not excellent—vegetables of all kinds, and fruits natural to the climate. All the year round we have green-peas, but it happens sometimes before they get into the market they are old and yellow. There are two other market places.

Before the town, at near half a mile distance, lies the shipping, from the entrance of the harbour to the other extremity of the town, which from the quay has an agreeable effect; but being on some eminence, the prospect of the harbour and a vast plain, interspersed with numerous villages, together with the city, affords as beautiful a scene as can well be imagined.

The prospect of the town from the harbour, is so indifferent, that a stranger would conceive it to be but a very small place. This was the idea I had before I landed here, and though but half a mile exactly before the town, thought there could be no more than about two hundred houses, &c. but on landing and walking about a little, I was surprized at being so deceived. I had not been here long before I enquired, and found there were upwards of six thousand houses—The town contains between 50 and 60,000 inhabitants, of which three quarters are Negroes.

VIENNA, August 17.

Accounts are received, that after the last encounter between the van of the Turkish army and the Russians, the Grand Vizir assembled all his army, the flower of which consisted of 80,000 men, the rest he divided into two divisions, consisting of 30,000 men each: hethen assembled all his officers, and gave them such orders as he thought proper, and, in a speech of great energy, told them that he had no doubt of obtaining a victory over the enemy, if they and the men under his command would do their duty. Immediately after this they attacked the Russians, between Galatz and Maczyn, and a most bloody conteit ensued, the certain issue of which is not known: some say the Russians had the advantage, whilst others ascertain that the Muscovites were beat, and had 12,000 men killed upon the spot.

Upon the proposition of the King of Prussia, an interview between His Prussian Majesty, the Emperor, & the Elector of Saxony, will take place at Pilnitz, when it is reported some arrangements will be settled, which will tend to an indemnification for the disadvantageous peace which we have concluded with the Turks.

August 24.

Armistice between RUSSIA and the PORTE.

Last Sunday a courier arrived at the house of Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, from Prince Repnin; with news, that on the 11th inst. the preliminary articles of peace between Russia and the Porte were signed at Galatz by him and the grand Vizir.

And that in order to have time for adjusting a definitive treaty, and appointing Commissioners for that purpose, they had agreed upon an armistice for eight months.

BERLIN, August 16.

We begin to think a war of the Empire with France highly possible, in whichcase it is reported that the King is determined to furnish, as his contingent, a body of 24,000 men. The regiments of Westphalia have received orders to be raised to their war compliment.

MADRID, August 1.

Never was the Inquisition, civil and religious, carried to such a length as at this moment. The Code of Charles III. was a *chef d'œuvre* of gentleness, in comparison of the present laws. Not only the foreign artisans are condemned to make profession of the Catholick faith, and to renounce all connexion with their native country, under the pains of confiscation, the gallies, or imprisonment, but even merchants are involved in the same doom. This barbarity occasions a great deal of emigration. To gain admission into Spain, it is necessary to have the King's order, and strangers are watched on the Frontiers, until an order comes from Court. If their dress is after the fashion of France, they are sure to be rejected, for they think that they who follow their fashions love their opinions.

LONDON, September 3.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

Mr. Hammond, the new Consul General to the United States of America, and late Secretary to the Embassy at Madrid, will set off in the course of a very few days for Philadelphia. His appointment is of the highest importance to this country, as he has it in commission to conclude a treaty, which has been for some time in agitation, of offensive and defensive alliance between this country and America. The out lines of thistreaty have been already dissented; and we learn that some very great commercial advantages are held out to America as the basis of it; which will in time supplant the greater part of the trade of Russia with this country.

September 5.

NEWS from INDIA.

Last night the Purser of the Hawke, East Indiaman from Bengal and Madras, came to the India House, with the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival of that ship off Dover.

By this vessel the important intelligence was received of the taking Bangalore by storm on the 21st of March.

The storm began at eleven at night, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell—General Meadowsled the grenadiers, and mounted the breach at their head. The whole was conducted with equal spirit and success—the slaughter of the garrison was great, but its duration short—in other respects every thing succeeded to the most sanguine expectation of Lord Cornwallis.

Great abundance of ammunition, military stores, and grain, have been found in the place.

On the 28th, Tippoo decamped, closely pursued by a part of the army, on whose ardor and success we have the greatest confidence.

The fort of Deonelly was taken on the 30th.

The troops marched on the first of April to Chimiahalaram; and found the friendly Polygars already in possession of the fort, containing great quantities of military stores—Nundycondah, a strong hill fort, immediately surrendered.

The army continued their march, on the 7th reached Chintomiamy, where they remain in hourly expectation of being joined by the Nizam's cavalry, said to be 15 or 20,000 in number.—Great quantities of grain of all kinds have been brought into the camp by the people of the country.

September 9.

THE INTERVIEW.

The interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia was to take place on the 26th of August, at the Castle of Pilnitz in Saxony, where repairs state, not improbably, they were to be joined by the Electors of Saxony.

The object of this meeting, once suspected to be for effecting a Counter Revolution in France is in the first place to consult on the plan of atreaty proposed to be entered into for preventing the spreading of liberty in Germany; for which purpose it is proposed to guarantee the possession of each other, conformably to the antient and present laws now existing.

What they may think of doing hereafter respecting France, is at present very little thought of.

It is a pretty political story to be told in the eighteenth century, that an Emperor and a King are to have a formal meeting professedly to consult on means to stop *the alarming progress of Liberty*; what a contemptible opinion those potentates must have of the heads as well as the hearts of mankind in this gothic age.

Some of the Papers talk of the Germanic Diet insisting on the restoration of the French King's power, with as much confidence as if France were a Fief of the German Empire. They forget that the Diet, whatever may be its wish or its intention, can claim no right to interfere in the affairs of France, but on the subjects of the Fiefs in Lorraine and Alsace.

Whether the Germanic Diet can or cannot claim a right to intermeddle in the affairs of France, signifies little; arbitrary powers pay little attention to the rights of mankind.

PARIS, August 28.

At Worms, the conversation is, the expected arrival of five German regiments, amounting to fifteen thousand men, and forty thousand Croats and Hungarian troops; there, the preparation which Russia has made in her ports on the Baltic and the Gulph of Finland, are spoken of mysteriously; there, it is conjectured that the fleet of Russian galleys which has approached the Swedish fleet is destined to act in concert with it in an attack on France; but here, though we adopt the necessary measures for defence, we make light of any attempt which can be made against us.

On Sunday last the National Guard of Lille flopped a diligence from Paris, in which were eleven men and two women. They were thought to be officers on their way to join the Counter Revolution Army. Instead of passports, there was found on them a correspondence with M. de Bouille, and a considerable sum in specie. They were immediately sent to prison, and they were twice examined the same day.

WARWICK, (England) August 27.

BIRMINGHAM RIOTERS.

Four of the rioters lately tried have been capitally convicted, and Baron *Perryn* having left town, all the convicts must meet their fate, as his Lordship left no reprieve, nor gave any hope of mercy. The acquittals are all this morning discharged; and the friends of the convicts are coming into town to take farewell. Before the Baron departed, he discharged *Underwood* and *Adams*, who were confined for threatening *Elwall* a witness for the Crown.

The prisoners were brought up at half after ten for judgement. The following is the Baron's sentence:—

"Prisoners, you have been convicted, by very humane and attentive Juries, of the enormous crimes of setting fire to, and destroying the houses and property of your fellow-subjects, in a manner as wanton as it was unprovoked. Your cry of *Church and king*, was nothing but a pretext to commit depredations and robbery. The law and constitution is a sufficient shield to protect the Church, and the sacred person of Majesty, and all his good subjects, in their lives and property. At the same time, the Law possesses sufficient energy and vigour to make examples of the bad citizens who wickedly and wantonly violate it.

"You, miserable criminals, are of that number; and it is necessary that your lives should atone for your crimes, as a public example. You must therefore be shortly removed from this world;—and I most earnestly recommend you to employ the short space of time which will be allotted to you, to make your peace with your offended Creator, who alone can grant that mercy, which you must not expect from your country. My last and most painful duty is, to pass the dreadful sentence of the law, which is,

"That You *Francis Field, alias Rodney*, convicted of *arson*; You *John Greene, William Hand, alias Hammond, Bartholomew Fisher*, and each of you, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, where each of you are to be hung, by the neck until you are dead, and the Lord have mercy upon your souls!"

They all wept bitterly, and prayed for mercy:—but the Baron told them it was impossible.—Thus ended the second part of the tragedy—the third will be more awful.

During the trial of a rioter last night, a man behaved disorderly. The Officer was going to turn him out of the Court. The fellow cried out, "D—n you, the Judge, the Court and all of you." The Officer secured him and brought him up and swore the words.—Baron, "Did you hear him d—n me, and the Court?" "Yes my Lord."—Baron, "Then he may do so again, if he pleases: I shall exert my authority to the finishing of the Assizes." The Court was thrown into a burst of laughter—The Baron said, "You have done your duty properly, and I commend you." The prisoner was acquitted.

EXTRACT from St. Domingo PAPER.

AUGUST 26.

Letter from the President of the General Assembly, to the Governor of Jamaica.

Cape-Francois, August 24, 1791.

"SIR,

"The General Assembly of the French part of St. Domingo, sensibly affected with the calamities which desolate the Island, have voted a deputation to your Excellency to describe to you the various evils under which it labors. Our possessions are become a prey to the flames. Our negroes up in arms have embrued their hands in the blood of our brethren. To save the wreck of our fortunes, already half destroyed, the most speedy assistance is necessary. Shut up within our walls, we protect our persons, until the arrival of that assistance which we solicit at your hands.

"The general assembly entreat your Excellency to take into consideration the detail which will be given you by Mr. Bugnet, one of their members, whom they have appointed to present you their request. He will deliver you our constitutional act.

I have the honor to be, with the most cordial and brotherly affection, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(SIGNED)

Pl. de CADUSCH, President."

Letter from the President of the General Assembly, to the Members of the General Assembly of Jamaica.

Cape-Francois, August 24, 1791.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The measure of the misfortunes of St. Domingo is filled: in a short time, this delightful country will be but a heap of ashes. Already the planters have bedewed with their blood the land which they had fertilized with the sweat of their brow: at this moment, the flames are consuming those productions, which were the glory of the French Empire.

Principles, destructive of our property, have kindled a flame amongst us, and armed the hands of our own slaves. Philosophy, which is the consolation of Mankind, has reduced us to despair.

"Bereft of assistance, and reduced to the last extremity, St. Domingo looks for friends and protectors in all her neighbors. We will not remind you of your interest, that is exposed to danger from the spirit of philosophy, which is the cause of our misfortunes, and which, being equally inimical to your system, would plunge you into the same misfortunes, if the crimes were once completed, without hope of reparation. We will only call upon that generosity, which is the distinguishing characteristic of your own nation.

"We freely call upon you for assistance; and we do it with confidence.

"Inspired with these sentiments the General Assembly of the French port of St. Domingo have determined to depute Mr. Bugnet, one of their members, to present you our request.

"He will present to you our constitutional act, which establishes our legal character of representatives of the people of St. Domingo.

"2. His nomination.

"3. The proclamation for soliciting assistance from all the neighboring powers.

"I have the honor to be, with the most cordial and brotherly affection, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

(SIGNED)

PL. de CADUSCH, President"

Price of Bread at Cape-Francois.

Leaf of thirty-two ounces.

August 22, 23, 22, 29; } 15 Sols.
September 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, of AUGUST 27.

A volunteer expedition under the command of Brigadier Gen. Charles Scott, will rendezvous at George-Town (Craig's Mill) on Thursday the 8th of September next, with thirty days provisions, in order to go against the common enemy. The expense of this expedition is not to be defrayed by the general government, unless services should be rendered, which, in the eye of Congress, may be thought deserving of some compensation.

Fort-Washington, August 3, 1791.

Great liberties having been taken with Gen. Harmar's reputation, relative to his expedition against the Omee towns, and being informed that much of the calumny spread upon this occasion, was invented in Kentucky—he gives this

PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT in the course of this month, a court of enquiry will convene at this Fort, for the investigation of his conduct. Such persons in Kentucky as have been actively malignant, and have roundly asserted as truths, things intended to fan his good name, are hereby invited and challenged to avail themselves of this opportunity to produce their proofs—otherwise they must expect to be considered by every man of honor, as calumniators, designing knaves, and malevolent members of society.

JOSIAH HARMAR, B. G.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

The latest accounts from Cape-Francois were on Thursday received per the brig Betsey, Captain Watson, who failed from thence the 14th ult. By letters addressed to some mercantile houses in this city, it is asserted that the mulattoes had threatened to join the black insurgents in burning and destroying the plantations, &c. unless they were allowed certain privileges which it was not possible for the government to grant. These accounts, however, are not corroborated by the general information we have received, and which agrees with the intelligence brought by Captain Greene, published in the Mercury of the 5th inst. Captain Watson left the Cape two days after, and in addition to former accounts, informs, that the people were forming themselves into volunteer companies, and that a bounty of five dollars, and some cloathing, was offered to American sailors to inlist, which they rejected; but nevertheless they did not refuse their assistance in opposing the incursions of the negroes; for they frequently went out with the troops and fought bravely. —The accounts of the mulattoes threatening to join the insurgents are without foundation, for, we hear, that the mulattoes have been extremely alert in aiding the white inhabitants, and were furnished with arms for the purpose from the King's stores, as mentioned some days ago: indeed it could not be supposed that the whites would suffer the free mulattoes to remain tame spectators on so trying an occasion; the truth is, they would have been obliged to fight, had they not voluntarily proposed it themselves.

To detail every particular that is related of these unhappy disturbances would far surpass the bounds of a paragraph, a few may be acceptable.

On Monday the 22d of August, a planter who had purchased nine town negroes, was proceeding in a flat to place them on his works, but fix of them put an end to their existence by hanging themselves, and the other three by leaping overboard.

Tuesday the 23d of August, several fires were seen near the town, supposed to be plantations under the defolating hands of the insurgents.

Wednesday the 24th, the town was all in arms, and accounts was received of horrid devastation in the country. Some unfortunate planters who were seized by the negroes were most inhumanly murdered, after which canes were planted as if growing out of their bowels.

About thirty of the American sailors, with four captains offered their services, and went on board a sloop of war which was ordered to bring away some cannon from Limé Bay; but although they fought hard, they were not able to execute their orders—so numerous is the obstinate were the insurgents that they fired back the shot which had been discharged at them from the sloop: this happened on the Sunday after.

Thursday the 25th of August, fires were seen from every quarter, and the report of cannon and small arms was generally heard all this day.—Several Negroes, and some few Mulattoes, were taken prisoners, and also it forty killed round the skirts of the town.

Friday the 26th of August, the confusion did not cease; several plots were discovered, and a number of Negroes taken and killed. A strit guard was kept at every quarter and patrol at night.

Saturday the 27th, the fire still continued, and on Sunday the commander in chief requested twelve men and a Captain from the guard, who went as volunteers to Limé Bay, with the sloop of war, to bring away the cannon as mentioned above.

Repeats were received that the negroes had taken several white men, and were hanging, shooting, and murdering all they could find every day.

The number of negroes said to be killed, although very considerable, is not nearly so great as has been mentioned. Among the prisoners brought in from the negroes, were found fourteen whites, mostly deserters from the regiment at Port-au Prince; these were treated agreeably to Martial law. The number of whites who fell in these different engagements are but trifling; not more than three to half a dozen have been known to be killed at any one action.

It is usual to aggravate accounts of this kind beyond all belief. For some days reports were spread of the massacre of hundreds of whites, when perhaps they, every man, returned safe, and were seen in the same evening.

In the Betsey came passengers Mons. Gobert and family. This gentleman had his plantations, houses and cattle destroyed, to the value of 20,000l. sterling. His venerable age was not any protection against the depredations of the outrageous slaves. Neither age nor sex are considered by a brutal flock; otherwise it might have been hoped that this veteran would have escaped their fury: he fought in Thurot's squadron at Carrickfergus in the year 59 and 60.

What will be the issue of these dreadful disturbances God only knows. The general conjecture is, that the negroes must soon disperse for want of provisions, as they are almost starving, whilst the people in the town have great abundance, and seemed to be in good spirits on the 14th September.

Captain Wallin, informs, Provisions were cheap, but any price was offered for powder and arms.—Flour 42 dollars, an l Pork, 10 per barrel.

A letter from Cape Francois to a mercantile house in this city, says "A report is current here, that the Negroes at Port-au-Prince have revolted."

BOSTON, October 15.

From NEW-LONDON—Oct. 9.

"SIR,

"Agreeable to your desire have now to inform you, That Capt. Tryon, and Pitkin, arrived this day, from the Cape, after a passage of 24 days; That the embargo still continues—as vessels arrive others that are ready are allowed to come away; That the negroes continue destroying, putting to death men, women, and children, in general; That the morning they left there, all the troops, including the militia, were to march to attack the Negroes; and they heard the cannonade commence. They have had before sundry skirmishes, in which the Whites came off victorious, killed numbers, and took many, chief of whom they executed; That the Negroes have destroyed as fat to windward as Cornicole, and about twelve leagues to leeward; heard they had destroyed a few Plantations near Port-au-Prince—not a word did they hear from them at Aux Cayes; that they hourly expected frigates from Jamaica, with 1500 stand of arms, and what troops they could spare. That the Spaniards sent them for answer, they could not assist them, that they did not know any such people as National or Provincial Assemblies; they knew the king of France; That the Negroes are headed by white people and Mulattoes—two of the former have been taken, and put to torture; That they could not tell how many plantations were destroyed—some said 100, others 150, others 200; but they expect, ere long, to bring the Blacks to their duty again and then the Lord have mercy upon them, for they must expect no other."

In addition to the above, the Editor last evening received a letter from James Perkins, Esq. resident at Cape-Francois, which confirms the accounts heretofore received of the defeats, cruelties, depredations and force of the Black insurgents. The elegant detail of events, it contains we must postpone until Wednesday—The following paragraphs we cannot delay laying before our readers:

SEPTEMBER, 13.

"A general sortie is intended to morrow evening. From two to three thousand men will march from hence. It is supposed the troops, under the command of the Marquis de Rayvarcy and M. de Fontange, will advance and press the enemy to a point—The main body will propably wait this junction, and then try the issue.

"I am interrupted by public business from pursuing my detail. The General has requested 200 Americans to assist in the fortifications—they cannot be obtained; they have regularly done duty in town, and are unwilling to leave it. They have been detained by an embargo until yesterday. The assembly have now ordained, that for every new arrival one of the vessels ready for the fea shall be also red to depart.

"There are about 220 plantations said to be destroyed—The cane patches have been set on fire, and the buildings mostly consumed. The damage is already estimated at the enormous sum of *three hundred millions* currency!"

BALTIMORE, October 11.

On Saturday last a melancholy casualty took place in the precincts of this town.—Master William Travers (only son of Mr. John Travers, of this place) a lad highly promising lad, in the 14th year of his age, went out to shoot partridges, accompanied by a negro boy, who, in crossing a run of water, gave a spring, by which incident the contents of the gun, which he held on his arm, were fatally discharged, and entered the head of the amiable youth, who was advancing just behind him.—He died in three hours.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, in Kentucky September 3, 1791.

"One of the Indian captives lately died at this place—his Excellency Governor St. Clair gave liberty to the reft to bury the corpse according to the custom of their nation: the Mode is, that the body be wrapped in a shroud, over which they put a blanket, a pair of moggasins on the feet, and seven dayls provision by the side of the head, with other necessaries. The march from Fort Washington was very solemn; on their arrival at the grave, the corpse was let down, and the relatives immediately retired—an aged matron then descended into the grave, and placed the blanket according to rule, and fixed the provision in such manner as she thought would be most convenient to her friend—calling her eyes about to see if all was right, she found the deceased was barefoot, and enquired why they had omitted the moggasins? The white person who superintended the whole business, informed her that there were no good moggasins in the store, but that by way of amends they had put a fufficiency of leather in the knapsack to make two pair—at the same time shewing her the leather. With this she appeared satisfied, saying that her friend was well acquainted with making them.

"Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have sent in a prisoner to Dunlap's Station, with a letter, importing that they wish to come in, and treat of peace. In consequence of which I have been told that Governor St. Clair has issued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them if they approach with a flag—but what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Altho' I do not thirst for the blood of these poor uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it would be bad policy to make a peace before the arms of the Union have made a proper impression on the minds of the Indian Nations in general, agreeable to the true observation—*a thing well done, is twice done.* If a peace is patched up now, government will soon have to begin the buisnefs *de novo*; or the poor scattered citizens in these parts will once more have to wade through a sea of blood."

NORTHAMPTON, October 26.

NATIONAL BANK. Letters from Philadelphia, informs us, That the building, apparatus, vault, &c. for conducting the Bank, are compleated—and that it was expected, discounts would be made by the first of November. The Hon. George Cabot, Esq. Senator from this Commonwealth, is mentioned for President.

The population of this *Cement of the Union*—the Liberal principles on which it is bottomed—and the respectability of the gentlemen who are candidates for offices in it, must render the institution highly beneficial to the people, and government of the United States; and must command the confidence of Europeans—the whole property cannot be as safe in the confusion which perpetually reigns there, as in this tranquil country.

Among a variety of accounts from Cape Francois, the following has been related:—A widow, who owned a plantation on which there were about 300 slaves, having always treated them with humanity and kindness, on the alarm from the insurgents, these slaves applied to their owner for arms to defend her property—and when the plantation was attacked, they repelled and beat off the assailants, by which means the estate was preserved from destruction. Humanity as well as honesty will be found to be the best policy.

The Russians are promised land and money, and plunder and jewels, and all the fine women in the Seraglio, if they conquer Constantinople this summer; and the Turks are assured of a seat in Paradise, riches upon earth, and certain immortality of bliss, if they gain a victory over the Empress's troops, and bring her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave."

The plan for funding the Continental Debt appears to have received a very general approbation—of the twenty-seven millions estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upwards of twenty millions are already subscribed.

DIED] At Haverhill, the Hon. NATHANIEL PEASLEY SARGENT, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth. As a Judge, independence and impartiality were conspicuous in him and the big tear, which often flood trembling in his eye, when pronouncing the sentence of the law on its devoted victims, witnessed his humanity. As a Patriot and Civilian, his country testified his worth, in placing him in many important and exalted stations. As a man, the tears which were shed at his interment, and the gloom which hung on the countenances of the multitude which paid the last mark of respect to his remains, emphatically evince his worth.

CASH.

AND the highest price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS, BEES WAX & BUTTER. Also—part CASH for good FLAX by the subscriber.

LEVI SHEPHARD.

N. B. Said Shephard, has now on hand and daily expecting, perhaps, the most universal assortment of Goods, that can be found at any one store in the Commonwealth.

Northampton, October 25, 1791.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Octo. 26, 1791.

ON Saturday the 15th inst. run away from me the subscriber a *Negro Man* named TOBIAS BACKER, who was lately tried and convicted of Theft, and sold to me for four years by order of Court—Had on when he went away a light coloured surtout, with a cape of squirrel skins dressed with the hair on—supposed to be about thirty five years of age, has a large scar on one of his shoulders—was bred among the Dutch, and speaks some what broken. Whoever will take up and return said NEGRO to me the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.

SIMEON HARVEY.

Deerfield, Octo. 18, 1791.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of FORBES and LEAVITT, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement—this is to request all persons who have open accounts with said company to call at their Store in Greenfield, immediately, and adjust the same.

Greenfield, Octo. 1, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 30th of August, a red HEIFER, two years old, with a crop in both ears, and a half penny the upper side of her left ear, a Pat in her forehead, two white feet. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MANSON BABCOCK.

Leyden, October 3, 1791.

Extract of a Resolve passed February 14, 1789.

"WHEREAS it is of the greatest importance that Tax, No. 6. should be collected with all possible expedition:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to take effectual measures for speedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6, in specie, and that only, in such a manner as his conduct may answer the just expectations of the General Court relative thereto, and not by any means admit of such delays therein as have heretofore taken place in similar cases, to the great injury of the Commonwealth: And he is further directed to issue his executions against the Constables and Collectors of said tax, who may delay to collect the same accordingly; and also to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular statement of his proceedings hereupon had, shewing the several payments made by each town and district, with the time of such payments, and time of his issuing such executions.

"And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed immediately to enforce the collection of taxes No. 4, and No. 5, in a manner which will not admit of any delay, other than such as is unavoidable."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 18, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer consider himself as under similar directions relating to the speedily enforcing the collection of the taxes subsequent to tax No. 6, with those which he was by a resolve of the General Court passed February 14, 1789, directed to observe in enforcing the payment of the said tax No. 6,—and that like expectations will be had touching his conduct in regard to the taxes first mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

Treasury-Office, Boston, Sept. 28.

IN obedience to the foregoing Resolves of the Hon. Legislature, the Subscriber hereby notifies the Collectors of No. 4 tax, granted in 1784, and No. 5 tax, granted in 1786, that unless they pay in and settle with him for their collections of said taxes on or before the 15th of November next, he shall be obliged to issue executions for all the balances that may then remain due.

He also notifies the Collectors of No. 6 tax, granted in 1788, and No. 7 tax, granted in 1789, that those taxes being appropriated for the payment of that part of the new Loan Notes, (given for warrants, due-bills, &c.) which becomes due on the first day of January next, it is necessary they should pay their balances on or before the 15th day of December next, and thereby prevent executions, which will issue for all that may be outstanding after that time.

The Collectors of No. 8 tax, granted in 1790, are also requested to exert themselves in their collections and payments of said tax, and thereby avoid the expence of executions to themselves and to the government.

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

L O S T,

ON the 13th inst. between the Meeting-House in Chesterfield and Lyman's Ferry, Hadley, a string of GOLD BEADS, tied with a Ribbon.—Whoever has found said Beads and will leave them with the Printer hereof, shall receive a handsome reward.

WANTED,

A Smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, as an Apprentice to the CLOTHIER'S business. Inquire of THADDEUS CLAP.

Easthampton, Octo. 17, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE. *Royal Quarto.*

MR. THOMAS, of WORCESTER, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the Publick, that he has this day completed the Old and New-Testaments of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrapha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at WORCESTER, or to him and Company at BOSTON, by the first day of November, next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the Publick, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who with to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, September 29, 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN MASON, for the Month, to whom good pay will be made.—Inquire of STEPHEN BILLINGS.

N. B. WANTED as an apprentice to the above business, a smart active Boy about 15 years of age.

Conway, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the *SHOE-MAKING* business, a smart active lad, about 12 or 14 years of age.—Inquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Marlborough, in the State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Deacon SYMEON WAIT, late of Hinsdale, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the dwelling house of the deceased, in Hinsdale, the second Tuesdays in November, December, and March, next, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JONATHAN GOODANOUGH, } Commiss.
PHILLIP MAXWELL, } ioners.

All Persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement.

THOMAS SANDERSON, Adm'r.

Whately, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED by the Subscriber a lad of good Character about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the SADLER'S Business.

SAMUEL CLARKE, jun.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

NEW GOODS.

Robert Breck & Son,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a fresh supply of GOODS, and have now on hand as good an assortment as can be found in any COUNTRY STORE, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, and most kinds of Produce.

N. B. They purpose to pay part Money for PORK and FLAX-SEED the present season,—and likewise Cash and a generous price for all kinds of shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax.

SETH WRIGT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a general assortment of dry

G O O D S,

Suitable for all seasons of the year, and takes most kinds of Country produce in payment for the same.—He pays *Cash* for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, &c.

Northampton, Octo. 12, 1791.

LOST from a drove bere on Chesterfield and Northampton, the last of September, a red lin'd fat STEAR, three years old, with high bag horns. Whoever will secure or give information of said Stear, shall have the thanks of the subscriber, and a generous reward.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791

Andrew Wood, Post-rider,

INFORMS his customers, that the present week, concludes a quarter since the expiration of the Partnership of *WOOD & TAYLOR*, he therefore informs ALL those that are indebted to him for the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, to make immediate payment, as he is under the necessity of Settling with the Printer.

LOST by me the subscriber on the 29th of September last, between Mr. SAMUEL DICKINSON, Inholder, in Hatfield, and Landlord WAIT's, in Whately, a PURSE of Money containing 4 dollars and 3 crowns. Whoever has found said money and will give notice to the subscriber so that he may have his property, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

EBENEZER STEBBINS.

Deerfield, Octo. 3, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by J. GLASSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and ingenuine, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to GOD, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, she addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are infused with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments: She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

C O N D I T I O N S.

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Attorney at Law.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS of LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1791.

CASH,

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 8, 1791.

Vol. VI.] THE [NUMB. 270.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From *Thomas's* MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *&c.*

The NEIGHBOUR.

"For much it boots which way you train your boy."

AMONG the many directions and rules which have been liberally prescribed for the well educating of children and youth, none has been oftener repeated, or more strongly inculcated than this, that they should be carefully guarded from bad examples, and encouraged and led on in the right way by those that are good. Children are prone to imitation, and form themselves by means of it. They immediately adopt the language they hear uttered, and the actions they see performed. Hence, in all treatises, in all methods in all schools, of genteel education, it is an invariable maxim, to keep children, as much as possible out of the company of low and mean people, and especially of servants, lest their manners or sentiments should be tainted with any that is low, vulgar and mean. The wisdom of this rule has been universally acknowledged, and the advantage of it invariably experienced, whenever regarded. But by some observations I have made of late, I have been led to conclude that the rule is pretty much laid aside, in some of those states, families and cases, that ought to know and observe the rules of good breeding and politeness; or, that the tables are now turned; that language and actions, which none but the baser sort were supposed capable of, may be now learned of some who call themselves the better sort; and that those things which heretofore were looked upon as degrading and scandalous, and against which children and youth were carefully warned and guarded, are now considered as manly and genteel.

I have a little son whom I have wished to be brought up both genteel and virtuously, and always supposed that these were perfectly consistent; nay, that virtue was essential to the character of a gentleman; and that, to be well bred, he must neither be vulgar nor vicious. I cautiously restrained him from mixing with persons of a mean education, and with those whose occupation was low and servile, whose language is apt to be scurrilous and profane, and whose manner of speaking and behavior would be degrading and contemptible in a gentleman.

With a view to the improvement of my boy, as well as my own gratification, I made several excursions with him the last year and the last season, through the most populous counties in this State, and through some of the neighbouring States, exciting his ambition to observe and imitate the manners and language of those who appeared to be fashionable and genteel, not doubting but such guides would be safe, considering their education & advantages, & that they would lead him in the way in which he should go. But before I got home from my last journey, I found to my mortification, that, through my ignorance of modern improvements in the fashionable world, I had carried my son to a wrong school, if I meant to preserve the purity of his language, ideas and morals. For he began to show high spirit and resentment at small provocations; to blusher and storm at the servants, to swear when in a passion, and sometimes in good humour; he would *interlard* to display his wit, and play mischievous pranks to shew his fun. When I reproved him for his indecent and ungentlemanlike behaviour, he replied that he had carefully followed my directions; that he had learned nothing of the lower sort of people; that he had spoken and done nothing but what he had heard and seen in those families into which I had introduced him. I was confounded and silenced, knowing that he spake the truth, having been myself eye and ear witness to the same. In those families the matter would seldom speak to the servants, especially when he was out of temper, without oaths, taunts, and reproaches. The sons would do the same, and often intermix their cheerful talk with unnatural and dreadful profanity.—I heard of a man in the neighbourhood of my lodgings who was engaged in an important undertaking, which required skill and abilities, as well as fidelity. I had the curiosity to see him while in the execution of his trust. I judged that every man who was employed by persons of the first character, in matters of great and extraordinary consequence to the public, if he was equal to the undertaking, must have manners and address equal to his station, and to his skill in his employment; and that his attendants, being awed by his manly deportment, would behave, at least, with decency. But what was my surprise when he replied to some of my modest inquiries in the roughest language, and nothing was to be heard among his attendants but the foulest oaths! I soon made my escape from such company, and hurried with my son to my lodgings. When I returned to the inn, I found a number of people collected, flarling and grinning, round a handsome carriage, and soon heard profligate expressions and profane oaths delivered in a haughty tone. Upon inquiry I was told that the well-dressed man who was driving and swearing at the driver for some trivial accident, or failure, was

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, I will not tell you who he was; but I should not have been more astonished, if I had heard imprecations and scurrility from the mouth of a Judge, or even *a Member of Congress.* It immediately brought to my mind an expression which I heard from a chaplain of the cattle when I was a boy—"; What honour can there be in belching out oaths, when the *meanest scoundrel* can do the same?"

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

ADVICE TO COUNTRY TAVERN KEEPERS.

AS a great deal of custom is necessary to make good markets and good inns, and as there is but little travelling, except on public roads, the question is, how shall taverners on private roads, where there is but little travelling, make provision for entertaining gentlemen *well*, without suffering great losses. I speak not of provision for country people, for these are willing to take cider and pot-luck, or the common fare of the taverner's own family; but I speak of provision for people who have been accustomed to a city life and better cookery and liquors. It appears to me that provision for the latter may be made, without needless waste.

You cannot, for example, buy a pipe of Madeira wine of the first quality—but you can keep a gallon or two for many months, and as few gentlemen find a glass of good wine in the country, they are willing to give a good price for it. But I would recommend it to you to be more careful in the choice of your wine. Few of you are judges of wine; and when you purchase, the wine-cellerman you deals with any adulterated mixture they please. After a great number of experiments, I can safely declare, that *nine* times out of *ten*, the wine I have called for in Country Taverns has been a mixture of Cider, Molasses, and a little real wine; or brandy and wine, and not unfrequently with a strong tincture of Sugar of lead. Such mixtures pass, in the country, for Malaga, or other sweet wine. To avoid impositions in purchasing wine, get some gentleman who has always been used to close cheoice for you, and keep a little of the *best* quality for such passengers as are willing to pay for it.

With respect to spirits, the same advice is necessary; but of the quality of spirits, you are better judges, and therefore less liable to imposition. Keep also a little of the best kind of teas, as Hyson, Gunpowder, or Souchong; and loaf Sugar. A small quantity of each will serve you for perhaps five or six months. Most passengers will not want these articles, they will not be able or willing to pay for them; but few will wish for them, because they have always been accustomed to them: and you must make a difference of price between a breakfast or supper of Bohea tea and loaf sugar, and one of hyson tea and loaf sugar.

With respect to meat, there is no difficulty. If you will have a little foresight. You cannot indeed have fresh meat every day, and gentlemen do not like boiled pork and cabbage, cooked and dished together. But if you will every winter provide a number of *good hams* and *beef's tongues*, you may in the warmest weather, spread a table that no gentleman will find fault with.

In cooking take a word of advice. Use the Gridiron instead of the frying pan. Do not roast or broil meat until it is as dry and tough as sole leather. Meat slightly done, is both more palatable and more healthy. Do not boil meat and vegetables together, unless you put the vegetables in a bag. Do not bring upon the table different kinds of meat in the same dish; nor meat and vegetables in the same dish. Let each be brought on in a separate dish. Do not kill a fowl and put it warm over the fire. A fowl is tough and good for nothing, unless it has been killed 24, or at least 12 hours. When you bring on liquors, endeavor to give every one a separate glass. If you have not enough in the house, you will be excused; but gentlemen do not like that all the company should drink out of the same glass.

Endeavor to accommodate different companies with different rooms. Nothing is more disagreeable than to crowd a number of strangers into the same room; or to oblige travellers to sit down with grog drinkers in the bar room; furnish yourselves if possible with beds enough to give every lodger one to himself. It is a wonderful indecency, as well as unsafe practice for persons, perhaps total strangers, to sleep in the same bed. It is an affront to a man to request it. And a word to you about keeping your beds clean: Give every decent man a decent bed. Every one ought to have clean fresh sheets—it is an imposition to see a man to lay on sheets, that have been before slept in by you know not who; you say it is a trouble: very well, then make your lodgers pay for the trouble. Those who expect clean beds are willing to pay for them. In the best houses, take special care that the beds are not infested with bugs. This is an article of advice very necessary for many of you. It is a filthy, infamous negligence which suffers these animals to trouble your lodgers. Nothing is more offensive to travellers, and nothing does more toward injuring the reputation of a tavern.

I trust you will take these hints in good part, for they are meant for your benefit, as well as for those who travel.

I am,
your friend, P. Q.

From WOODFALL's DIARY,
Printed in LONDON.

To Dr. HAWES.

SIR,

THE active zeal and unwearied assiduity, which eminently distinguish your character, as a member of the Humane Society, at once point you out as a most fit person to whom to communicate intelligence of the recovery of person apparently dead from drowning, suffocation, &c. Though an entire stranger to you, yet I presume, that inexpressible sensation, which often thrills through your bosom, on information of successful attempts in the resuscitation of persons from a premature grave, will sufficiently plead my excuse.

The intelligence I wish to communicate, is of a sailor suffocated by the noxious and deleterious tendency of the fumes of charcoal, sent me a few days ago, in a letter from Mr. George Wilkinson, surgeon, on Sunderland, a most ingenious and indefatigable gentleman in his profession, by whose well-timed applications and abilities the person was restored to life: the circumstances of which I give in his own words:—

"This morning (June 25) I was sent for, in a great "hurry, to Thornhill's Quay, to a man, who had been "taken from a ship, that had been smoaked with charcoal, the night before, to finish the fumc. How long "he had lain down in the hold dead, I cannot at present "determine; but he was stiff and life-less when I arrived. I immediately dashed cold water upon him, "after which he seemed to begin to breathe. I then "had him stripped to his shirt, and directed his face, "neck, and temples to be rubbed with vinegar; and "afterwards with volatile alkali and æther. The sudden dashing of the water, at a considerable height, "seemed to have the power of an electrical shock, and "had a most wonderful effect: his breathing, which "was for some time very laborious, became more & "more natural; his jaw, which was locked, opened by "degrees, and he came to himself and spoke. We "at last got him so well recovered, that he was capable of being led home, and he is now perfectly well."

This is a true copy of the account, and since life is the most invaluable of all earthly blessings, and the first law of nature is its preservation, every thing that tends to throw light on the means of its recovery, in cases of dubious death, however simple or apparently trivial in its nature, ought to be received with gratitude, by the public at large; and surely he who is the happy instrument of giving a fellow creature from infant and unexpected death, merits, deservedly merits, the thanks and approbation of every member of society—yet how much more do those Gentlemen, who constitute the Humane Society, claim the public admiration and esteem who have not only intellectually exerted their abilities and fortunes in so laudable an institution; but have collectively extended their noble plan to the most distant parts of the kingdom, which has been the happy occasion of restoring many hundreds of most useful members of society to their disconsolate relations.

Professing that keeping intelligence of this nature secret, is acting highly derogatory to humanity and the mutual interests of mankind in general, I am prompted to beg of you, to lay this account before the Humane Society, whereby they may not only be enabled to see the happy effects resulting from their wise and benevolent institution, but encourage others, who are not connected with them to engage with hearty zeal in the glorious cause of humanity, whenever cases of a similar nature occur, being well assured, that the sweet reflection of having lived a life, will more than repay them for their philanthropic exertions, in snatching a fellow-mortal from the gloomy confines of the grave.

Reflecting on the great good Mr. Wilkinson, and what may still be accomplished by the Humane Society of the Royal Humane Society, especially in that useful body of men, sailors, who are so much exposed to danger by the watery element, could not help breaking forth into the following lines, with which I beg leave to conclude this Address.

How many gave, who plough the stormy deep,
Their hardy guardians of our favorite life,
Who nightly watch, while landmen soundly sleep,
And share of storms and war the dread full toil.

How many tars, have been to life restor'd!

To king, to country, and society!
To weeping children and their wives ador'd,
By thy bleft means, O fweet Humanity!

Long may thy influence traverfe far and wide,
The happy means the vital fpark to fave!
Long may thy power explore th' involving tide,
And fnatch dread victims from a wat'ry grave!

I am, Sir,
With all due refpect,
Your humble fervant,
JAMES SWAN.

Fleet-ftreet, July 13, 1791.

Further particulars of the Hifpaniola Inſurrection—In a letter from *James Perkins, Eſq.* reſident at Cape-Francois.

"Sept. 9th, 1791.

"IN a former letter, I have communicated fome particulars of the firſt riſing of the Negroes. The example, like the effect of epidemical diſeaſe, communicated itſelf throughout the quarter of Limbe—and in a few hours that immenſely rich and flouriſhing country exhibited one ſcene of horror and deſolation. Many of the proprietors and overſeers, with the whites on the eſtates, made their eſcape to the landing, and took paſſage for the Cape. Thoſe who were leſs vigilant or active in their exertions, fell a prey, and were butchered with all the extravagance of enthuſiaſtic barbarity. Bayon de Libertat, (who you know) was among the latter—his wife and daughter are captives and ſlaves among the blacks.

"On the 24th ult. an alarm was beat at the Cape, and all buſineſs was ſuſpended. Mr. de Blanchelande, our Governour-General, was named Commander-in-Chief of the regular and patriotick troops. The ottroſs of the town, with Petit-anſe, and Haut du-cap, were immediately put in a ſtate of defence, and a very conſiderable detachment ordered to guard thoſe two important avenues to the town. The Fauxette ſhoup of war defended the road from the ferry to Petit-anſe, and protected the St. Michael eſtate from deſtruction.

"On the 26th the band from Limbe advanced into this neighbourhood. The whole quarter of L'acul exhibited one general blaze. On the Marquis Galliſan-it's eſtate, five miles from town, the negroes of the plantation aſſembled in a body, and aſſaſſinated the too confident and unſuſpecting procurer M. de Delue, a man of fortune and reſpectability. They afterwards ſet fire to the buildings, and having glutted their belliſh rage at home, they extended their ravages, murder and devaſtation as far as Lemonade. All the beautiful and productive eſtates in the Quartier Morin were deſtroyed; and all the negroes diſperſed or compelled to march with the inſurgents. It has been a practice with thoſe people, wherever they have commited their ravages, to ſeduce or oblige the negroes on the different plantations to join their party. Many, however faithful to the intereſt of their maſters, have fled to town, and demanded their protection. Thoſe who diſcovered a reluctance, or refuſed to follow and aſſiſt in their deſigns, were cut to pieces.

"Several forties have been made from Haut de-Cap and Petit-anſe, with little loſs on our part—the blacks have ſuffered very heavily, and numbers of them captured—all who have been brought in, have either fallen an immediate prey to the enraged populace, the gibbet, or the ſcaffold.

"In order to the protection of the country around Lemonade, the Marquis de Rouvray aſſembled the dragoons, and militia, to the amount of 5 or 600, and marched as far as the great Savanne de Lemonade, where he eſtabliſhed his camp, and ſtopped the progreſs of diſaſter.—He is ſaid to have deſtroyed about 500 of the enemy, who approached the borders of his encampment.

"Monſ. de Fontange, Major-General in the King's ſervice, with a body of militia, and 150 regular troops, have ſet bounds to the depradations below Limbe. Several ſucceſsful attacks have been made in the neighbourhood of Port-Margot, and we are confidently aſſured that from 12 to 1500 of the banditti have been ſlain in that quarter.

Sept. 11, 1791.

"On the 9th inſt. at night an alarm was given at Haut du Cap, and it was found the enemy were advancing to an attack. The main body of the aſſailants attempted the plantation Brada, oppoſite the village, on the Weſt-ſide, while a detachment on the river, endeavoured to effect a diverſion at the new bridge. The latter was immediately diſcovered to be a feint, and its end defeated. The main deſign was equally fruſtrated by the indiſcretion of the party, who advanced with their native war-whoop and ſpread the alarm—the cannon which were judiciouſly diſpoſed on the height of Brada, and on the main road leading to L'eant, by a well directed diſcharge (under the guidance of Mr. de-Touſard, Commandant of the poſt) favoured by the light of the fire, which had been put to the negro houſes, produced a total rout, and effected conſiderable ſlaughter. Some few were made priſoners—the dead were principally carried off—twelve only were found on the field.

"This attempt is not the firſt inſtance of their audacity—they have repeatedly advanced in view of our camps, but have always retreated with a confuſed precipitation when attacked by the infantry or artillery. Some foraging and reconnoitering parties of dragoons have fallen in with and engaged them at different times, but though always ſucceſsful, have thought it imprudent, in ſmall bodies, to purſue their advantage.

"The alarm-guns diſtributed throughout the plain, have fallen into the hands of the blacks.—In ſeveral of their attacks they have been ſupported with artillery—they are miſerable engineers, and every diſcharge is but a waſte of the little ammunition they poſſeſs—a priſoner taken yeſterday has declared that their artillery is in future to be ſcerved by nine white men, who they ſurpriſed a few days paſt in the neighbourhood of Petit-anſe.

"From every obſervation we have been enabled to make, and from what information has been extorted from the priſoners—there are but a ſmall proportion of thoſe people who are armed with muſquets—the others are provided with bill-hooks fixed on poles, and wooden lances. Weapons which can have very little effect when oppoſed to even a well armed militia.

"For the defence of the city, *chevaux de frieze* have been planted in all the ravines; and a chain of hard wood pickets, extending from the ferry to the fauxette, and from thence round the mountain to the Arſenal, form a line of circumvallation about the city.

Some few arrangements, which it it ſuppoſed will immediately be completed, cannot fail to render us perfectly ſecure from an attack without.

[Here follows the accounts, under date of the 13th, of the intended ſortie—and the ſuppoſed damage ſuſtained to the Iſland, inſerted in our laſt.

" Sept. 17, 1791.

"Preparations for the grand *ſortie* have been making, and it was expected the army would have marched yeſterday to a general attack; but we are again diſappointed, and matters remain much in the ſame poſition. A detachment, however, was ordered from Haut du Cap yeſterday morning before day:—They ſurprized and cut to pieces 300 Brigands for l'abitation du Nord, without any loſs on our part.—Four pieces of cannon were brought off—Dandon was burned a few nights paſt, and about twenty people maſſacred. This we regard as a heavy loſs.—Many of the inhabitants have retired into the Spaniſh territory and others to our camp at the Moment, which was yeſterday abandoned for want of numbers.

"We yeſterday preſented a petition and effected an abolition of the Droit d'aubaine. I will ſend you a copy.

"We have no fear in town, and are perſonally eaſy.

"The Mulattoes have been in arms at Port-au-Prince, but as the decree of the 15th of May is granted, it is expected they will be quiet."

MADRID, Auguſt 3.

In conſequence of the reſolution taken by his majeſty with regard to foreigners at preſent reſiding in his kingdom, under the denomination of domiciliant, and travellers, and of the rules, diſtinctions, and information contained in the ſaid reſcript, and intercular letters of the 20th and 24th of July laſt, which have been communicated to the Corregidors and police officers of the kingdom.—His Majeſty declares now, that to avoid doubts and chicanery, thoſe who ſhall preſent themſelves to take the oath, or who ſhall refuſe to take it, ſhall be informed; that the renunciation of every relation, connection or dependence in the country in which they were born, ſhould be confined to appertain to political affairs, to thoſe of government and to civil ſubjection; but not to any thing that relates to their domeſtic and economical concerns, their property, their commerce or their families.

The COURT of SPAIN.

According to report, have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a Colony in Trinidad, which is admired as an earthly paradiſe, containing all the luxuries and conveniences of life. It is ſituated in the Atlantic, or American Ocean, ſeparated from the provinces of New Andaluſia in Terra Firma by a narrow ſtrait, called Bocca de Drago. In the year 1498 it was diſcovered by Columbus; in 1595, taken by Sir Walter Raleigh; in 1676, taken by the French, who extorted from the inhabitants 89,000 pieces of eight to ſave their houſes. It has for more than a century remained in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards.

AUGUST 18.

M. Count de Lafey, Commandant in Catalonia, has ordered the Conſul (of France, reſiding at Barcelona, to leave Spain. A detachment of Grenadiers conducted him to the frontiers of France. This French Patriot is accuſed of impudent propoſals againſt the Spaniſh Government, and of having ſpoken favourably of the French Revolution.

The whole kingdom of Spain reſembles one entire inquiſition. The natives are not ſuffered to leave their country, or mention one ſyllable relating to politics. We ſtill hope that all *think alike*, and that their patriotiſm will ſuddenly burſt forth, to the deſtruction of deſpotiſm, and the ruin of ſuperſtition.

AMSTERDAM, Auguſt 11.

Letters, dated Vienna, July 31, mention with certainty, that 10,000 of the Bohemian troops received orders for being in readineſs to march, and that ſeveral other regiments are in motion; alſo that affairs of importance were now treating between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, which are ſaid to relate to the affairs of France.

A plot is ſaid to have been diſcovered at Algiers, for dethroning the new Dey, and raiſing the Aga of the Janiſſaries to that dignity, which miſcarried by ſome trivial accident. The Aga is reported to have taken the field at the head of a numerous body of troops, and means to diſpute the Sovereignty with Cid Haſſan, whom he terms a mean uſurper.

PARIS, September 8.

An addreſs from "All good Frenchmen to the King," has lately been publiſhed at Briſſels. It contains the moſt violent aſperſions againſt the National Aſſembly, and the moſt eminent of the patriots, and ends thus: "Sire, the hearts of Kings ought to be more courageous than thoſe of other men: may yours be equal to thoſe duties which Heaven has impoſed upon you, and may Divine Providence fly to your ſuccour and aſſiſtance.

"Never are monarchs ſo great as when they ſtruggle with courage, and with energy againſt adverſity.

"Refuſe to accept the National Chart; reject with dignity that perfidious preſent. Preſerve your crown pure and undegraded. The factions attempted to inſult it from Henry IV. they were almoſt in poſſeſſion of it; but he ſnatched it from their hands, and he has tranſmitted it to you. May the heir of your blood, the deſcendant of ſo many Kings, receive it one day from you with the ſame triumph! As long as it preſerves its ſplendour, it will be defended by your brave and devoted ſubjects. It will be the brilliant ſtandard around which the faithful ſhall rally: it will be the pledge of public felicity. If ever it is diſhonoured, peril, remorſe, and public miſfortune will inceſſantly beſiege you, and if, at length, a ſictitious finance which may be expected from your great ſoul, the noble and magnanimous reſuſal of the ſhameful conditions which the factions dare to propoſe to you—a refuſal commended alike by honour and by juſtice—ſhould ſhake for a moment the crown that ſits on your Royal Head, it ſhall not fall; your people—all Europe, will ſupport it."

A perſon has been ſeized in the environs of Longuery, who has declared before the municipality, and the commanders of the National Guards, that France will be attacked before the end of the next month, by an army of Imperialiſts and emigrants. This man, who was conſidered as an emiſſary of the fugitives ſent to ſow terror through the frontiers, replied to thoſe who treated him as a liar, and a villian, "I aſſure you that you will be attacked by the 26th, and to prove how little I mean to impoſe upon you, I offer myſelf as a voluntary hoſtage till that period."

This teſtimony is certainly corroborated by the formation of the camp at Toul, whether the King wiſhes to go for his acceptance to the conſtitution.

From every circumſtance, there is reaſon to apprehend, that the moſt critical moment of the revolution is at hand.

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

The King and Queen of France are not permitted to ſpeak together without the preſence of ſome National Guards, and they are both obliged to dreſs and undreſs before them; and in the night, when the guards change (every two hours) they look in the beds of the Queen or King, to ſee if they are there, and aſk Madame or Sir, are you in this bed? And then repeat the queſtion until their wretched priſoners anſwer, Yes.

If America, where perhaps the moſt perfect ſyſtem of Republicaniſm in the world at preſent exiſts, (where the Legiſlative and Executive Powers are ſo happily and judiciouſly blended together, and where there is no claſhing of intereſts between each, and the only ambition is the publick good, an honorary order has been eſtabliſhed, called the CINCINNATI, who are compoſed of perſons that diſtinguiſhed themſelves in arms to render their country independent, and then retired to their eſtates or farms to promote the uſeful labor of agriculture and tillage. This order, which is not hereditary, takes its original from that veherable Roman *Cincinnatus*, who being appointed Dictator at a ſeaſon of publick danger, when he ſubdued the enemies of the State, returned to the plough.

Auguſt 18. Yeſterday at half paſt 12 o'clock as the King was coming down Conſtitution-hill, on his way to St. James', *James Sutherland*, Eſq. ſuddenly ſtepped forward from the Eaſt-ſide of Copely's Exhibition Pavillion, knelt down on the ground, and pulled out a piſtol with which he ſhot himſelf: the ball entered the body directly under the heart. This unfortunate gentleman was judge Advocate at *Minorca* during the Governourſhip of General Murray, with whom he had a law-ſuit, which terminated in his favour. The General however got him ſuſpended and re-called home. This, and the failure of ſome application to Government, had greatly deranged his mind. He was very genteelly dreſſed, but had only two pence and ſome letters in his pockets: the letters were carried to the Secretary of State's Office.

Sept. 3. At the trial of the Birmingham rioters, it was found very difficult to obtain Jurors. Twenty of thoſe returned, were ſeverely fined for abſence—and thoſe who did aſſ, ſhewed much *temper* to ſay the leaſt of it. However, the Court were firm; and a ſufficient number will atone with their lives, for the enormities they have committed.

Mr. PRINTER,

I HAVE lately been favoured with a ſight of Mr. NIXON's Preface, in the preface to which I find the following extract of a letter from Dr. Franklin, then Miniſter at the court of Verſailles from the United States of America, to the author then a priſoner in France. His letter contains ſuch ſentiments of liberality, generoſity and philanthropy, as to render any apology for ſending it to the preſs unneceſſary. In ſhort, ſo long as benevolence is pleaſing to the world, ſo long will ſuch letters be acceptable.

Yours, A READER.

"I Thank you for the honour you did me, in ſending me the valuable little book of which you are the author. I have no authority for ſending gentlemen of your profeſſion to America as preſent, but think that one of your abilities and learning would make a uſeful member of ſociety in our new world, either as a clergyman of the Church of England, or a Profeſſor in one of our Colleges. Should you, as a priſoner on parole, want money for immediate uſe, draw on me, and your bill ſhall be paid on ſight. If you accept of this, and fancy yourſelf under any obligations to me; when you return home, give as much to any other in a ſimilar ſituation, enjoining him to do the like, and I ſhall conſider myſelf as fully recompenſed. Thus, much good may be done with little money: Let kind offices go round, mankind are all of a family."

Mr. Nixon adds, that having been plundered by pirates, this generous propoſal came in a very convenient ſeaſon; and that he availed himſelf of this venerable ſtateſman's philanthropy, by drawing a bill on him in favour of the commandant of Cherbourgh, who immediately advanced its contents

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EDENTON, October 7.

FROM THE NEWBERN PAPER of the 28 inſt.

This town was on Wedneſday laſt viſited by an unhappy conflagration, which has deſtroyed its moſt flouriſhing part. The fire broke out at noon, in the houſe of Phillip Roche, a tavern-keeper, on the county wharf. The loft of that houſe being filled with fodder, the flames ſuddenly made their appearance thro' its roof, & almoſt inſtantly reached the contiguous houſes—the wind blew from the north eaſt. The ſtreets of Meſſrs. Kennedy, Gerock, and Lawrance were almoſt at once in a blaze, and had they been blown up, all further damage would have been prevented.

The fire ſoon reached acroſs Cavern and Front-ſtreets, to the old coffee houſe, Mr. Donnells and Mr. Thomlinſon's ſtores. Nine houſes on the eaſt ſide of Craven ſtreet, and ſeven on the water ſide of Front ſtreet, were reduced to aſhes. The north-weſt corner of Craven and Front ſtreet, commonly called Ogden's corner, was next attacked, and every houſe in both directions was burnt down as far as the corner of middle ſtreet on one ſide, and Meſſrs. Manning and Byrne's ſtore on the other were deſtroyed. The two laſt buildings were blown up.

Sixty-three houſes were deſtroyed, as well as an immenſe quantity of goods. The loſs ſuſtained on the occaſion amounts to upwards of *one hundred thouſand pounds.*

Phillip Roche and his wife were laſt evening committed to gaol; many reſpectable inhabitants having entertained their apprehenſions that theſe people (whoſe houſe it is ſuppoſed was intentionally ſet on fire) would again attempt to burn the town.

PITTSBURGH, October 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the federal army dated Fort-Waſhington, Sept. 18, 1791, *to his brother in this place.*

"We arrived here the 8th inſtant, after a long, tho' very pleaſant paſſage. We were dogged by Indians, but never got ſight of more than two of them. We refcued a boat of Mr. M'Maken from the clutches of a party of 12, who but for our interpoſition would undoubtedly have taken her.

"My regiment is, together with the whole of the troops, except one company which is doing garriſon duty here, encamped 20 miles from hence, where they are erecting fortifications: we wait for a body of 1000 militia from Kentucky. I preſume our force will be ſufficient to confront any body of ſavages that can poſſibly aſſemble together.

"I am a member of a court of enquiry on our friend Brig. Gen. Harmar; we have been ſitting five days, and have not got through half the teſtimony; every thing that has yet tranſpired places Harmar's conduct in the moſt reſpectable point of view, and entitles him to the thanks of his country; his line of March, his encampment, and order of battle, may be equalled but not ſurpaſſed by any general, either ancient or modern. His exertions were great, and the loſs he ſuſtained could not have been avoided, ſituated as he was. I mention theſe things to you becauſe I know you will rejoice to hear the malice of his calumniators defeated, and that this much injured man will have his character placed in its true light."

WINCHESTER, (V.) Oct. 1.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

The latter end of July laſt, the Cherokees killed two men on the Teneſſee, who were going to the Chickaſaws.

It is reported that the three towns of Creek Indians, that ſtood out and would not accede to the New York treaty, have, through the great exertions of M'Gillivary, ratified the ſame—and, it is generally expected that they will remain at peace, if the Cumberland people will overlook the depredations committed on that ſettlement during the laſt ſummer.

The proprietors of the Muſcle ſhoals, on the Teneſſee, are determined to effect a ſettlement there, at the riſk of every thing, and are making all the preparations in their power for a number of emigrants to ſet out early in November next.

The Creeks and Cherokees are very much alarmed at this, and are determined to ſacrifice both nations, ſooner than ſuffer that country to be ſettled; for, ſhould it take place, the Cherokees muſt leave the Teneſſee.

The ſouthern Indians were never more inclined for peace than they are at preſent.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Butler's army, on the Weſtern Expedition, dated Camp, Fort-Waſhington, Head Quarters, Auguſt 1.

"We arrived here the 28th of laſt month, after a troubleſome paſſage of 17 days, from Fort-Pitt. Though the Indians were along ſide of us all the way, they never gave us a fire.—Our fleet conſiſted of 27 ſail of large boats, 40 by 15 feet, manned with about 500 men.

Extract of another letter from the ſame officer, dated (at the ſame place) Auguſt 6, 1791.

"It is uncertain when we ſhall leave this place; the arrival of the other part of the army determines our departure: I have learnt where we are for: We ſhall ſtrike up the country along the great Miami, across the Mad-river, to Tawixwi; from Tawixwi to Miami, or Maume Fort: we then ſhall leave the Miami village, and go down the Miami river (that empties itſelf into Lake Erie) almoſt to the mouth, where we ſhall build a Fort: about 30 or 40 miles from Detroit, a Fort will likewiſe be built, or reinforced, on the Sanduſky lake—we ſhall travel this country without any baggage or tents."

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.

By the Paris intelligence received by the Packet, we find that the French Conſtitution had not been preſented to the King on the ſecond of September.

According to the new Conſtitution of France, the number of Repreſentatives is to be 745; which according to a calculation is about one Repreſentative to thirty five thouſand inhabitants. The Engliſh is one to 26,128: and the Iriſh, one 13,339.

The National Aſſembly of France have ordered rewards of 200,000 livres to the perſons concerned in arreſting the flight of the King—Drouet the Poſtmaſter receives 50,000, and Sang the Procureur to the Community of Varennes, 20,000.

The following, when the riot at Birmingham is remembered, appears to be the effect of an extra impulſe: Directions where to be found, left by a gentleman of London, before he went to the Revolution Dinner.

With Freedom's ſons, a band divine,
The good, the gen'rous and the wiſe,
I at the CROWN AND ANCHOR dine,
And ſup perhaps in Paradiſe.

Reſolutions in government are always attended with hazard, and ſhould never be attempted without a manifeſt proſpect of making that good, which was loſt before—but the miſery of the buſineſs is, that the remonſtrances of the people are ſeldom attended to by rulers, till their patience being exhauſted, there appears to be no other alternative left but that of obeying the impulſes of reſentment and paſſion, which too often overpowers the voice of reaſon and judgment.

In the caſe of Liberty, it has been ſaid, *It is impious to be calm*; but is there any ſubject that demands the ſober, cool deliberation of man, more than this?

Aſſuſt eſtimation of the precious bleſſing of freedom is the reſult of diſpaſſionate reaſoning. How to ſecure effectually the invaluable poſſeſſion, has employed the wit, wiſdom and ſtudy of the wiſeſt and beſt men in all ages.—and yet, alas, how many different ideas diſtract the world!—It will be found, when all the ſubtleties of logic and metaphyſics are exhauſted.

'Tis from experience, that we reaſon beſt."

NORWICH, October 15.

On Tueſday the 5th inſt. the following fatal diſaſter we hear occurred: Mr. Spicar of Groton, accompanied with ſeveral of his chriſtopanions, returning from the late regimental review in Preſton diſcovered antelope lying by the road (ſuppoſed in a ſtate of intoxication) who requeſted him to honor him with a gun—Spicar placed his muſket directly over the head of the Indian, who, unfortunately, at the inſtant the gun was diſcharged, raiſed himſelf, in ſuch a poſture that the whole force of the charge entered his ſcull, in conſequence of which, he languiſhed until Sunday morning, when he expired.—Spicar is committed to the goal in this city for further examination.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 2.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 18.

"I did myſelf the pleaſure of writing to you by the laſt opportunity, informing you of my arrival—Since which an embargo has been laid on all veſſels in this port, and the Cape, and no perſon dare go out of town, for fear of the mulattoes who were encamped about three leagues from this town, 4000 in number—but on the 13th the whites made peace with them, and on the 14th the mulattoes gave the adrifary a dinner, and went to church and ſung Te Deum. The communication with the country is again open, and I ſhall in a few days go into the country, & get the remainder of the ſugar.—162 or 3 plantations are deſtroyed, with all the ſugar, and at leaſt 20,000 negroes. Twice has this town been threatened to be ſet on fire, and every one, for fear, kept up all night. At preſent all is quiet, but I think it will not laſt long, however as the ſaying is, *time brings forth all things.*

SEPT. ROBBER, 10.

"A large body of negroes are within 40 miles of us, and I expect they will come towards this town and deſtroy all before them—every houſe has a caſk of water and lights before the door, for fear of the negroes in town ſetting fire to them—and a ſtrong guard every night."

DAMAGE by the NEGROES.

The following intelligence was received by the Brig Harmony, Capt. ROGERS, who lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Port-au-Prince.

September 10, 1791.

284 Plantations burnt.
91 Ditto totally deſtroyed.
169 Ditto Coffee burnt.
154 Men killed.
48 Women killed.
18 Children murdered.
6 Plantations belonging to the *Galliſſet* family deſtroyed.
6 Ditto at *Limbe*.
36000 Negroes revolted.
4000 Ditto remained.
8000 killed in the proſecution.

The Captain of the Brig *Harmony*, lately arrived at *Philadelphia*, on the 13th of Sept. ſpoke two Britiſh frigates, and three Sloops of war, ſent by the governour of *Jamaica*, to the aſſiſtance of the citizens of *Cape Francois*: They had on board 10,000 ſtand of arms, &c.

The church now ſtanding at Peterſburgh, is the largeſt in Europe. Two thouſand men have been working theſe twenty years, and are not yet at the top of the walls. Iris of poliſhed marble, both out-ſide and in, the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high, the baſe and capitals of ſolid ſilver; but the greateſt curioſity of all is the wooden box, conſtructed in a particular manner. All the Empreſs's buildings are in the ſame immenſe ſcale. The Great Duke's dog-houſe has 1500 windows, and the Audience Chamber, in which the Empreſs receives foreign Ambaſſadours, is lined with poliſhed ſilver.—Such is the magnificence of her Imperial Majeſty.

(Eng. Paper.)

*** A few Tickets in the Semi-annual State Lottery, may be had of SAMUEL CLARKE jun. Northampton.—The drawing of ſaid Lottery is poſtponed to the 24th inſt.

Robert Breck & Son,

PAY CASH, and the very higheſt price for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, and all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1791.

J. Williams, & Co.

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore a few rods North of the Meeting-Houſe, Conway, a handſome aſſortment of EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS, on reaſonable terms for Cash, or ready pay.

November 2. 1791.

Eleazer & William Porter,

HAVE juſt received as general an aſſortment of GOODS,

as can be found at any Store, in the County of Hampſhire, which are now ready for ſale. They receive in payment Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax, Flax-Seed, all kinds of FURRS, and many other articles of Produce. Part Cash paid for the above articles.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who are indebted are deſired to make payment according to their agreements.

Hadley, Oct. 31, 1791.

JAMES S. BARTLEY,

FARRIER,

From LONDON,

Thirty-ſeven years in practice, part of the time Farrier Major of a regiment of Dragoons.

CURES Diſeaſes in Horſes, internal and external, ſuch as Convulſions, Staggers, Strangles, Colds, Surfeits, Glanders, Fevers, Farcy, Diſeaſes in the Eyes, ſuch as Cataract or Comes, Pole Evil, Fiſtula, Sprains in the Shoulders, Back, Stifle, Wheelchone, Sinew and many other Parts, Splint, Spavin, Windgalls, Scratches, Ringbone, Sandcrack, cutting and contracted Feet, Boots and Worms, and the Bite of a Mad Dog in Horſes, or any other Beaſt; and many other Diſorders too tedious to mention.

Alſo,—Bleeding, Phyſicking, Docking, Gelding, Nicking, and Coping of Horſes in the beſt Manner. Likewiſe Medicines prepared for Gentlemen at a diſtance, and proper directions given how to be uſed. Purges, Diuretick Balls, Pectoral Balls, Fever Balls, & Alternative Balls for Fevers, and Cordial Balls for Race-Horſes. Likewiſe, Mouthing, Riding and Breaking of Colts, and young Horſes, in the beſt Manner, to carry old and young Ladies and Gentlemen, with great Pleaſure, Eaſe, and Safety, or as for a General to mount and ride at the Head of an Army in the Field of Battle.

Gentlemen and others having any Commands, by ſending their orders to the ſubſcriber, half a mile weſt of Mr. Whiting's ſtore in Worthington, will be waited on with the greateſt Diligence and Punctuality.

By their humble Servant,

JAMES STUDMAN BARTLEY.

N. B. He propoſes to attend at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, on Tueſday the 15th inſt. and once a fortnight from that day forward.

November 2, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the ſubſcriber on the 23d of October laſt, a ſorrel MARE, white face, natural pacer, 14 hands high, thick fet, 6 years old.—Whoever will take ſaid Mare, and return her or give information to the ſubſcriber, where ſhe may be had, ſhall have a handſome reward.

ALEXANDER MILLER.

Williamſburgh, Oct. 26, 1791.

ON Saturday the 15th inſt. run away from me the ſubſcriber a *Negro Man* named TOBIAS BACKER, who was lately tried and convicted of Theft, and ſold to me for four years by order of Court.—Had on when he went away a light coloured ſurtout, with a cape of ſquirrel ſkins dreſſed with the hair on—ſuppoſed to be about thirty five years of age, has a large ſcar on one of his ſhoulders—was bred among the Dutch, and ſpeaks ſome what broken.—Whoever will take up and return ſaid NEGRO to me the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all charges paid.

SIMEON HARVEY.

Deerfield, Oct. 18, 1791.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, about the 30th of Auguſt, a red HEIFER, two years old, with a crop in both ears, and a half penny the upper ſide of her left ear, a Par in her forehead, two white feet. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MANSON BABCOCK.

Leyden, October 3, 1791.

From a late VIRGINIA PAPER.

THE RURAL BACHELOR.

A real Character.

QUITTING the town and gay abode of men,
Chance led my footsteps to a lonely den,
Around whose walls no lively flow'ret grew,
Dull was its aspect, and its doors few;
The crowing cock was all its morning bell,
Mix'd with no pleasant voice of Nan or Nell;
No blooming trees, nor flowering shrubs were nigh,
Nothing to cheer the heart nor please the eye:
One weeping willow rais'd its baleful head;
Ivy and mint were thro' his garden spread—
Disgusted with the scene, when drawn more near
I smote my breast, and ask'd—"what beast lives here?"

No milkmaid here the selfish wight allows;
But forth he walks himself to milk his cows;
(In hand a flail, on either arm a pail,
Pity he had no dishclout at his tail)
Cows, that have given him many a hearty kick,
And only fear him for his walnut stick;
Humble they stand, a pensive, pinning crew,
And see their calves deprived of their due.
None but himself the juicy curd may squeeze,
None but himself can change the milk to cheese;
Cheese that appears at every slender treat,
And sate foredoom'd alone that he must eat
The refuse of his store, the very cheese
That, if to market sent, the clerk would seize.

Tir'd as I am with travelling this long road,
Much as I want, this night some snug abode,
Something whereon to rest my weary head,
Something at least that bears the name of bed;
Tho' many a mile, perhaps, may intervene
Ere yet again the haunt of man is seen,
Onward I jog—till Sol the light relieves,
Rather than lodge with him, lodge out of doors.

Printing-Office. Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed, a

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same ocasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it unversal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whardy,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS, BEES WAX, & BUTTER, Also—part CASH for good FLAX by the subscriber.

LEVI SHEPHARD.

N. B. Said Shephard, has now on hand and daily expecting, perhaps, the most universal assortment of Goods, that can be found at any one store in the Commonwealth.

Northampton, October 25, 1791.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Octo. 16, 1791.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of FORBES and LEAVITT, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement—this is to request all persons who have open accounts with said company to call at their Store in Greenfield, immediately, and adjust the same.

Greenfield, Octo. 1, 1791.

Printing Office, Springfield, Sept. 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. *CLASSE*, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female vanity—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the enmity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

"We here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost; for a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

"This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manliness, which appear in these conferences with her children.

"We have fee a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to God, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, she addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but the will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and sixpence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *B. W. Wells*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gettrih—Story of the Burning of Schenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

WANTED to purchase Twenty MILITARY BOUNTY RIGHTS of LAND, for which a generous price in Cash will be given, by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1791.

CASH

And the highest Price given for all kinds of

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

By KRASTUS LEMAN.

Northampton, August 31, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE, *Royal Quarto.*

MR. THOMAS, of WORCESTER, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the Publick, that he last this day completed the Old and New Testaments of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrapha and Index, will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at WORCESTER, or to him and Company at BOSTON, by the first day of November, next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the Publick, that the work has been examined by many good men, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who with to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, September 29, 1791.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN Mason, for one Month, to whom good pay will be made. Inquire of STEPHEN BILLINGS.

N. B. WANTED as an apprentice to the above business, a smart active Boy about 15 years of age.

Conway, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the *SHOE-MAKING* business, a smart active lad, about 12 or 14 years of age.—Inquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the district of Marlborough, in the State of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Deacon SIMEON WAIT, late of Hinsdale, deceased, represented insolvent; Do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business, at the dwelling house of the deceased, in Hinsdale, the second Tuesdays in November, December, and March, next, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. on each day.

JONATHAN GOODANOUGH, } Commiss.
PHILLIP MAXWELL, } oners.

ALL Persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement.

THOMAS SANDERSON, Admr.

Whately, Octo. 10, 1791.

WANTED by the Subscriber a lad of good Character about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the SADLER's Business.

SAMUEL CLARK, jun.

Northampton, Octo. 18, 1791.

NEW GOODS.

Robert Breck & Son,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a fresh supply of GOODS, and have now on hand as good an assortment as can be found in any COUNTRY STORE, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, and most kinds of Produce.

N. B. They purpose to pay part Money for FLAX and FLAX-SEED the present season,—and likewise Cash and a generous price for all kinds of shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a general assortment of dry

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons of the year, and takes most kinds of Country produce in payment for the same.—He pays *Cash* for FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, &c.

Northampton, Octo. 12th 1791.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) sailed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail, in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and either intentionally, or through fresh of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West India Island, disposing of the cargo, and embezzling the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and report, that on Sunday last he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above mentioned Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to pay any person or persons, who will deliver him up to any gaol in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted at the law directly; and in case a recovery of said property ensues, we offer the above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

A. LAWRENCE, Jun.

(For fifth and other insertions see last Supplement.)

Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

MISERY IN LIFE NOT MORE PREVALENT THAN HAPPINESS.

(From Variety.)

THE various complaints of mankind would seem at first sight to confirm an opinion, which has often prevailed, "in the course of human life, "there is more misery than happiness." But having never subscribed to this opinion myself, so I shall endeavour to convince my readers, that it is erroneous, and that if happiness does not absolutely exceed misery in the world, yet at least the portion of each is nearly equal. Let us first consider by whom this doctrine is chiefly advanced; and we shall find it to be by those, who have communicated their discontented thoughts in writing to the public; for in conversation, few men wish to represent themselves less happy than they are. It is, therefore, to the class of authors, that we must trace this melancholy observation: and I will allow, that if any profession be more miserable than another, it is that of authorship, from the poor drudge who writes a paragraph in a garret, to that great and rich, and royal author, who declared that "increase of wisdom was increase of sorrow." For the man who has time & abilities to write, has also time & abilities to think.

The idle speculatist, whether groaning under the pressure of poverty, or gasping on the pinnacle of affluence, will occasionally be led to feel the emptiness of all human enjoyments, and complain, with SOLOMON, that "all is vanity." He will look back on attempts, in which he has failed, with vexation, and on those, in which he has succeeded, with contempt at their little worth: he will look forward, with chilling fear, at future hopes, and shrink from undertakings, accompanied with hazard. Yet, amidst the disgust of retrospection, and the gloom of hopeless prospects, there will be always something to solace his present situation, some trifling engagement, or some frivolous avocation, that may enable him at least to enjoy the present moment: and if he seriously reflect upon his feelings, he will perceive, that he is very seldom, indeed, unhappy at what has happened to him, but rather at the dread of what may happen. The spectator has observed, that "were a man's sorrows and disquietudes to be summed up at the end of his life, it would generally be found, that he had suffered more from the apprehensions of such evils as had never happened, than from those evils that had really befallen him;" and he adds, that "of those evils which had really befallen him, many have been more painful in the prospect, than in their actual pressure." This observation holds good through all the stages and conditions of life, whether the evils be real or imaginary, whether they proceed from mental or corporeal affections. I do not pretend to assert, that there is no evil in bodily pain: but whoever has experienced much of it, must confess, that it is never continual or unabating. The great dispenser both of good and evil, has so formed our bodies, that the most excruciating agonies have moments of remission; and the pains of the gout, the stone, or of child-birth, are frequently relieved by natural intervals of mitigation, without the assistance of laudanum, which never fails to give temporary ease from pain: and when the body is again restored to health, and free from torture, to look back on past sufferings is one of the greatest sources of human enjoyment. I am acquainted with a gentleman, who amidst ample possessions, having little to excite his hopes or fears, as occasionally are to become little fears and disturbed with life, till a severe fit of the gout reminds him of his happiness, an ardent sense of which he most gratefully expresses at the termination of every paroxism. Thus it is with the mind also. From whatever source our misery proceeds, it is never without alleviation, if we will admit it.

Is not the actual existence of present calamity, but the anticipation of its consequences, that inflicts and tortures us. The loss of a friend presents us with a view of solitude and privation of his future conversation, in which we might never have again delighted. The loss of a child puts a period to hopes, which might never have been realized, had the child survived. The man, to whom constant occupation is not necessary to supply his daily food, or to promote his ambitious views, will sometimes be depressed by the employment of his mental faculties. He will look forward with dejection to events which he may never have to encounter, while the trifling bustle and engagements, which belong to each succeeding day, will interest his feelings, and afford him happiness, if he will suffer himself to be diverted by them; but when he directs his thoughts to distant years, he knows he shall be miserable, and looks his relish for the joys he now possesses; he forgets that fresh objects (equally frivolous perhaps with those that now engross him) will have their power to charm. The mind of man accommodates itself to every situation; and as one, who at the first entrance into a hot house, feels a suffocating heat, which gradually becomes only a comfortable warmth; so there is no change of life, no reverse of fortune, and no loss of friends or connexions, that time and habit will not reconcile. We grieve now, lest we should have cause to grieve hereafter, and are unhappy, through fear of really becoming so. We see the approaching evil, but are blind to the obstacles that may prevent its ever reaching us: and while we fix our eyes on the mountain of calamity, we forget that possibly our destined road may lie in the valley of peace, which surrounds its base; or that perhaps, we may sink into the river of death, which flows at its foot, and sometimes kindly snatches us from the painful labour of struggling with insuperable difficulties. After all, there is one source of consolation, which should never be overlooked, viz. That we are often mistaken in our judgment of what is good or evil. Thus the widow Hopeless, whose husband died insolvent, leaving her with six small children, in a state of dependence on the bounty of her friends, has lived to see those children each settled in the world in affluence, and has reped her benefaction the obligations she received.

There is, perhaps, no source of mental anxiety and pain, more common or more poignant, than that of providing for a numerous offspring. What agony can equal that of an unsuccessful, industrious man, who, by his failure, dreads the utter ruin of the fortune of his family? imagination paints his children beggars, and himself advanced in years, no longer able to support them. But let him not despair: let him look round, and he will find numerous families, like that of widow Hopeless, who have risen to power, from circumstances the most unpromising——at the same time that he will see the single heirs of great parental riches, reduced to sudden or to gradual poverty. But who can assert, that affluence and power will actually secure felicity to their possessors? or that by entailing wealth, he can entail happiness on his posterity? wealth too often is the cause of leisure, and he who is not employed, will be most wretched. The man of business has the fairest chance for happiness. The servant is oftener happy than his master: and those who have been nursed in the enfeebling lap of indolence and ease, envy the lot of the poor labouring hind. The felicity of shepherds has been the constant theme of poets. What idle man does not envy the industrious cottager, and feel the force of an old song, beginning nearly in these words:

"Strong Labour gets up at the first morning dawn,
"And gaily steps over the dew-sprangled lawn:
"For with him goes Health from a cottage of thatch
"Where never physician had lifted the latch."

Children frequently owe their misfortunes to the too provident ambition of their parents. Thus, before my time, have given an example of two sons of a cadet our country-estate, having risen to the highest honours in the law and church, every fond father hopes to see in the law and church, every fond father hopes to see his son equally successful. Rather let him sow and cherish the seeds of humility, content, economy, and obedience to superiors, than plant the dangerous slips of ambition, or graft on their tender minds, the hope of greatly augmenting riches. By such conduct he will render his children more useful members of society, and infinitely happier in themselves. We are seduced by wishes, which we have no right to encourage, and are miserable at the failure of hopes, built on bad foundations. Let us, then, rather enjoy our present happiness, undisturbed by what may or may not befall us in a future distant period—a sentiment so well expressed by Horace, that I cannot resist the temptation of quoting it as a conclusion:

"*Carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.*"

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

ON THE REGULATION OF THE PASSIONS.

A TRIUMPH, over a disposition naturally evil, has been justly reckoned as honourable as it is difficult. To improve the heart, by regulating the passions, is to improve the whole temper, and to cultivate the principles of humanity. Our opinion, the noblest employment of humanity. There is an innate situation here is probationary. There is an innate something in the soul, which bids us look forward to another state. It is not confined to christianity. Whereever the human mind has been enlightened, this belief has been established. The traces of this eternal truth have never been totally obliterated. The outlines were always marked with the strong and vivid colours of certainty, though the light pencil of fiction, and the dark pencil of superstition, have often veiled the particulars with a drapery too remote from truth. The different estimation of virtue and vice have always been acknowledged. The man, who had gained the palm of probation, by a triumph over his nature, is crowned with the happiness of elysium, or the glory of heaven: while the wretch, who had neglected this duty, finds himself involved in all the horrors of infernal misery.—Admitting, as we certainly must, a future state, these positions may be easily demonstrated by the mere exertions of reason. Wherever the subjection of the passions has produced the necessary consequences of calmness and content, heaven must be enjoyed, where no real misfortune can happen:——and on the other hand, wherever the passions——the root of vice and misery—are yet vigorous and flourishing, hell must be felt, where there is nothing to satisfy them.

These considerations are sufficient to induce every man to engage in this arduous undertaking; and I believe there are few who do not attempt it. Some indeed, who are placed in a station of eminence, do not find it immediately necessary. Surrounded by every object of gratification—the savage pleasure arising from satisfied desire, though it does not prevent them from being miserable, yet obliterates for the present all ideas of higher enjoyment. But those, who are not so exalted by fortune—who are gnawed by the hungry fiends which they cannot or dare not indulge—must feel their situation intolerable, and sigh for an instantaneous release.

If we consider the effects of the passions in this life, they will form a strong auxiliary proposition, that reduces the necessity of their subjection still more striking. There never lived a man moderately happy, who indulged them. The slightest glance of observation proves this. Are the coffers of the miser more loaded with wealth, than his bosom with care? Does the care of riches fly with more fatal speed from the possession of the prodigal, than peace from the breast of the libertine? Is a conquered country so cruelly harrassed by the ravages of ambition, as ambition itself harrasses the conqueror? Is the vengeful tyrant half so firmly seated on his throne, as horror and dismay are enthroned in his heart? And what is love, when not under the curb of reason, but the faculty of wishing all good and suffering all evil? To descend to the common intercourse of mankind, experience has introduced the axiom, that none can enjoy happiness in imparting pain. The momentary smile, that lights upon the features of malice and envy, like the gleam that makes darkness visible, serves only to render their wretchedness more sensible. The surest source of delight is the diffusion of pleasure; but this must be unknown to a person who lives but to wound or destroy—to be feared and to be avoided. Wretched, when restrained—wretched when successful—an enemy to all mankind—at war with himself—the man of passion is the man of woe.

These imperfect reflexions were occasioned by the fate of Lorenzo, who perished the victim of emotions he had never learned to control. Lorenzo was born with a great soul. The fire of courage, the glow of generosity, the energy of genius marked his nature. But he possessed, as a foil to these accomplishments, passions that were roused as swiftly as flies the shock of electricity, and raged with all the wildness of a hurricane. He was far from being naturally a stranger to the softer sensations. Compassion and tenderness often reigned in his bosom. Alternately he was kindled into irritation, and melted into sensibility. A rapid succession of passions hurried him into a thousand excesses: but peace was unknown to him, because he never witnessed an interregnum.

A proper cultivation might have rendered his talents serviceable to mankind. A skilful education might have smoothed the path of life. But fortune, in depriving his infancy of excellent parents, rendered his existence unprofitable and unpleasing. He was configured to the care of unfeeling strangers. Why should I trace his progress to manhood? Subjected to the brutality of superiors he despised, he was obliged to suffer in silence, what nature never formed him to bear. Rage, indignation, and resentment, eternally fanned by insult, were his companions in company—his soliloquy in solitude. His temper was soured. He contracted a gloom he never more off. In vain did he enjoy the light of liberty; it never was sufficient to dispel shades so indelibly impressed.

Force had made him unamiable, but had not deprived him of the faculty of loving. He was captivated by the charms of a female, famous in the annals of coquetry. He pursued her with all the eagerness that his own native impetuosity, added to the most flattering prospects of success, inspired. The gloom that hung over him, began to brighten. The contracted fierceness of his disposition was gradually lost—and the virtues of his nature began to revive—Alas! too soon to sink forever! he discovered, that he was cruelly deceived. Fury and despair rushed over him with unsufferable violence. Their effects were too sudden for his frame to support, or my pen to describe. He died. May his memory be a monument of instruction to those who undertake to injure others, and to those who are obliged to form them rules!

W.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 24.

THIS day the Second Congress of the United States assembled in this City, for the dispatch of public business.

The following Gentlemen of the Senate appeared in the Senate Chamber, viz. The Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Messieurs Langdon, Wingate, Sherman, Cabot, Strong, Stanton, Foster, Burr, Dickinson, Rutherford, Morris, Read, Johnston, Hawkins, Butler, Izard, Few.

Members present of the house of Representatives.

Messieurs Ames, Boudinot, Bourne, M. Bourne, R. I. Brown, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gilman, Griffin, Gordon, Heister, Huger, Learned, Livermore, R. B. Lee, Lawrence, Madison, F. A. Muhlenberg, Smith, N. H. Smith, S. C. Steele, Sturges, Sterret, Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining, Ward, Wadsworth, Williamson, Willis.

A quorum of the House being present, they proceeded to the election of their officers—the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull was chosen Speaker—John Berkley, Esq. Clerk—Joseph Wheaton, Esq. Serjeant at Arms—Mr. Gifford Dally, Door keeper, and Mr. Thomas Claxton, Assistant Door-keeper.

Mr. Livermore administered the oath prescribed by the Constitution to the Speaker.—The Speaker then administered the same to the Members, and the Clerk respectively.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed, that the Senate, having made a House, were ready to proceed to business—and that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States with this information. Committee—Messrs. Izard and Langdon.

A message from the House, by Mr. Berkley, informed the Senate that a quorum of the Members was assembled, and ready to proceed to business—and that they had appointed Messrs. Smith, S. C. White and Lawrence, a committee on their part, to join the above committee of the Senate.

The joint committee waited on the President of the United States accordingly, who was pleased to inform them that he would meet the two Houses in the Senate Chamber, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

A message from the Senate informed the House that they had appointed the Rev. Bishop White, Chaplain to Congress, on their part.

The House postponed their choice of a Chaplain till to-morrow.—Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, October 25.

Mr. Clark, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, from New-Jersey, and Mr. Jacobs, member for Pensylvania took their seats this day—and were qualified according to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the House proceeded to elect a Chaplain; the ballots being collected and counted, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Blair was chosen.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the Senate is now ready to meet the members in the Senate chamber, to receive the President of the United States, and such communications as he may be pleased to make: and that seats are provided accordingly.

The Speaker (preceeded by the Serjeant at arms, with his Mace) attended by the Members, proceeded to the Senate Chamber.—At 12 o'clock the President of the United States arrived, attended by Mr. Secretary Lear, and Major Jackson, and accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney-General, when he was pleased to make the following Speech:

SPEECH of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to Both Houses of Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE and of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

I MEET you, upon the present occasion, with the feelings which are naturally inspired by a strong impression of the prosperous situation of our common country, and by a persuasion equally strong that the labors of the session, which has just commenced, will, under the guidance of a spirit no less prudent than patriotic, issue in measures, conducive to the stability and increase of national prosperity.

Numerous as are the providential blessings which demand our grateful acknowledgements—the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the industry of the husbandman is too important to escape recollection.

Your own observations, in your respective situations, will have satisfied you of the progressive state of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation: in tracing their causes, you will have marked, with particular pleasure, the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the constitution and laws of the United States have so eminently contributed: and you will have observed, with no less interest, new and decisive proofs of the encreasing reputation and credit of the nation. But you nevertheless cannot fail to derive satisfaction from the confirmation of these circumstances, which will be disclosed, in the several official communications, that will be made to you in the course of your deliberations.

The rapid subscriptions to the Bank of the United States which completed the sum allowed to be subscribed, in a single day, is among the striking and pleasing evidences which present themselves, not only of confidence in the government, but of resource in the community.

In the interval of your recess, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were especially provided for by the laws and resolutions of the last session.

Among the most important of these, is the defence and security of the Western Frontiers. To accomplish it on the most humane principles, was a primary with.

Accordingly at the same time, that treaties have been provisionally concluded, and other proper means used to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendship the well disposed tribes of Indians—effectual measures have been adopted to make those of a hostile description sensible, that a pacification was desired upon terms of moderation and justice.

These measures having proved unsuccessful, it became necessary to convince the refractory power of the United States to punish their depredations. Offensive operations have therefore been directed, to be conducted however, as consistently as possible with the dictates of humanity. Some of these have been crowned with full success, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority, and at the expence of the United States, by the Militia of Kentucky; whose enterprise, intrepidity and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are still continued to the deluded tribes, and considerable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further opposition, removed from their former situations, and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the United States.

It is sincerely to be desired, that all need of coercion, in future, may cease; and that an intimate intercourse may succeed calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it seems necessary,

That they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice.

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontent and war, should be so defined and regulated, as to obviate imposition, and, as far as may be practicable, controversy concerning the reality, and extent of the alienations which are made.

That commerce with them should be promoted under regulations tending to secure an equitable deportment towards them, and that such rational experiments should be made, for imparting to them the blessings of civilization, as may, from time to time, suit their condition.

That the Executive of the United States should be entitled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accustomed for uniting their immediate interests with the preservation of peace.

And, that efficacious provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating their rights, shall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the Union.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of sound policy.

The powers specially vested in me by the act laying certain duties on distilled spirits, which respect the subdivisions of the districts into surveys, the appointment of officers, and the assignment of compensations, have likewise been carried into effect.—In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanted to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived that there must have been difficulty in such an adjustment of the rates of compensation as would conciliate a reasonable competency with a proper regard to the limits prescribed by the law. It is hoped that the circumspection which has been used will be found in the result to have secured the last of the two objects; but it is probable, that with a view to the first, in some instances a revision of the provision will be found advisable.

The impressions with which this law has been received by the community have been, upon the whole, such as were to be expected among enlightened and well disposed citizens, from the propriety and necessity of the measure.—The novelty however of the tax in a confederable part of the United States, and a mis-conception of some of its provisions, have given occasion in particular places to some degree of discontent—But it is satisfactory to know that this disposition yields to proper explanations and more just apprehensions of the nature of the law. And I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in all, give way to motives which arise out of a just sense of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumstances in the law, which, consistently with its main design, may be so varied as to remove any well intentioned objections, that may happen to exist, it will consist with a wise moderation to make the proper variations. It is desirable, on all occasions, to unite with a ready and firm adherence to constitutional and necessary acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the several acts on that subject—a district of ten miles square for the permanent seat of the government of the United States has been fixed, and announced by Proclamation; which district will comprehend lands on both sides of the River Potowmac and the town of Alexandria and George-Town. A city has also been laid out agreeably to a plan which will be placed before Congress. And as there is a prospect secured by the sale of lots which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the necessary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progress.

The completion of the Census of the inhabitants, for which provision was made by law, has been duly notified (excepting one instance in which the return has been informal, and another in which it has been omitted, or miscarried) & the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleasing assurance that the present population of the United States borders on four millions of persons.

It is proper also to inform you that a further loan of two millions and a half of Florins, has been completed in Holland; the terms of which are similar to those of the one lait announced, except as to a small reduction of charges. Another on like terms for six millions of Florins has been set on foot under circumstances that assured immediate completion.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Two Treaties which have been provisionally concluded with the Chrrokees, and six nations of Indians, will be laid before you for your consideration, and ratification.

In entering upon the discharge of your legislative trust, you must anticipate with pleasure, that many of the difficulties, necessarily incident to the first arrangements of a new government, for an extensive country, have been happily surmounted by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predecessors in co operation with the other branch of the legislature. The important objects, which remain to be accomplished, will, I am persuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehensive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the general weal.

The time limited for receiving subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the debt of the United States having expired, statements from the proper departments will, as soon as possible, appraise you of the exact result. Enough however is already known to afford an assurance that the views of that act have been substantially fulfilled. The subscription in the domestic debt of the United States has embraced by far the greatest proportion of that debt; affording at the same time proof of the general satisfaction of the public creditors with the system which has been proposed to their acceptance, and of the spirit of accommodation to the concern, on the part of the government with which they are actuated. The subscriptions in the debts of the respective states, as far as the provisions of the law have permitted, may be said to be universal. The part of the debt of the United States, which remains unsubscribed, will naturally engage your further deliberations.

It is particularly pleasing to me to be able to announce to you, that in the recruiting, which have been established pursuant to a measure adequate to their objects; and may be permitted, if no unforeseen exigency occurs, to superseede for the present, the necessity of any new burthens upon our constituents.

An object which will claim your early attention is a provision for the current service of the ensuing year, together with such ascertained demands upon the Treasury as require to be immediately discharged; and such casualties as may have arisen in the execution of the public business, for which no specific appropriation may have yet been made; of all which a proper estimate will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate and

of the House of Representatives.

I shall content myself with a general reference to former communications for several objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto postponed any definitive resolution. Their importance will recall them to your attention; and I trust that the progress already made in the most arduous arrangements of the government, will afford you leisure to resume them with advantage.

There are, however, some of them of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention.—These are the Militia, the Post-Office, and Post Roads—the Mint, Weights and Measures—a provision for the sale of the vacant Lands of the United States.

The first is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or, to the preservation of order.—In connection with this, the establishment of competent magazines and arsenals, and the fortifications of such places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally present themselves for consideration. The safety of the United States under divine protection confided to reflon, the basis of systematic and well-arranged means, expected as little as possible to the hazard of sanguinary circumstances.

The importance of the Post Office and Post Roads on a plan sufficiently liberal and comprehensive, as they respect the expedition, safety and facility of communication, is increased by the influence, in different governments, which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresentation and misconception. The establishment of additional cross Posts, especially to some of important points in the Western and Northern parts of the Union cannot fail to be of mutual utility.

The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small change, a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the early attention of Congress to the subject. And it is hoped that a uniformity in the Weights and Measures of the country is among the important objects submitted to you by the constitution, and if it can be effected, from a standard at once invariable and universal, must be a lasting monument to the wisdom, and an accession of utility to the public convenience.

A provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reasons, by the important considerations that they are pledged as a fund for reimbursing the public debt; that if timely and judiciously applied, they may save the necessity of burdening our citizens with new taxes for the existing debt of the principal; and that being free to discharge the principal but in a limited proportion, no opportunity ought to be lost for availing the public of its right.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, October 25, 1791.

The President then retired, and the Members returned to their Hall, where the Speaker laid before them a copy of the Speech which was read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, it was voted, that the Speech of the President of the United States be referred to a committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for to-morrow.—The house then adjourned to this day 11 o'clock.

TRIESTE, (Germany) July 18.

The Officers of the French frigate, which has been in this harbor, these four weeks past, offered to compliment the Emperor in a body on his passage thro' this city. The Emperor not only refused to receive them, but departed one day sooner than he had proposed, because he was informed that the crew intended to celebrate the 14th, the anniversary of the French Revolution.

This monarch had even ordered the frigate, which had hoisted the national flag, to leave this port; but on representation of Count Beldado, that he was not able to enforce such orders, the Castle having but a few bad cannon, the Emperor condescended not to insist on the execution of his orders.

SEPTEMBER 8.

It is thought the Emperor of Morocco is going to renew hostilities against Spain. Already 12,000 men are encamped before Ceuta, against which the siege is immediately to be opened.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 2.

"An express is arrived here with accounts that peace has been signed between Russia and the Porte at Maczin, in sight of the two armies.

"There is not the least doubt of the powers of Europe forming a league to settle the affairs of France, but it is said, that the courts of England, Prussia, and Holland, have not yet absolutely come into the views of other powers in that important affair."

The following is an Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Birmingham.

"My hair-dresser began this morning to talk about Dr. Priestly," he said, "he was sure he was a very bad man."—I asked him on what account," "because," said he "he is in Parliament, and wanted to bring in a bill to destroy the Church, by bringing in Roman Catholic kings, and the like."—He added, "the Doctor himself is a Papist!!!"

When such aberrations as these are credited by the common people, need we look further than to the authors of them, for the true cause of the late disorders at Birmingham?

The French ambassador at the court of Vienna, is now only considered there as a private individual. The Emperor has refused to acknowledge him as a public character, and accordingly he does not go to court.

We learn daily that the German troops of Luxemburg, and of the whole Imperial Cordon, upon the borders, desert continually and pass over into France, with their arms and baggage, which they sell immediately on their arrival to good account.

An African slave ship was lately lost on the middle Passage;—the account adds, "that the men were saved, but the ship and cargo lost."—Left the reader should mistake the nature of this cargo, he is informed, that it consisted of 230 of our fellow creatures—found guilty of being born in Guinea, and of black parents.

An Irish officer, detained upwards of twelve years in the Island of St. Marguerite, in consequence of a lettre de cachet, has found means to write a letter to the President of the National Assembly, in which he has informed him of his situation, and demanded the justice and the vengeance of a free nation.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.

From HISPANIOLA—per SALEM.

Mr. Harrington, arrived at Salem, from *Cape Francois*, informs that on the 20th of September, a body of 500 troops from Haut de Camp, among which Mr. B. himself was) and another of 400 from Petit Ance attacked a fortified camp of the Negroes on Gallifaud's estate, which was defended with 9 cannon. The assailants had 5 24-pounders, and 6 field pieces. The attack began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and they gained complete possession at 9; the free Mulattoes and Negroes, chiefly mounted, first entered; a horrid carnage then ensued, the troops having orders to give no quarters to men, women, or children; and the slaughter was finished at 2 o'clock when the troops laid down their arms, and went to plundering; after which they burnt every thing which was left, as they could not spare men to defend the place; re-took five white women, whom the Negroes had taken among many others on the Plantations, and kept for wives. Previous to the attack, there were supposed to have been in the place 6000 Negroes; but it was found that they had been secretly retreating and carrying off their effects, for two days before, to Red Bank, and there were, only about 2000 at the time of the attack. The whites lost only two men killed, and a number wounded in this engagement.—No material actions took place after this, until Mr. Harrington's departure; there was every day continual skirmishing. After this engagement, the main body of the Negroes in that quarter of the country, established themselves at Red Bank, a fierce mountain, and difficult of access, about 30 miles from the Cape. Here their numbers are variously reported, from 8 to 10,000; including many whites, and a large proportion of Mulattoes, many of whom are men of property, and good information, who are supposed, in revenge for the equality denied them by the whites, to have inspired the Negroes with ideas of *liberty*.

Besides Red Bank, the insurgents had possession of Limbe, where there are supposed to be 10,000, defended by a strong fort, heavy artillery, amply provided with ammunition: This was the first they took, by rising in the dead of the night: they had also possession of L'Acul, where is a fort defended by 4 pieces of artillery:—

The whole number of insurgents (speaking moderately) are supposed to be *Eight Thousand*, but there is no certainty in this respect.

It is supposed the Negroes are supplied with arms from the Spaniards, as the cannon and fuzees taken from them were Spanish;

According to all accounts, there is less prospect of peace and security than at the first moment of the insurrection.—1500 arms from *Jamaica* has arrived.

NOVEMBER 3.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCE.

Since our last, Capt. Mungo Mackay, jun. in the brig Mercantile arrived in this port from *Havre de Grace*, in *France*, which place, he left on the 10th of Sept. last. Among the passengers is Capt. S. Dunn, of this town, together with Messieurs Parkman, Coolidges & Mackay, sons of some of our most useful citizens, who have resided some years at an Academy in France, and appear by their manners, information and understanding, to do ample justice to the persons who have had the charge of their education in that polite and enlightened country. Capt. Dunn and these young gentlemen, have travelled through the greater part of France, and have had the best opportunities of procuring, as well from their own particular observation, as the conversation of others, the most authentic information of the present state of that kingdom.

By their accounts, the King had not signed the Constitution—though it was universally believed that he would soon meet the wishes of his fellow citizens, by giving his final sanction to this celebrated instrument.—It was supposed by many, that he would make no essential objections; but give it his full approbation, with the reserved right of pardon in cases of treason or rebellion, to secure the friends of the monarchy, in its old form, from the evils and penalties to which they might otherwise be exposed. The King was at perfect liberty, having elected his guards from the citizens composing the National Soldiers.—Profound tranquility appeared in every part of the kingdom; and the interruption, with the rumors of which, we have so often been alarmed, by the British papers, have been either fabricated altogether, or highly exaggerated, to say no more, by the aristocratic party, to serve their own views, and to promote their own interest.

The depreciation of the Assignats, has been occasioned in a great measure, as those gentlemen report, by the want of a small paper currency, to supply the minor wants of the people. But that precautions were taken to remedy this inconvience, by emitting small bills, on private credit, which, as far as the experiment had been made, proved successful.

It seems that the fears of a counter-revolution from any real or supposed defects in the Constitution, had entirely vanished; as the astonishing and almost unexampled unanimity which prevails, precludes even the hopes of the malcontents, from this quarter. There is nothing therefore, to resort to, but the interference of foreign nations, and the Germans in an especial manner, to support the expiring dreams of the aristocracy as to this event.—But the German frontier is firmly guarded by an immense army sustained by the active zeal and courage of their associates, which presents the strongest barrier against an invasion.

The French, in fine, have 3 millions of men at arms—well accoutred, and fully determined to risk all in defence of their freedom. It was reported, that dissentions had taken place between the Marquis de Bouille, and the Count de Artois. In consequence of which, the former of these gentlemen had retired to Sweden.

The National Assembly had taken the wise precautions to place the Heir Apparent under the care of Mons. de la Fayette—left the future intrigues of the aristocratic party, might render it necessary to have recourse to a regency, provided the King should choose to abdicate the kingdom, and thus forfeit all constitutional pretension to the Crown. It was generally imagined that trade and manufactures would revive and flourish, as soon as the government was established, by the signing of the Constitution. The elections had gone in favor of the revolutionists, and had succeeded with the least possible disturbance.

On the whole, the present state of France was quiet, and the prospect of futurity, brilliant and flattering to a high degree.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the Editor can give the public the present account, which from the known credibility of the authors of it, appears incontestible.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.

The Western Territory of the United States is said to contain 220,000,000 of acres, inferiour in fertility, salubrity, & convenience, to no country upon earth.—What a fund for the future exigencies of our country! What a wisdom of our government keep it from the grasp of unprincipled land-jobbers.

What an asylum for the oppressed! divided upon agrarian principles, what multitudes may here find freedom and support. America opens wide her arms to embrace millions, and waits to crown all the industrious and virtuous with plenty and happiness.

Then hither come—reason's first law obey
Self-preservation—spurn tyrannic sway—
Here Freedom lights her pure celestial fire,
Which, but with time and nature shall expire.

DIED] At Williamsburgh on Friday the 4th inst. Mr. JONATHAN POMEROY, aged 31 years.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS Just Imported from London, a large and complete Assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Among which are the following Patent Medicines, viz. Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills; Bateman's Drops, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, Frances' Elixir, Essence of Pepper Mint, Godfrey's Cordial, James's fever powders, &c. Also, Sale Petre, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Oil of Vitriol, ground Madder, Oyster, Redwood, Surgeons pocket instruments, Lancets, Bell-Metal-Mortars, gr. Scales & wts. Syringes, Sponge, Ladies smelling Bottles.—Likewise a large assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS; Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Putty, Rosin, &c.—He has many other Articles for sale, (and expects many more if the Wind favours) but perhaps not quite as many as at any other Store in the Commonwealth) such as best Surrinam Spirits, West-India Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Tamarinds, Rice, Indigo, Loaf Sugar, &c. 18, 2d, & 30 part of Webster's slaftitute, Perry's Spelling Books, and a variety of little childrens Books, Writing Paper, Wafers, &c. &c. &c. All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and endeavour to make the payment to the Purchaser as easy as possible.

N. B. Cash given for any thing he can make money by.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1791.

Just received by

Tappan and Fowle,

A NEW supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which, with those they had before, make perhaps, the compleatest assortment to be found at any STORE in the County, which they will SELL at a very reasonable rate for CASH, and many articles of Country produce.—☞ They pay part CASH for Pork, Butter, Beeswax and well dressed Flax.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1791.

JOHN E. HALL, & JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Having commenced a co-partnership, by the firm of

HALL & TAYLOR,

BEG leave to acquaint the public that they are now selling at their Store in Greenfield, most articles of ENGLISH & WEST-INDIA GOODS, as low perhaps as at any Store in the County. For the convenience of those who would like to be their customers, they purpose to receive most kinds of country produce in payment for their goods, at exactly what it is worth in Market, deducting the freight or transportation as the case may be. Constant attendance given at their store, and all favours duly acknowledged, by the public's most obedient and very humble Servants,

HALL and TAYLOR.

Greenfield, Nov. 7. 1791.

J. Williams, & Co.

HAVE for sale at their store a few rods North of the Meeting-House, Conway, a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS, on reasonable terms for Cash, or ready pay.

November 2. 1791.

A reasonable Reward,

TO any one who will give notice where the young Creatures of the following description may be found, viz. One yoke of Steers, two years old past, one a sparked one, the other red linded. Three Heifers, one black white faced, one sparked one, the other red with her tail partly white: The above creatures branded *E. P.* on their horns. Three yearlings, two steers, one sparked, the other red linded, two heifer Brown linded, the other yearlings mark'd with a half penny the under side of the off ear. The above creatures belong to *Oliver Partridge*, Esq. of *Hatfield*, and were drove away from *Mather Warner's* pasture in Williamsburgh, about six or seven weeks ago.

N. B. If any gentlemen in the county who barrels Beef, have purchased any creatures of the above description, they are desired to give notice who they had them of.

Hatfield, Nov. 7. 1791.

STRAYED, Solen, or driven off with some drove out of the great Meadow in Hadley, since the 25th of October last, a middling fiz'd brindle OX, five years old, with a white face, bowe back'd, high horns:—Whoever will give information to the subscriber, where he may find said Ox, shall be rewarded by their humble servant,

ELEAZER PORTER.

Hadley, Nov. 5. 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the 23d of October last, a dark bay MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old last Spring, with a black mane and tail—a white streak in her face, one white hind foot, natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSIAH DWIGHT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 5. 1791.

PETER PINDAR has been often admired for his vein of satirical humour; but in the following effusions of his muse, he appears so much the cheerful moralist, that we doubt not our readers will receive it with pleasure, and perhaps profit by his original and pleasant philosophy.

AN ODE.

"MAN may be happy if he will!"
I've said it often, and I think so still:
Doctrine to make the MILLION flare!
Know then, each MORTAL is an actual JOVE;
Can brew what weather he shall most approve,
Or wind, or calm, or foul, or fair.

But here's the mischief—Man's an ass I say;
Too fond of thunder, lightning, storm and rain;
He hides the charming, cheerful ray,
That spreads a smile o'er hill and plain!
Dark, he must court the scull, and spade, and shrowd—
The mistress of his soul must be a CLOUD!
Who told him that he must be curs'd on earth?—
The GOD OF NATURE?—No such thing!
Hear's whisper'd him, the moment of his birth,
"Don't cry, my lad, but dance and sing;
"Don't be too wise, and be an ape;—
"In colours let thy soul be dress'd, not crape;

"Roses shall smooth Life's journey, and adorn;
"Yet, mind me—if, through want of grace,
"Thou mean'st to fling the blessing in my face,
"Thou shalt full leave to tread upon a thorn."

Yet some there are, of men I think the worst,
Poor imps! unhappy, if they can't be curs'd—
For ever brooding over Mis'ry's eggs,
As though life's pleasures were a deadly sin,
Mousing for ever for a grin
To catch their happinesses by the legs.

Es'n at a dinner, some will be unblest'd,
However good the viands, and well dress'd;
They always come to table, with a scowl,
Squint with a face of vexjuice o'er each dish,
Fault the poor flesh, and quarrel with the fish,
Curse cook and wife, and, loathing, eat and growl.

A cart-load, so, their stomachs feat,
Yet swear they cannot make a meal.
I like not the blood-devil-hunting crew!
I hate to drop the discontented jaw!
O let me nature's simple smile pursue,
And pick ev'n pleasure from a straw!

Extract of a Resolve passed February 14, 1789.

"WHEREAS it is of the greatest importance that Tax, No. 6. should be collected with all possible expedition:

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to take effectual measures for speedily enforcing the collection of Tax No. 6, in specie, and that only, in such a manner as his conduct may answer the just expectations of the General Court relative thereto; and not by any means admit of such delays therein as have heretofore taken place in similar cases, to the great injury of the Commonwealth: And he is further directed to issue his executions against the Constables and Collectors of said tax, who may delay to collect the same accordingly; and also to lay before the General Court at their next meeting, a particular statement of his proceedings hereupon had, shewing the several payments made by each town and district, with the time of such payments, and time of his issuing such executions.

"And it is further Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed immediately to enforce the collection of taxes No. 4, and No. 5, in a manner which will not admit of any delay, other than such as is unavoidable."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, June 18, 1791.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer consider himself as under similar directions relating to the speedily enforcing the collection of the taxes subsequent to tax No. 6, with those which he was by a resolve of the General Court passed February 14, 1789, directed to observe in enforcing the payment of the said tax No. 6,—and that like expectations will be had touching his conduct in regard to the taxes first mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 18, 1791.

Read and concurred,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

Approved,

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun Secretary.

Treasury-Office, Boston, Sept. 28.

IN obedience to the foregoing Resolves of the Hon. Legislature, the Subscriber hereby notifies the Collectors of No. 4 tax, granted in 1784, and No. 5 tax, granted in 1786, that unless they pay in and settle with him for their collections of said taxes on or before the 15th of November next, he shall be obliged to issue executions for all the balances that may then remain due.

He also notifies the Collectors of No. 6 tax, granted in 1788, and No. 7 tax, granted in 1789, that those taxes being appropriated for the payment of that part of the new Loan Notes, (given for warrants, due-bills, &c.) which becomes due on the first day of January next, it is necessary they should pay their balances on or before the 15th day of December next, and thereby prevent executions, which will issue for all that may be outstanding after that time.

The Collectors of No. 8 tax, granted in 1790, are also requested to exert themselves in their collections and payments of said tax, and thereby avoid the expence of executions to themselves and to the government.

ALEX. HODGDON, Treasurer.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7. 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by *S. GLASSE*, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

"WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

"This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manliness, which appear in these conferences with her children.

"We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to GOD, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, the addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those epistles, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

"The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six pence*.

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis*.

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

Robert Breck & Son,

PAY CASH, and the very highest price for FLAX—FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, and all kinds of SHIPPING FURRS.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1791.

Eleazer & William Porter,

HAVE just received as general an assortment of

GOODS,

as can be found at any Store, in the County of Hampshire, which are now ready for sale. They receive in payment Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax, Flax-Seed, all kinds of FURRS, and many other articles of Produce. Part Cash paid for the above articles.

N. B. Those Persons who are indebted are desired to make payment according to their agreements.

Hadley, Octo. 31, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcot of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

JAMES S. BARTLEY,

FARRIER,

From LONDON,

Thirty-one years in practice, part of the time Farrier Major of a regiment of Dragoons.

CURES Diseases in Horses, internal and external, such as Convulsions, Staggers, Strangles, Colds, Surfeits, Glanders, Fevers, Farcy, Diseases in the Eyes, such as Cataract or Cornea, Pole Evil, Fistula, Sprains in the Shoulders, Back, Stifle, Whorlebone, Sinew and many other Parts, Splint, Spavin, Windgalls, Scratches, Ringbone, Sandcrack, cankered and contracted Feet, Botts and Worms, and the Bite of a Mad Dog in Horses, or any other Beast; and many other Disorders too tedious to mention.

Also,—Bleeding, Physicking, Docking, Gelding, Nicking, and Coping of Horses in the best Manner. Likewise Medicines prepared for Gentlemen at a distance, and proper directions given how to be used. Purges, Diuretick Balls, Pectoral Balls, Fever Balls, & Alternative Balls for Fevers, and Cordial Balls for Race-Horses. Likewise, Mounting, Bitting and Breaking of Colts, and young Horses, in the best Manner, to carry old and young Ladies and Gentlemen, with great Pleasure, Ease, and Safety, or fit for a General to mount and ride at the Head of an Army in the Field of Battle.

Gentlemen and others having any Commands, by sending their orders to the subscriber, half a mile west of Mr. Whiting's store in Worthington, will be waited on with the greatest Diligence and Punctuality.

By their humble Servant,

JAMES STUDMAN BARTLEY.

N. B. He proposes to attend at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY'S, in Northampton, on Tuesday the 15th inst. and once a fortnight from that day forward.

November 2, 1791.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber on the 23d of October last, a forrel MARE, white face, natural pacer, 14 hands high, thick set, 6 years old—Whoever will take said Mare, and return her or give information to the subscriber, where she may be had, shall have a handsome reward.

ALEXANDER MILLER.

Williamsburgh, Octo. 26, 1791.

ON Saturday the 15th inst. run away from me the subscriber a *Negro Man* named TOBIAS BACKER, who was lately tried and convicted of Theft, and sold to me for four years by order of Court—Had on when he went away a light coloured fortour, with a cape of squirrel skin dressed with the hair on—supposed to be about thirty five years of age, has a large scar on one of his shoulders—was bred among the Dutch, and speaks some what broken.—Whoever will take up and return said NEGRO to me the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.

SIMEON HARVEY.

Deerfield, Octo. 18, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 30th of August, a red HEIFER, two years old, with a crop in both ears, and a half penny the upper side of her left ear, a Pat in her forehead, two white feet. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Leyden, October 2, 1791. MANSON BABCOCK.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PEEPER.

AGREEABLY to a former promise, I shall now take up the subject of Marriage, and consider it in a more particular manner than I had then an opportunity of doing.

Marriage is the great basis of human society. Take this away and society will be annihilated, the race of Mankind would be as good as totally destroyed.

This institution is to be considered as the most excellent, and the most sacred, of all others.

It is the most ancient institution, for it commenced at the creation of the world.—When the Almighty had finished this glorious planet, with its various furniture, and had formed a being more perfect than all its other inhabitants, he said, *It is not good that*—*man*, this new and excellent being *should be alone*, without an adequate companion; *I will make an help meet for him.* Accordingly a second was formed equal to the first, and both adapted for mutual solace and comfort. From that pair, we are taught to believe, that all the various human inhabitants of the globe have descended.

Marriage is also the most excellent of institutions, since it is calculated entirely for the good of Mankind. This world would be an unlucky, because ill-would be a disordered place without it. Perhaps it may be replied, that mankind might live in concubinage, or, as the libertine would express it, live a life of liberty. But let the sober and still voice of reason be allowed to speak on the subject, and say, whether such a state would possibly be for the benefit of the world, collectively?—What anarchy, what dreadful confusion, on account of jarring interests and similar pretensions, would it not generally be the occasion of?—In short, this we may well conclude, that if every man was permitted to do what seemeth good in his own eyes, the world would soon be an *Aceldama*, a field of blood.

Thus, though the ideal state of universal libertinism may appear very beautiful at first sight, and present a prospect of many continuing scenes to the lustful eye, yet when we consider what would be the fate, but dreadful consequences of its actually taking place, we have abundant reasons to be thankful that we live under government, and that our desires are restrained.

There are others who are for allowing man a plurality of wives; but though they have the custom of the patriarchal ages, as well as some sophistical arguments, on their side, yet if we but seriously compare that institution which allows but one wife with those which allow a multiplicity, we shall be obliged to grant that the advantage rests entirely on the side of the first.—What broils and contentions would there not be in that house wherein two or more mistresses resided, all pretending to an equal right in the husband, and all attending to an equal authority over his family concerns!—By considering this ridiculous circumstance alone, we shall be induced to thank those who have limited one man to one woman.

This institution of Marriage, particularly that which Christianity hath regulated and improved, will be found of the most excellent utility not only to the public body but to individuals. *It is not good that man should be alone*;—his life would be miserable if solitary, and therefore it is necessary that he should have an *help meet for him.*——In journeying it is a great pleasure to have a companion with us, if it be only for the benefit of his conversation; and in the great journey of human life, the pleasure of a close and affectionate companion cannot be less. A multiplicity of evils is continually attending us, and a vast variety of misfortunes ever ready to seize upon us, is it not therefore, some comfort to us in such a state to have a tender ally who will commiserate with us, and endeavor to lessen the sorrows under which we groan?

This institution is also to be noted as the most sacred of all others, for it was first established by God himself who sanctioned it by his blessing. Every system of religion has exerted the utmost of its powers in strengthening the connubial tie by obligations of the most solemn nature. The first of our Saviour's miracles was performed at a wedding feast; and all the inspired writers, under both dispensations speak in the most honorable terms of this most important of all unions.

In every point of view, indeed, this institution deserves the highest regard.

A wife takes off a considerable share of the burthers of life from her husband; she takes care of all his domestic concerns; so that when he goes abroad he is in this presence, because he leaves them to the management of one who is equally interested in them with himself.—And when he is in trouble, he can communicate his heart to his wife with much greater propriety and satisfaction than to any other person—and though we *are born to trouble as naturally as the sparks fly upwards*, yet the having a person to console us and to take off in a gentle manner some part of our distresses, as an affectionate wife will, must be abundantly strengthening and comforting. I will allow, indeed, that a single life hath not a larger number of cares which inseparably attend the married state; but still I contend, that those cares are more than counterbalanced by the many blessings with which the latter state is replete.

Much, however, as I am desirous that young persons, particularly, should have favourable ideas of marriage, I cannot but with them to enter seriously into it.

If a connubial engagement is ordered rightly, and is founded on, and continued in reciprocal love, then all these blessings will be realized and enjoyed, but not otherwise.—And this shews the reason why so few of modern marriages, comparatively speaking, prove happy; for, be carefully examining, we shall find, I believe, that they are now, too generally, formed from avarice, youthful rashness, or caprice; very few, indeed, being founded on real esteem. To give a little useful advice therefore, may not be amiss at the conclusion of the present paper.

Young persons should be cautious of entering into such connections with each other, in the playful part of life. There are many who begin what is called courtship, even before they know the nature of that state to which it leads: and, just as they begin to get loose from the restraints of parents or guardians, they fancy themselves violently in love with each other, and so unite in the hymeneal bonds with nothing but misery, poverty and ruin before them.

I am not for depraving young people of both sexes from each other: this would be highly absurd;—their intimacy tends much to polish their understandings, and to render them civil and polite. The connexion I have been speaking of is of a different nature; it is that of young persons individually constituted;—when a couple divide themselves from their companions to commence the intimacies of love and fellow-feeling, (Thus far—Part II.)

In the primitive ages, indeed, it was unhappily necessary to make these connections as early in life as possible, and for the same reason that poligamy was necessary;—but as this necessity does not now subsist, it is no precedent for us to follow.—Besides, the world is no more as it was in the patriarchal ages;—we cannot live in that simplicity, or with so few conveniencies, as men then could. We must provide for ourselves in a very different, and in a much more difficult manner;—and therefore it is necessary, previous to any matrimonial engagement, to sit down and count the cost;—to consider whether we are in a condition to support such a connexion as it ought to be supposed, that in we may not involve ourselves in straits too great to be remedied after such a step. But how very few are there who do thus wisely act?—One of a fanciful love, how often do we see men bringing misery upon women?—I wish not, however, to be understood as undervaluing that excellent passion love; for I am persuaded that it is productive of the most valuable effects. But, alas! this passion is exceedingly rare in our degenerate world!—There are, indeed, many great pretensions made to love, as there are also to the virtue of sincerity; but there are more pretenders to than real professors of either. A man who really loves a woman, strongly desires and endeavours to make her happy; and there is nothing he would avoid more than any thing which will apparently bring her trouble. Now if a man marries a woman without any prospect of maintaining her as her rank in life requires he cannot have a true disinterested love for her; and must, let it be his

Although I have not a personal acquaintance with all of you, and cannot, therefore, be supposed to entertain such an affectionate solicitude for your welfare, as your immediate instructors: Yet, the part I have taken as an overseer of your progress in learning, and the former relation I sustained to this College, for many years, as a teacher, awaken in me, on this solemn occasion, the most tender and sincere concern for your future welfare in life.

The present time allotted to a collegiate education, can only suffice to lay the foundation of learning. The superstructure must be reared by the assiduous attention of after years.

This day enlarges you into the world. Extensive fields open to your view. You have to explore the scenes, and to make an election of the character that best pleases you on the great theatre of life.

"*Seekest thou great things to thyself? Seek them not*," said the ancient prophet to Baruch, his scholar and scribe. An overweening fondness for our own abilities leads, in the ardour of youth, to pourtray in our imagination future greatness: Time and experience only can correct the error, and reduce us to think of ourselves soberly, and as we ought. Human life is full of disappointments.

A readiness to listen to counsel is the surest mark of wisdom in youth—"*in the multitude of counsel there is safety*." When therefore you are about to take any important step in life, omit not to consult your friends, and let your decision be the result of deep reflection, and the most careful circumspection.

If you wish for prosperity in your worldly affairs, rise early in the morning, and attend to your own business with diligence, punctuality and order—pay a sacred regard to truth and justice—live temperately, and moderate your passions by listening to the voice of reason. Take not the lead in fashions nor suffer yourselves to be noted for singularity. Discover your knowledge on proper occasions, but avoid an affected and pedantick display of it.

Integrity of heart will convince you that others' rights are as inviolable as your own: And a small degree of virtue will lead you to respect them. He that fervently mankind most successfully, and with the best principles, serves his Creator most acceptably. Be cautious of handying into parties—*they* regard neither the abilities nor virtues of men, but only their subserviency to present purposes—they are a snare to virtue, and a mischief to society.—With this caution on your mind, you will never revile or speak evil of whole sects, classes or societies of men.

In the choice of friends and companions, rather aspire to those above you in life, than sink to those below; the former line of conduct will mark a generous ambition, the latter indicates baseness and cowardice of thought; from the former you are to expect advantages, from the latter an incumbrance. To obtain this object will require the exercise of your abilities and the growth of your virtues.

Never aim to rise in life by depreciating others—it is more manly to rely on the strength of one's own abilities and merits. Avoid publishing or even listening to a rival, detailed a great mind.

Trifle not with yourselves, nor suffer yourselves to be trifled with by others. If you rightly estimate your own merit, the world will not long differ from you. Aim to instruct and entertain your company rather than to divert them with the affectation of wit and facetiousness of a droll.

Reader to your superiors due respect. Order is Heaven's first law. Nature teaches subordination—society demands it. The best soldiers make the best officers, and the best citizens the best rulers.—Yet carefully distinguish the honours paid to rank and office, from those paid to personal merit; and let the latter be the principal object of your ambition.

Forget not this precious motto—"*Wild beasts and men pass all away.*" Consider every one in human shape as your brother—and *let Charity, in gold en lights of love, reward you with the Brotherhood of Man.*—Let your benevolence be broad as the ocean—your candour brilliant as the sun, and your compassion and humanity extensive as the human race.

The brevity and uncertainty of life should admonish us never to procrastinate the duties of the present time. Of all things our salvation is of the greatest moment. Man is fallen into a wretched state of sin and depravity, and needs a renovation of nature—the implantation and cultivation of the sublime virtues of Christianity—to restore him to its true dignity—to qualify him for happiness—The very statutes of GOD and his creatures give birth to fixed and immutable relations between them. These are the foundations of virtue and as solid as those of the everlasting mountains. It is not possible for man to become happy otherwise than by

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From the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

CHARGE,

Delivered by the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq. to the Graduates, on the last Commencement Day, at Providence.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

THE occasion which has devolved on me the duty of addressing you, cannot fail to impress your minds with an uncommon degree of seriousness.

Your beloved President, from whose lips you have been accustomed to receive lessons of Wisdom, is not here to give you his last benediction.—He is gone as we hope and trust, to the World of Spirits—and, as we hope and trust, to receive the rewards of his labours of Love and of Virtue.

The Patrons of the College could not, however, permit you to bid adieu to this Institution without authorising one of their number to address you.

performing to the Laws of his Nature—by becoming really and truly such as man ought to be, in thought, word and deed.

The sacred Scriptures are to be the study of your lives;—nor let it be thought an employment beneath a gentleman. Newton, Locke, and the most eminent Philosophers studied and wrote commentaries on them. It is a mark of vanity to speak lightly of revelation; not to admire those ancient and sublime books shews a want of taste in fine writing, as well as of real judgment in discerning truth. And here let me caution you never to ridicule whatever may be held sacred by any devout and judicious man.—If you cannot join with him, at least do not disturb him by your irreverence.

Young gentlemen, it is your good fortune to enter on life in a country peculiarly favoured by the bounteous hand of Nature, and blessed with the best government in the world. Your education distinguishes you among your fellows; the eyes of many are fixed on you. Your parents and friends, have, no doubt, the most flattering hopes of your future eminence; do not disappoint them. The patrons of this College also expect a peculiar interest in your prosperity, let me entreat you, therefore, as you esteem your friends, as you respect the place of your education, resolve to act your parts in life well, and may Heaven strengthen you with grace so to do.

"The day is at hand when all of us, whether young or old now, must appear and give an account of our conduct before the Greatest and Governour of the world—" *that is the day of days, the important day*—as the Poet says—*for which all days were made.*" Time, with all its concerns and enjoyments, will then vanish from our eager grasp. Eternity will then commence—and a solemn *Commencement* will *then* be—your worthy President has gone before you—If you loved him, or if you even love yourselves, let me in the most earnest and solemn manner, call on you to recollect, and imprint on your memory, his pious care over you—his faithful admonitions, and his amiable example, and to prepare to follow him.

In behalf of the Corporation,
Young Gentlemen,
I bid you FAREWELL.

[The following is a copy of the letters found in the pockets of JAMES SUTHERLAND, Esq. whose suicide was mentioned under the *London* head some time since. It was inclosed in one directed to the Coroner who should take an inquest on his body.]

"To the KING,

"SIRE,

"In the moment that my heart's blood is leaving it, I express my sorrow, that you have allowed yourself to be imposed upon, and that you should still persist in retaining such prejudices against me. With spirited love addressed you and your Ministers. Allegiance and protection are constitutionally reciprocal, and as the former was never forsaken by me, I had a right to expect that you would afford the latter. The idea of *a stake being driven through my body*, has not terrour to make me wish, that the act which I now perform should be considered in any other light but that of *deliberate reasoning*.

"Instead of going abroad (the means of which were not left me) I have long intended to shoot myself. I did not merit degradation; my conscience told me I was entitled to honor, favor and reward. I forgive General Murray, but cannot refrain, even at this time, the wish I have to set your Majesty right with respect to myself. The subjoined extract will sufficiently explain to your Majesty my innocence. Parliament accepted the petition of General Murray, but repeatedly threw our mine; For the item commands of prerogative were obliged to yield to the milder voice of influence.

"Let me recommend, Sire, to you to collect the letters written by me to Mr. Stephens of the Admiralty; you will there see the abuse of authority and irregularity of Gen——. I did not at that time know that none should reside in the island of Minorca, but such as pleased the General.—But I was willing to sacrifice every thing but justice and honor to keep him quiet. At this instance I filled up but one commission instead of two, for two privateers to cruize against the two States we were then at war with, by which I was some hundreds of pounds out of pocket.

"I had long determined that my dissolution should take place in the same manner and on the same spot that I now fall. When my hard case shall be published, how will the world be shuddered to hear, that humanity had deprived me of every resource but death.

"Yet in the midst of my misfortunes, I subscribe myself, your Majesty's loyal subject.

JAMES SUTHERLAND.

"Written on the 13th, though dated the 17th of August, 1791, it being the day on which I intended shooting myself in the Green Park, as the King passed to the Levee."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, October 26.

THE Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, accompanying a statement of his accounts, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg made a motion in writing to this effect, that the rules and order of proceeding established by the late House of Representatives, shall be deemed by the present House, until a revision of the rules and orders shall take place, which, was read & agreed to by the House.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lear his Secretary, communicating certain acts of several of the Legislatures of the United States, received by him during the recess, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. White presented the petition of James Rumsey, praying an alteration in the Patent Laws, which was read, &c.

Mr. Williamson made a motion in writing to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to amend an act, entitled an act to promote the progress of useful arts, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of Thomas O. Elliott, Executor of Bernard Elliott, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the United States, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay which was read.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration the Address of the President to both houses of the Legislature, after some time spent in debate the Committee rose and the Chairman reported that the committee of the whole had had under their consideration, the communications of yesterday from the President of the United States, and had come to the following resolution: that it is the opinion of this committee, that a respectful Address ought to be presented to the President of the United States, by the House of Representatives, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of this session, containing congratulations of the House, to the President, on the happy situation of the United States, and assurances that the House will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention; which resolution was read and adopted by the House.

On motion, ordered that Mr. Maddison, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith, be a committee to prepare an Address conformable to said resolution.

Mr. Gerry presented a petition from the distillers of spirits in the town of Boston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, praying an alteration and modification of the Excise Laws.

Also a petition from the sheriff of the county of Suffolk respecting a prisoner committed to the goal of that county by the deputy marshall of the district of Massachusetts; both which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrence made a motion in writing to this effect, that to-morrow he should move that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes, which was laid on the table.

On motion ordered that the clerk of this house do cause the members to be furnished during the present session, with three news-papers, such as they shall chuse.

Mr. Giles presented the petition of William Whitlock, late a commissary of military stores, praying a settlement of his accounts which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion a committee of seven members was appointed to determine contested elections.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Thursday, October 27.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the directors of the library company of Philadelphia, making an offer of the books, in said library for the use of both houses of Congress, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sylvester, presented a petition from John Youngclove, late a major in the service of the United States; relative to a pension allowed him by the late Congress.

Also a counter petition, from sundry inhabitants of the counties of Albany, Washington, Ranselear, and Saratoga in the state of New-York, remonstrating against the allowance of said pension, both which were read, and with the papers accompanying the same were referred to the Secretary at war.

A number of petitions were presented to the house and were read, which were referred to the heads of departments, and to select committees, to report thereon.

Mr. Maddison from the committee appointed for that purpose reported an address in answer to the President's speech, which was read a first and second time; & on motion of Mr. Vining, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration the said address, after some time spent, the committee rose and reported the address without any amendment, which was accepted and agreed to by the house.

Whereupon resolved, That the speaker attended by the members, of the house, do present said address to the President of the United States: And that Mr. Maddison, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith, wait on the President to know when and where he will receive said address.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the Secretary for the department of war, accompanied with reports from Brigadier General Scott, and Lieut. Col. commandant Wilkinson, commanders on an expedition against the Indians, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from a committee of a number of public creditors who loaned money, for the use of the United States in the years, 1777 and 1778, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Charles Heatly of South-Carolina, was presented to the house, setting forth that he has invented and is about constructing a machine for the cleaning of rice, and praying that measures may be taken to secure to him the benefit of said invention, which was read and referred to the secretary at war.

The committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States to know when and where he would receive the address of the house of Representatives in answer to his speech, reported that they had waited on the President and received for answer, that to morrow at twelve o'clock at his own house he would receive said address.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Friday, October 28.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill or bills for registering ships or vessels, and regulating those employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Pursuant to a resolution passed yesterday, Mr. Speaker, attended by the members, repaired to the President's house, and presented him the following address, in answer to his speech to both Houses.

SIR,

IN receiving your address at the opening of the present session, the House of Representatives have taken an ample share in the feelings inspired by the actual prosperity and flattering prospects of our country: and whilst, with becoming gratitude to Heaven, we ascribe this happiness to the true source from which it flows, we behold with animating pleasure, the degree in which the constitution and laws of the United States have been instrumental in dispensing it.

It yields us particular satisfaction to learn the success with which the different important measures of the government have proceeded, as well those specially provided for at the last session, as those of preceding date.

The safety of our Western Frontiers, in which the lives and repose of so many of our fellow-citizens are involved, being peculiarly interesting, your communications on that subject are proportionably grateful to us.

The gallantry and good conduct of the militia, whose services were called for, is an honorary confirmation of the efficacy of that precious resource of a free State: & we anxiously wish, that the consequences of their successful enterprizes, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to pursue the most benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the census, is a source of the most pleasing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national safety and respectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the situation of our country, which favours so unexampled a rapidity in its growth; nor ought any to be insensible to the additional motive suggested by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government, established with a wise administration of it, to a portion of the earth which promises such an encrease of the number which is to enjoy these blessings within the limits of the United States.

We shall proceed without the least delay to your patriotic recommendations, and with a deep sense of the trust committed to us by our fellow-citizens, to take into consideration the various and important matters falling within the present session. And in discussing & deciding each, we shall feel every disposition, whilst we are pursuing the public welfare, which must be the supreme object with all our constituents, to accommodate, as far as possible, the means of attaining it to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them.

Answer of the President to the foregoing Address.

Gentlemen,

THE pleasure I derive from an assurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the testimony I have borne to the prosperous condition of our public affairs. Relying on the sanctions of your enlightened judgment, and on your patriotic aid, I shall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the public weal; and particularly in those which may be required on my part for executing the salutary measures I anticipate from your present deliberations.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Speaker and the members then returned to the House, where the President's reply was read.

PETERSBURGH, (Russia) August 5.

Field Marshal Potempkin, whose departure has been long announced, is at length set out the day before yesterday, to put himself at the head of the army against the Turks. He has been followed by the greatest part of the officers who have had leave of absence. Their departure proves that the intention of our court, is to keep up its measures, to the conclusion of the Armistice.

GLASGOW, August 1.

This day a merchant here purchased a small gold coin, of the Emperor Nero,—a great curiosity to the antiquarian, being upwards of 1750 years old. It was found in a field by a countryman while digging up potatoes.

Upon the estate of W. Ewing Maclae, Esq. 5 miles south of this city, and upon a rising ground on the north side of the Muir—in clearing away a heap of stones, the workmen have discovered about fifty urns, containing human bones. This heap, containing many hundred carts of stones gathered from off the land, must have been the work of a great army, and may be supposed to have lain there since the Romans were in the country, whose custom it was to burn their dead and deposit in urns.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) October 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at —— to his friend in this town, October 5, 1791.

"By the last ships from London we learn, that our Sovereign, Madam Britain, is in a fair way of recovery from that dreadful disease, with which she has been so long afflicted, the *King's Evil*; that she begins to listen to some *Priestly* admonitions; and that *Common Sense* will teach her to bear a little *Paine*, in order to get rid of so dreadful a disorder. This the ought to constantly *Price*. The symptoms of her malady begin to abate, insomuch that she owns the *Rights of Man* ought to be respected both by *Man* and *Woman*; (*Wool* be to the *Man*, by whom they are not) and that, if People dare speak their sentiments, from this doctrine there would be no *Dissenters*. She acknowledges her obligations to that eminent Physician, Doctor Thomas Paine, from whose prescription, however *Paine—ful*, she has received great benefit, and whose Eulogy she comprises in the words of Prior. "*Omne tulit punctum—Tom*"

ALBANY, October 24.

Saturday last, CORNELIUS HOGABOOM, Esq. Sheriff of the County of *Columbia*, accompanied by two other gentlemen, went to the sale of some property, legally advertised, in the town of *Nobletown*, executed by their said deputy had arrived there before him & had commenced the sale. When he came to the spot, he found his deputy had not been there—waited a considerable time—and deputy not arriving, adjourned the sale to a future day—and mounted with his companion. A pistol was immediately discharged—no notice taken of it by either of them—proceeded about 30 yards from the house—fifty (of thereabouts) armed men, disguised like Indians, started out of the bushes—fired a shot from the whole without effect:—Mr Hogaboom said to his companion, "*They only mean to frighten us*."—A second charge was fired, when Mr. Hogaboom received a fatal shot, and had time only to say, "*I am a dead man*," before he expired.

This, of all *murders*, within our knowledge seems to be the most horrid!—A pistick officer, returning, not from the discharge of his duty, but before it had been executed, murdered by a cowardly set of assassins, who had taken upon them the appearance of savages, a badge, which even *nature* did not entitle them to; and under this garb perpetrated a crime far below the meanest of savage brutality!

[*Four of the murderers were pursued to Connecticut, where they were taken and carried back to New-York for trial.*]

BENNINGTON, October 14.

Thomas Chittenden, Esq. is elected Governor of this state for the year ensuing. Peter Olcott, Esq. Lieut. Governor. Samuel Mattocks, Esq. Treasurer. Roswell Hopkins, Esq. Secretary of State. Joseph Fay, Esq. Secretary to the Governor and Council.—And, Elisha Clark, Esq. Auditor of Accounts.

As the appointment of Senators, to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, by the legislature of this state, in January last, was by many, considered as premature; that honorable body, at their session at Windsor, few days ago, on Tuesday last, to proceed to a new election of persons to fill that office; when the Hon. Moses Robinson, and Stephen R. Bradley, Esquires, were duly elected.

WINDSOR, October 26.

We hear from Woodstock, that on Monday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven, the new Courthouse in that place, was discovered to be on fire in the upper loft: Speedy assistance was afforded in order to extinguish the flames, but to no effect—it was entirely consumed in a short space of time. In what manner the fire was communicated to the building, we are not able to ascertain; but indubitable it is, that it must have been done purposely, by some malicious villain, residing in the county. We trust the public in general will not be deficient in searching out the perpetrator of such a black transaction; and dealing with him as the law directs.

The General Assembly passed a Resolve on yesterday afternoon, recommending to the Governor and Council, to issue their proclamation offering a reward of *five hundred dollars* for apprehending the perpetrators of the above deed.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.

Further particulars of the Hispaniola insurrection.

In a letter from James Perkins, *Esq. resident at Cape Francois.*

"SEPT. 24th, 1791.

"Since my last, about 700 men, under the command of M. de Touzard, were ordered to penetrate into the country as far as *Limonade*. They crossed the ferry, on the night of the 17th, and penetrated to *Petit cafe*. On the morning of the 18th, the main body advanced towards the Quarter Maurice. Several parties of the blacks were seen in arms, and many of them near the army. The advanced guard of dragoons were attacked from the cane pieces and hedges, though without loss, and the troops were all halted at Charitte. A reconnoitering party, consisting of about 80 dragoons, headed by M. de Touzard, explored the neighbouring estates, and were returning, when they were surprised by a body of the enemy, risen up in the main road, consisting of about 300, one third mounted, and supported in front by 212 pounder and two fusivils. The commander in chief gave immediate orders to CHARGE, and this little band advanced full speed, with the most determined bravery, within 30 yards of their cannon, when they received a momentary check, by the discharge of the pieces, which being loaded with spikes, old iron, glass bottles, &c. wounded four of the body. A total rout of the robbers ensued—about 100 were cut to pieces, and the rest took refuge in the canes.—Several of our horses were lost, but to the astonishment of every body, not a man was killed. The main body of the army lodged at Dupin, and the next morning proceeded towards Limonade. On their return they attacked Bullet, where the enemy were numerous and supported by five pieces of cannon.—The affair at Dupin, however, had so sickened them, that it was carried without any loss. How many of the fugatives were slain, we cannot ascertain, but it is affirmed, by good judges, that from the 17th, to the 21st, they must have lost from 800 to 1000. In this number I mean to comprehend their loss in an attack upon M. de Rouvray's camp, at Limonade, where they were routed with great slaughter. This action was immediately after their defeat at Dupin. Two white men, loaded with chains, were released at Bullet. From them we learn that numbers of the planters taken at Dondon have been recently executed by the blacks.

"SEPT. 25th,

"A reconnoitering party of dragoons in the neighbourhood of our camp at Haut de Cap, fell in with a band of the enemy a few days past—they appeared to be with a conference, and proposed a momentary cessation of hostilities.—They were asked,—What were their design?—What could have induced the ravages they had committed?—And finally,—What were their expectations?—Their object, they replied, was the *droit de l'homme*—it was observed in return, that a grant of that nature was impossible, but that if they had any particular abuses to complain of they would undoubtedly be redressed, if they would return to their duty and throw down their arms.—They suggested an apprehension that they had proceeded too far to expect a favourable reception—The officer of the party replied, that if they would meet him at a certain rendezvous, he would engage to bring them the pardon of the General, on condition of obedience to their masters—The assignation was fixed, and, at the appointed hour, several copies of a proclamation promising them forgiveness were delivered to the party.—The next day was appointed for their reply, and they parted with mutual assurance that no violence should be offered to either on their return.—Eight dragoons were dispatched for their answer—about twenty negroes appeared in the road, agreeably to the appointment—The unhappy victims were enticed into ambush—the hedges on either side were laid by a perfidious hand—the unsuspecting detachment advanced—three men were killed on the spot—two captured, and the other three hapily escaped to the camp at Haut de Cap.

"SEPT. 27th, 1791.

"Fifteen hundred troops yesterday morning at three o'clock, were detached from Haut du Cap and Petit anse, with eight pieces of cannon—they directed their march towards Collifinat, where the enemy had established their grand camp. At five o'clock, a heavy cannonade commenced, and in a few minutes the cavalry, and a principal part of the infantry, were in quiet possession of this terrible bugbear. The banditti flew without any other resistance than a discharge of their cannon. So precipitate was their flight, and so great the terrour caused by the artillery, that little or no good effect was produced by this long premeditated sortie. About 100 were killed, and a number of women and children taken. We had only one man wounded. Eight or ten whites were relieved from captivity, and many valuable effects brought off by the troops—The two dragoons before mentioned were found with their throats cut—they were brought out, and sacrificed on the approach of the army.

"An attempt will be made to reduce the insurgents at Limbe and Le Cul. The frigate will go round into the Bay, at the same time. If we receive speedy assistance from Leeward, or Martinique, it is probable the business will be soon terminated. With the few troops now here, it must continue, until some succour shall arrive from France.

NORTHAMPTON, November 16.

We learn by some travellers, who arrived in Shepherd's town, Virginia, a few weeks since from Wheeling, that the Western Army moved from head-quarters at Licking, on the 15th ult. on their way to the Indian Country, therefore we may shortly expect some interesting information from that quarter.

We learn from Albany, that a few days since, a negro servant was wantonly shot through the neck, and killed, by the direction of his inhuman master, at the glass works near Albany. Our informant affirms, that the Negro had been lately purchased by a proprietor in the works, and was represented as insane: His disorder was, however, imputed to a vicious disposition and having given specimen of his obstinacy and sullenness to his new master, one of the workmen was directed to shoot him; who inadvertently complied, the shot passing through his neck; which not proving fatal, and the Negro becoming outrageous in consequence of the wound, a second shot was discharged, which penetrated the neck, and finished his existence. An inquest was immediately summoned, whose verdict was WILFUL MURDER. The deluded person having consulted an attorney relative to the transaction, was advised to escape from justice; and he departed accordingly.

ROBERT BRECK and SON,

INFORM their Customers and others, that they have just received a fresh supply of GOODS, and have now on hand as good an assortment as can be found in any COUNTRY STORE, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, and most kinds of Produce.

N. B. They purpose to pay part Money for PORK.

Northampton, Oct. 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL

LOTTERY.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY inform the Public, That they will *positively* commence, and go immediately on, with expedition, in the drawing of the 2d Class of the Semi-annual State-Lottery, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. and that no TICKETS will be for sale after 3 o'clock. Those Persons with whom Tickets have been deposited for sale, are requested to return such as may be on hand, on the forenoon of that day. A list of Prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is completed. The managers pledge themselves for this strict punctuality.

B. AUSTIN,
D. COBB,
S. COOPER,
G. R. MINOT,
J. KNEELAND,
} *Managers.*

Boston, Nov. 2, 1791.

☞ *A Few TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of Samuel Clarke, jun. Northampton.*

Hezekiah Hutchins,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, that he has just received and now ready for sale, at his Store east of the Court-house, in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Blue, Paris-mud, Bottle-green, Drab & London-brown BROAD-CLOTHS.
Strip'd Elastic Cloths,
Forest Cloths,
Coatings and Baizes,
Flannels,
Calicoes and Patches,
Modes,
Women's ruffel Shoes,
Ditto long & short Gloves,
Men's Gloves,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Silk and Twist,
Hair Ribbon,
Tafte, Pins,
Dutch Lace,
Dutch Quills,
Paste Board,
Tea and Loaf Sugar,
Pepper and Allspice,
Ginger and Rice,
Indigo and Snuff,
Codfish, Pipes,
Hard Soap,
Crockery WARE, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above Goods, 3 or 4 thousand weight of good CHEESE, for which a generous price will be given,—Also, Butter, Flax, and many other articles of Produce.

Constant attendance given and every favour noticed.

November 15, 1791.

Now opened for SALE, by

JONATHAN SMITH,

AT his Store, a little south of the Hon. David Sexton's in Deerfield, a general assortment of GOODS, which will positively be sold as low as at any Store in the county,—among which are the following articles, viz.

SCARLET, blue, London-brown, and light Broad-cloths,
Lambskins and Coatings,
Serges and Baizes,
Flannels and Shalloons,
Tammies,
Wildbores and Camblets,
Velvets and Royal Rib,
Elliot's Cords,
Morocco and Durants,
Calliancoes,
Cambricks and Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Latesstrings and Persians,
Modes and Sarsenets,
Bandanno, Romall, and India silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Shawls,
Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Lawn Aprons,
Ditto Handkerchiefs,
Cravats, sewing Silk,
Thread and Twist,
Buttons and Buckles,
Knives and Forks,
Cutteans and Penknives,
Raizors, brass Knobs,
HL Hinges,
Iron and brass Butts,
Candlesticks, Shears and Scissars,
Looking Glasses,
Tea, Powder and Shot,
Copperas and Allum,
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Chocolate,
An assortment of Crockery and Glass WARE, with many other Articles too tedious for an advertisement.

N. B. The highest price given for BEES-WAX and Old PEWTER.

Deerfield, Nov. 12, 1791.

Goodman and Dana,

BEG leave to inform the Publick, that they have just received, and for Sale, at the Store lately occupied by Doctor Levi Shepherd, in Northampton, a quantity of West India RUM, by the hogshead, barrel or retail—SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and an assortment of Crockery WARE; which they are determined to sell cheap for Cash, and many kinds of Produce for the convenience of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

N. B. They will supply those who wish to purchase by the hogshead or barrel, as cheap as can be bought in Hartford, exclusive of the freight or transportation.

Nov. 16, 1791.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner.—He has also for Sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 30th of August last, a red Heifer, two years old, with a crop on both ears, and a half penny the upper side of the right and under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. MARSON BABCOCK.

Leyden, October 3, 1791.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

RETALIATION,

ON THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

WHEN *Reverend Priests* do hourly preach,
Those doctrines which they should not teach,
When crowds are told "they might *cashier*
Their Kings" without or dread, or fear;
That *Lords* are vain and empty things,
And *Bishops* worse than even Kings:
That *faults* and *foibles* mix together,
Just like two pieces of neats leather:
Wear out the same—and when they're ended
Answer the purpose—still intended.
In short when LEV'LLERS spreads apace,
And *boundless rights of men*—take place,
'Tis fit—who *poison'd first the dart*,
Should be *the first to feel the smart*.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

The Empress of Russia

Has at length consented to give peace to the Turks.

Though she at first determined to expel the disciples of Mahomet from Europe, and to wrest from their hands the territory which for some centuries they possessed, she has prescribed bounds to her desires, and is content to add, to her dominions (already comprehending a twenty-eighth part of the habitable globe) a tract of uncultivated land between the Bog & Dniester. This extention of her Empire has been effected at the expence of an immense sum of money, and the lives of 70 or 80,000 of her subjects. How long will mankind permit the caprice, folly and ambition of Princes to disturb their tranquility, and sport with their lives and property? How long will these scourges be permitted to exist? The plague and small pox formerly swept off crowds of mankind from the surface of the earth. The power of the former is now limited within narrow bounds; the latter is become almost harmless: May we not hope that monarchy, a more fell cause of destruction to the human race than the plague or small pox, will soon be deprived of its power to do mischief—or what is more desirable, be banished from the earth.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just imported from London, a large and complete Assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Among which are the following Patent Medicines, viz. Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills; Bateman's Drops, Ballam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, Faunce's Elixir, Essence of Pepper Mint, Godfrey's Cordial; James's fever powders, &c. Also, Salt Petre, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Oil of Vitriol, ground Madder, Otter, Redwood, Surgeons pocket instruments, Lancets, Bell-Metal-Mortars, gr. Scales & wts. Syringes, Sponge, Ladies smelling Bottles.—Likewise a large allortment of PAINTERS COLOURS; Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Putty, Rosin; &c.—He has many other Articles for sale, (and expects many more if the Wind favours, but perhaps not *quite so many* as at any other Store in the Commonwealth) such as best Surrinam Spirits, West-India Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Tamarinds, Rice, Indigo, Loaf Sugar, &c. 1st, 2d, & 3d. part of Webster's Institute, Perry's Spelling Books, and a variety of little childrens Books, Writing Paper, Wafers, &c. &c. &c. All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and endeavors to make the payment to the Purchaser as easy as possible.

N. B. Cash given for any thing he can make money by.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1791.

Just received by

Tappan and Fowle,

A NEW supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which, with those they had before, make perhaps, the compleatest assortment to be found at any STORE in the County, which they will SELL at a very reasonable rate for CASH, and many articles of Country produce.—☞ They pay part CASH for Pork, Butter, Beeswax and well dressed Flax.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1791.

JOHN E. HALL, & JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Having commenced a co-partnership, by the firm of

HALL & TAYLOR,

BEG leave to acquaint the public that they are now selling at their Store in Greenfield, most articles of ENGLISH & WEST-INDIA GOODS, as low perhaps as at any Store in the County. For the convenience of those who would like to be their customers, they purpose to receive most kinds of country produce in payment for their goods, at exactly what it is worth in Market, deducting the freight or transportation as the case may be. Constant attendance given at their store, and all favors duly acknowledged, by the publick's most obedient and very humble Servants,

HALL and TAYLOR.

Greenfield, Nov. 7. 1791.

J. Williams, & Co.

HAVE for sale at their store a few rods North of the Meeting-House, Conway, a handsome assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS, on reasonable terms for Cash, or ready pay.

November 2, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

For RE-PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by *S. GLASSE*, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—further instructions on the same subject—On pleasures—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

"We here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manliness, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to God, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, she addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are enforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those epithets, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but the will yet live in these her genuine conferences; which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

Robert Breck & Son,

PAY CASH, and the very highest price for FLAX—FLAX-SEED, BUTTER, BEES-WAX, and all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS.

Northampton, Nov. 2, 1791.

JAMES S. BARTLEY,

FARRIER,

From LONDON,

Thirty-six years in practice, part of the time Farrier Major of a regiment of Dragoons.

CURES Diseases in Horses, internal and external, such as Convulsions, Staggers, Strangles, Colds, Surfeits, Glanders, Fevers, Farcy, Diseases in the Eyes, such as Cataract or Cornea, Pole Evil, Fistula, Sprains in the Shoulders, Back, Stifle, Whorlebone, Sinew and many other Parts, Splint, Spavin, Windgalls, Scratches, Ringbone, Sandcrack, cankered and contracted Feet, Bots and Worms, and the Bite of a Mad Dog in Horses, or any other Beast; and many other Disorders too tedious to mention.

Also,—Bleeding, Physicking, Docking, Gelding, Nicking, and Coping of Horses in the best Manner. Likewise Medicines prepared for Gentlemen at a distance, and proper directions given how to be used. Purges, Diuretick Balls, Pectoral Balls, Fever Balls, & Alternative Balls for Fevers, and Cordial Balls for Race-Horses. Likewise, Mouthing, Bitting and Breaking of Colts, and young Horses, in the best Manner, to carry old and young Ladies and Gentlemen, with great Pleasure, Ease, and Safety, or fit for a General to mount and ride at the Head of an Army in the Field of Battle.

Gentlemen and others having any Commands, by sending their orders to the subscriber, half a mile west of Mr. Whiting's store in Worthington, will be waited on with the greatest Diligence and Punctuality.

By their humble Servant,

JAMES STUDMAN BARTLEY.

N. B. He proposes to attend at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY'S, in Northampton, on Tuesday the 13th inst. and once a fortnight from that day forward.

November 2, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES,

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will assist it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

CASH,

AND the highest price given for all kinds of SHIPPING-FURRS, BEES-WAX, & BUTTER. Also,—part CASH for good FLAX by the subscriber.

LEVI SHEPHARD.

N. B. Said Shephard has now on hand and daily expecting, perhaps, the most universal assortment of Goods, that can be found at any one store in the Commonwealth.

Northampton, October 25, 1791.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1791.

Eleazer & William Porter,

HAVE just received as general an assortment of

GOODS

as can be found at any Store, in the County of Hampshire, which are now ready for sale. They receive in payment Beef, Pork, Butter, Flax, Flax-Seed, all kinds of FURRS, and many other articles of Produce. Part Cash paid for the above articles.

N. B. Those Persons who are indebted are desired to make payment according to their agreements.

Hadley, Octo. 31, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof:

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cougar.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

☞ A few Tickets in the Semi-annual State Lottery, may be had of Samuel Clarke, jun. if applyed for soon.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY, &c.

The NEIGHBOUR. No XV.

"Withold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it. Say not unto thy neighbour, Go, and come again, & to morrow I will give thee; when thou hast it by thee. Devise not evil against thy Neighbour, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee."

To the NEIGHBOUR.

SIR,

I HAVE read your essays with attention, and think I have profited by them. I have considered more closely what it is to be a good neighbour, the duty of being such an one myself, and the advantage of living among people of this character. I have reflected upon the conduct of those among whom I live, as well as my own, and have found a number of deficiencies, as well as many excellencies—many things worthy of praise, as well as some worthy of blame—many, by which comfort, confidence, and good will were promoted, & some, by which the feelings were wounded, resentments kindled, and excited.—Every body finds a variety in the characters of those with whom he is conversant, some being more agreeable, obliging, and friendly than others. It is a pleasure to a good man to do a good turn; and a good neighbour will lay himself out to increase the comfort and happiness of all around him. But there are some of so unhappy a make as to propagate uneasiness, discord and contention, wherever they reside. These are some who are too much wrapped up in themselves to have any concern with any body else. They mind their own business, & with not to be interrupted by the visits, the requests, the inquiries, or even the affability of others. If their neighbours will let them alone, they will let alone their neighbours. They wish, so far as it can be effected, neither to borrow nor lend, neither to assist, nor to be assisted, neither to enter a neighbour's door, nor to have a neighbour enter their's. Though such as these can be called neither injurious nor troublesome, and may have the credit of possessing a negative good character, and of doing no harm; yet this is all their commendation. They do as little good as they do hurt. They are deficient in benevolence and the social virtues. They answer not the end for which societies are formed, which is to ease the burdens, to relieve the wants, to increase the security and happiness of one another. But unsocial as these people are, they are better to live amongst than those who are too officious and meddlesome—busy bodies in other men's matters; or those who are disposed to make mischief, carrying stories backwards and forwards, with additions aggravations, kindling the coals of jealousy and resentment, and setting neighbours at variance; or even those who have every thing to borrow, and nothing to lend.—Of I have two neighbours; the one under very good circumstances; the other is obliged to work hard to maintain a numerous family. Should I send to the richer man to borrow one of his horses to ride a mile and an half for a doctor, he would let me have one perhaps, though with seeming reluctance, provided he had no other fercice for him: But he would charge me a high price for the use of him. Should I apply to the other, and tell him I wanted a horse to send home corn to the mill, having neither bread nor meal in my house, he would immediately take his only horse out of his team, and tell me I might have him and welcome.

A distressing sickness came into my family some years ago, and into the neighbourhood where I then lived, & lasted until those who were well were almost worn out with care, fatigue, and watching. I borrowed a horse, after an anxious and tiresome day, to ride in quest of a watcher. I went into a neighbourhood which enjoyed health and tranquility, not doubting a ready offer of assistance, as soon I should make known my necessities. But every one was disposed to invent excuses, all of which, to my interested and anxious mind, appeared very trifling. Some pretended they were afraid of catching the fever. Some were up late the night before. Some had company. Some had laid out business for to-morrow, which, if they lost their sleep, they could not accomplish. Some could not bear to be broke of their rest. And some wondered I should think of coming there after watchers. Disappointed in all my applications, I hurried home late in the evening, and found one of my children in the agonies of death. It expired in its mother's arms. Several of my nearest neighbour's were hourly apprehending the same calamity. No kind of friend was to be procured at that late hour of a dark night. My wife, therefore, animated and fortified by religious reflections, and by the urgency of the case, proceeded, with my assistance, to lay out her own child.

But lest you should think I take a pleasure in talking against my neighbours; and pointing out their failings, I will do the justice to acknowledge, that, in the several places of my residence, I have found a greater number of good than of bad neighbours. And as to myself, I frankly confess that I have not, in many instances, been so good a neighbour as I might, and as I ought to have been. I have withheld good, when it was in the power of my hand to have done it, and when I have received what I thought an intended injury, I have sometimes been provoked to retaliate a greater. But this was in the early days of my house-keeping. I have now learned by experience, and by the examples of some prudent, peaceable, and obliging neighbours, as well as by your instructions, that a man who wishes to have friends, must shew himself friendly; and that, in most cases, it is better to *over come evil with good*, than to *render evil for evil*; and to overlook and forgive, than to resent and retaliate.

I am,

Your sincere well wisher.

Of SLEEP. By JOHN WESLEY.

HEALTHY men require a little above six hours sleep; healthy women a little above seven, in four and twenty. If any one desires to know exactly what quantity of sleep his own constitution requires, he may very easily make the experiment which I made about sixty years ago. I then awoke every night about twelve or one, and lay awake for some time. I readily concluded, that this arose from being longer in bed than nature required. To be satisfied, I procured an alarm which wakened me the next morning at seven (near half an hour earlier than I rose the day before) yet I lay awake again at night. The second morning I arose at six; but notwithstanding this, I lay awake the second night. The third morning I arose at five; but nevertheless, I lay awake the third night. The fourth morning I arose at four, as by the grace of GOD, I have done ever since. And I lay awake no more. And I do not now lie awake, taking the year round, a quarter of an hour together in a month. By the same experiment, rising earlier every morning, any one may find how much sleep he really wants.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

THE following extraordinary and melancholy circumstance lately occurred in the parish of Clomeny, in Ireland:—

On the borders of the extensive barrens or deserts of Emeshowen, there are a few miserable hovels, which form part of the estate of the Marquis of Donnegal. The barren near the sea is bounded by stupendous rocks, which hang in a most awful manner over the water; in the cavities of these rocks, Eagles, famous no less for their uncommon size, than extraordinary ferocity, abide, in general preying on such fish as may be cast ashore by the violence of the sea.

As several children were playing before one of the cottages above mentioned, they were attacked by a large Eagle. One fine boy, of about four years of age, unconscious of his danger, endeavoured to defend himself; the voracious bird, incensed rather than dismay'd by his puerile efforts, seized the infant in his talons, & conveyed him to its nest, where two eagles waited with impatience its return.

The father of the child, who was quickly apprized of his danger, traced the flight of the bird with anxious care and observing where it alighted, procured assistance, and by means of a rope was let down the rocks into the nest, where horrible to relate, he found the child mangled in the most shocking manner—his eyes were both picked out, and the flesh entirely torn off his side. The birds on his approach, alarmed by the noise, took to flight; so that he, without danger to himself, was able to carry back the fragments of his child, who, after languishing about three hours, died.

EXTRACTS.

If we drop a pebble, the size of a nutmeg, upon the smooth surface of a river, we shall observe the circular waves to be small, and issue only to a little distance from the centre. If we drop another the size of a cannon shot, it operates with multiplied force, the surrounding waves swell, to a superiour size, and extended to a more distant space.—The mind, unimproved by letters or conversation, deals in trifles, is hemmed in by itself, and extends not far from its own centre; while he, who is enlightened by education, whose ideas are improved by study, rises to a more elevated height, and takes in a more extensive compass.

The conversations of the lower class rise from themselves, and terminate where they rise. Their observations seldom extend to men or things: they deal in the little; keep near their own centre: are heroes of their own story: and blazon those actions, which never existed to blazon themselves.

TERMS *and* CONDITIONS *declared by the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *this seventeenth day of* October, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, *for regulating the Materials and manner of the Buildings and improvements on the* LOTS *in the City of* WASHINGTON.

1st. THAT the outer and party walls of all houses within the said city shall be built of brick or Stone.

2d. That all buildings on the streets shall be parallel thereto, and may be advanced to the line of the street, or withdrawn therefrom, at the pleasure of the improver: But where any such building is about to be erected, neither the foundation or party-wall shall be begun, without first applying to the person or persons appointed by the Commissioners to superintend the buildings within the city, who will ascertain the lines of the walls to correspond with these regulations.

3d. The wall of no house to be higher than forty feet to the roof, in any part of the city; nor shall any be lower than thirty-five feet on any of the avenues.

4th. That the person or persons appointed by the Commissioners to superintend the buildings, may enter on the land of any person, to set out the foundation and regulate the walls to be built between party and party, as to the breadth and thickness thereof: which foundation shall be laid equally upon the lands of the persons between whom such party-walls are to be built, and shall be of the breadth and thickness determined by such person proper: and the first builder shall be reimbursed one moiety of the charge of such party-wall, or so much thereof as the next builder shall any ways use or break into the wall—The charge or value thereof to be set by the person or persons so appointed by the commissioners.

5th. As temporary conveniences will be proper for lodging workmen and securing materials for building, it is to be understood that such may be erected with the approbation of the commissioners: But they may be removed or discontinued, by the special order of the commissioners.

6th. The way into the squares being designed in a special manner for the common use and convenience of the occupiers of the respective squares—the property in the same is reserved to the public, so that there may be an immediate interference on any abuses of the use thereof, by any individual, to the nuisance or obstruction of others. The proprietors of the lots adjoining the entrance into the squares, on arching over the entrance, and fixing gates in the manner the commissioners shall approve, shall be entitled to divide the space over the arching and build it up with the range of that line of the square.

7th. No vaults shall be permitted under the streets, nor any encroachments on the foot-way above, by steps, floops, porches, cellar doors, windows, ditches, or leaning walls; nor shall there be any projection over the streets, other than the eves of the houses, without the consent of the commissioners.

8th. These regulations are the terms and conditions upon which conveyances are to be made, according to the deeds in trust of the lands within the City.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

October 17.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Friday, October 28.

MR. SEDGWICK, having suggested the propriety of taking up a report of the secretary of war, made during the last session, in favour of certain petitioners.

Mr. Wadsworth made a motion for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill or bills, ascertaining compensation to widows, orphans, and invalids, in certain cases. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President, accompanied with a copy of the returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the several states; together with sundry papers and documents, communicated to him by the Governor of Pennsylvania, respecting certain persons who had fled from justice, from the state of Pennsylvania, to the state of Virginia, and also an act of the legislature of North Carolina, ceding to the United States certain portions of land in that state, for the erection of light-houses.

Those papers being read,

Mr. Sedgwick moved for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill or bills, providing the means, by which persons charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crimes, who flee from justice, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state

from which they fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime; also providing the mode, whereby a person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

This motion being adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that as there appeared a deficiency in the return of the census from some of the states, it was necessary to take some order on the subject. The failure of a proper return from South-Carolina, arose, he said, from this circumstance, that, in one of these districts, nobody could be found, who was willing to undertake the business of enumeration, for the compensation allowed by law; and that the person who had made the enumeration in another district, was gone away, and had carried off with him the account of the population. He concluded, by moving, that the returns of the census should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. White wished to know on what principle the business was to be taken up.

Mr. Williamson said, that a bill would be required, allowing the Marshal of the state a longer time to make his return.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that, as this was a serious business, since it was to determine the ratio of representation, it was not so well to refer it to a select committee of three. He thought it better first to settle the principle, and then refer it to a select committee, to bring in a bill pursuant to the sense of the House. He wished the matter to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished the business to be referred generally; and that a committee of the whole should afterwards decide on the report of the select committee. Some of the state legislatures, he observed, are now sitting: and it would be proper, that, before their adjournment, they should know the determination of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if a select committee was appointed to bring in a bill, that bill would be referred to a committee of the whole, would undergo three readings, and would have the sense of the house taken on it. The select committee would not undertake to determine the ratio of representation: they would leave that a blank. He therefore thought it necessary to refer the business in the first instance to a committee of the whole, and declared his opinion in favor of a select committee.

Mr. Boudinot wished to have the business first taken up in the committee of the whole. A difficulty occurred to him, which gentlemen did not seem to take into consideration. The law had limited the return of the members to a certain day: One state had made no return; and it was proposed to allow that state a longer time. But, as the number of inhabitants is increasing every day, if the census was taken now, it might be found greater than at the time appointed by law: And in some states, a very small addition to the number of inhabitants would give an additional member in the representation. He wished the business to be taken up in a committee of the whole, that gentlemen might settle the principle upon which it was to proceed.

The question being taken on the commitment, and carried in the affirmative, it was on motion of Mr. Lawrance, resolved to take up the business in a committee of the whole, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, ordered that one hundred copies of the schedule of the census should be printed for the use of the members.

The letters communicated by the President respecting the western expedition was then read: After which,

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the establishment of post-offices and post-roads, was a subject of the greatest importance, and called for the early attention of the house: Therefore he moved for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for that purpose. His motion being agreed to, a committee were appointed accordingly.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee of elections, reported, that they had, according to order, examined the credentials of sundry members (whose names were enumerated in the report) and found those members severally entitled to sit in the house.

A motion heretofore made by Mr. Williamson, was called up, and pursuant thereto, a committee was appointed to prepare a bill, to amend the act for the encouragement of useful arts.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock on Monday next.

In SENATE—Monday, Oct. 31.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Vice-President of the U. S. with the members of the Senate, presented the following address to the President of the U. S. in answer to his SPEECH at the opening of the session:

TO THE PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States have received with much satisfaction the assurances of public prosperity contained in your Speech to both houses: The multiplied blessings of providence have not escaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of public and private confidence, are conspicuous and important; and the pleasure with which we contemplate them is heightened by your assurance of those farther communications, which shall confirm their existence and indicate their source.

While we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the severity that has produced them; and we participate the hopes that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be brought into complete and permanent effect; and that the measures of government for the security of our frontiers, may equally embrace the general interests of humanity. Our solicitude to obtain, will enfure our zealous attention to an object so warmly espoused by the dictates of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honour and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration. We are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness by the belief, that they will interest no passion, but that for the general welfare, by the assurance of concert and a view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Senate.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The Reply of the PRESIDENT of the United States is as follows:

Gentlemen,

THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honor and the happiness of our country, derives its full value from the share which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous trust committed to the government of the United States; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the public good, which are enfured by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

G. WASHINGTON.

Monday, October 31.

Sundry petitions were presented and read, as was likewise a memorial from an Italian sculptor, proposing to erect a monument in the memory of the late revolution.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenbergh in the chair) & took up for consideration, the schedule of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Messrs. Lawrance, Livermore, Sedgwick, and several others spoke on the subject—when

Mr. Seney rose and said, he hoped that a matter of so high importance would not be decided in so thin a house; he wished the committee to rise without coming to any decision, and not sit again till there should be a full house. A motion of his to that effect being adopted, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that some provision be made allowing the said State a longer time to make a return of the census. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick called up a motion, made on Friday last, for referring to a select committee the papers transmitted by the President, relative to the persons who had fled from justice, from the state of Pennsylvania into that of Virginia, with instructions to the committee to bring in a bill on the subject.

The question being taken on the motion and carried, a committee was accordingly appointed.

A motion was called up by Mr. Fitzsimons, and having passed with an amendment proposed by Mr. Dayton, a committee was in consequence appointed to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections of members of that house.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) having moved to take up the President's speech.

Mr. Lawrance wished it might be postponed till to-morrow, that the house might know what the senate had done on the subject.

Mr. Smith then moved, that the committee of the whole might be discharged from further consideration of the speech. The question was taken and carried, & the President's speech was the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick called up a motion, heretofore made; which being adopted, a committee was appointed in pursuance thereof, to report a bill to make compensations to invalids widows and orphan children, in certain cases.

Tuesday, November 1.

A message was received from the President, accompanied with a statement of the arrangements he had made, for carrying the excise law into execution, and certain papers relative to the census of South-Carolina.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) called up a motion laid on the table yesterday, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill, granting a further time for the return of the numeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina and the question being taken, passed in the affirmative, when a committee was soon after reported, and having had a first and second reading, was referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

On motion of M. Bourne, ordered, That the secretary of the treasury should be directed to report to the house the amount of the subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the public debt, as well in the debts of the respective states, as in the domestic debt of the United States, and of the parts which remain unsubscribed; together with such measures as are, in his opinion, expedient to be taken on the subject.

The order of the day being then called for, the President's speech was taken up, which being read,

Mr. White moved for the appointment of a committee to report a bill for the establishment of a land office:

Mr. Lawrance for the appointment of a committee to report a bill for the regulation of the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: and,

Mr. Sedgwick for the appointment of a committee to consider such parts of the President's speech as relate to the execution of the excise law, and to report such circumstances in the law as may, with consistency, be so altered as to remove any well intentioned objects that may exist against it; and also to ascertain and report whether there exists a due proportion between the duties imposed on foreign spirits and on those of domestic manufacture.

These motions being ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that, in the present case, there was no necessity for any delay, as was usual when new subjects were introduced by individual members. The subjects now proposed were before hand known to every gentleman in the house, as they have been recommended in the President's speech.

Mr. Boudinot further observed, that the speech having been under consideration yesterday, and again taken up this day, the business was in fact two days before the house; whereupon,

Mr. Lawrance's motion being also called up, a committee was apointed to bring in a bill pursuant to it.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion being also called up, it was proposed to refer to the secretary of the treasury so much of the President's speech as relates to the excise law; but this being objected to, it was, after some debate, finally resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be ordered to report to the house such information as he may have obtained respecting any difficulties that may have occurred in the execution of the excise law, together with his opinion thereon.

Mr. Dayton's motion for the establishment of a land office, was then called up, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, pursuant thereto.

Adjourned.

Early, authentic, and interesting

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHART has at length been accepted by the King. The Minister of Justice presented himself yesterday in the National Assembly, and delivered into the hands of the President a written message from his Majesty, containing his full and voluntary ratification of the terms on which he is again to resume the exercise of the Royal Authority.

Here follows an exact Copy of the Notification, as it was read amidst the plaudits of the audience, all of whom, the patriots especially, seemed to rejoice at this auspicious circumstance.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have attentively examined the Constitutional Act which you have presented for my acceptance. I accept it, and I shall cause it to be executed. This declaration alone might have been thought sufficient at any other period; but I owe it, at the present moment, to the interests of the nation, and I owe it to myself, to disclose my motives.

"From the commencement of my reign I have been desirous to reform every kind of abuse, and, in all the act of my government, I have been ambitious to take the public opinion as the rule of my conduct. Divers abuses, among the number of which may be reckoned the situation of the Finances on my coming to the throne, and the immense expences attendant on an honorable war, sustained without the increase of imposts, had occasioned a considerable disproportion between the Revenue and the Expenditure of the State.

"Struck with the magnitude of the evil, I not only sought for the means of administering a remedy, but I also perceive the necessity of preventing its return. I accordingly conceived the project of placing the happiness of the People on a constitutional and a stable basis, and of subjecting to invariable rules, that authority of which I was the Depositary. I accordingly called the nation around me to execute this plan. During the course of all the events produced by the Revolution, my intentions have never varied. After having reformed the ancient institutions, you began to replace them by the first essays of your political labours. I waited only for the completion of the Constitution to give my entire assent to it; even favoured the component parts, before I could view them as one great whole; & if the disorders which have accompanied almost all the epochs of the Revolution, have often afflicted my heart, I still hoped that the Law would regain its proper impulse, when confided to new powers, and that as the term of your labour approached, every day would add to that respect for it, without which the people can neither enjoy liberty nor happiness.

"I persisted for a long time in that hope, and my resolution never changed till the moment that it abandoned me. Whoever recollects the period when I left Paris, must know, although the Constitution was nearly atchieved, that the authority of the Laws was becoming every day more feeble. The most exaggerated opinions alone obtained a hearing; the licentiousness of the Press was at its height;—no power whatever was respected. I could no longer recognize the character of the general will in those Laws which I beheld without force and without execution. I then began to think, that if you presented the Constitution to me, I should not be able to believe that the interest of the people (the constant and only rule of my conduct) would permit me to accept it. I had but one sentiment; I formed but one project; I resolved to withdraw myself from all parties, and to make myself acquainted with the real wish of the Nation.

"The motives which then directed me, no longer exist at this moment; ever since, the inconveniences & the evils I complained of, have made on you the same impression they did on me. You have manifested your inclination to order; you have given your attention to the subordination of the army; and you have felt the necessity of respecting the liberty of the Press. The revision of your labours has placed among the number of regulating, several Articles, which were at first presented to mean Constitutional Laws. You have established legal forms for the revision of those Articles, which you have placed among the Constitutional ones. In short the voice of the people is to me no longer dubious; I perceive it to flow itself at once, both by its adhesion to your proceedings, and by its attachment to the support of Monarchical Government.

"Accepting therefore the Constitution,

"I undertake the engagement to maintain it within; to defend it from every attack from without; and to have it executed by every means it has put in my power.

"I declare, that now informed of the attachment which the great majority of the people has for it, I renounce the joint concurrence I had claimed in that work; and being only responsible to the nation alone, no one else, when I renounce it, has a right to complain.

[*The Hall here refounded with applause.*]

"I should nevertheless be wanting to truth, did I say that I had discovered in the means of executing & administering the Constitution, that energy which is necessary to impress the motion and to preserve unity in all the parts of so vast an Empire: but since opinions are at this day so divided in regard to these objects, I consent that Experience alone shall become the sole arbiter.

"When I have made a faithful use of all the means which have been entrusted to me, no reproach can possibly be urged against me; and the Nation, whose interest alone ought to serve as a rule, will explain itself, by those means which the Constitution has reserved for its preservation.—

[*Reiterated plaudits.*]

"But, Gentlemen, for the support of Liberty, for the stability of the Constitution, for the individual happiness of all the French; there are certain interests which command us to reunite all our efforts. These interests are respect for the laws, the re-establishment of order, and the reunion of all the Citizens.

"Now that the Constitution is definitively settled, Frenchmen living under the same Laws, ought to know no other enemies than those who infringe upon them; distrust and anarchy, these are our worst foes. I shall combat them with all my power; it is necessary that you and your successors should second me with energy, and that, without tyrannizing over the mind, the Law should protect all those who submit their actions to its direction.

"It is necessary that all those who, from the dread of troubles and of persecutions, have absented themselves from their Country, should be certain of finding safety and tranquility on returning to its bosom.

"And for the extinction of the animosities, and lessening the evils that a great revolution always produces; and on purpose that the Law from this day may date its execution, let us consent to forgive what is past.

[*The left hand side of the House, and Galleries, testified their satisfaction at this paragraph.*] Let the accusations and the prosecutions commenced in consequence of the Revolution, now drop, and be buried in a general reconciliation.

"I speak not of those who have been determined by their attachment to me; can you yourselves think them guilty?

"As for those who, by excesses, or by personal injuries, may have wounded the Laws in regard to me, I shall prove to them, by my clemency, that I AM KING OF THE FRENCH.

(Signed) *LOUIS.*"

[*Loud plaudits for several minutes.*]

P. S. I think, Gentlemen, that it is in the place where the Constitution has been formed, that I ought to pronounce my solemn acceptation of it; I shall, in consequence, repair to-morrow to the National Assembly."

The manner in which Louis XVI. has signified his acceptance of the Constitutional Act, has had a wonderful effect on the minds of the People.

In a few days the jails will be thrown open; and it is hoped that a general Amnesty and Oblivion will be followed by the happiness of a People, who, by their perseverance and exertions, seem worthy of that Liberty which they are about to enjoy.

Four o'clock in the afternoon.

The King this day went to the National Assembly at twelve o'clock, and publickly avowed his acceptance of the Constitution, in the presence of an immense multitude of spectators: the ceremony which was grand & awful, was accompanied by a general discharge of the artillery belonging to the National Guards.

His Majesty did not appear in the *Cordon Bleu*, notwithstanding the Decree of the Assembly: and very graciously observed, that "he wished not to be distinguished by any external mark of dignity, from the rest of the citizens."

As soon as the expressions of joy and content which broke out at the conclusion of the reading the King's letter were subsided, M. de la Fayette spoke as follows: Gentlemen, I should wrong the sentiments of the National Assembly, if I did not confine myself to a simple motion upon the wish which the King has just expressed with regard to oblivion of injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from London, August 18.

"Entries at the Custom-house for American States, still continue to occupy great part of our bill of Entry, particularly those to Boston, Charlestown, and Philadelphia." The entries of produce from those States have all been full in our book of entries all the week. These are much better proofs of the wealth and importance of America to this country, than all the manufactured paragraphs about large remittances and orders we now and then see in our papers."

The spectacle of a wretched man, attended by two constables, feebly tottering after the corpse of his own child in a small funeral procession, last Wednesday, attracted the attention of several spectators: But upon inquiry into the occasion of this extraordinary scene, what was our astonishment to being informed, that the being who seemed to sink down by the coffin, had murdered his child!—An unhappy domestic dispute had provoked him to seize a pair of tongs, with which he had aimed a blow at his wife, and child of eight years old unfortunately rushing between its misguided parents received the fatal stroke on the back part of its head, which put a period to its innocent visit to this world.

The inquest which sat on the body, have reported a verdict, "Accidental murder." The man immediately surrendered himself to justice, and is in confinement to stand his trial.

By his own supplicating request, he was permitted to go to the funeral of his murdered infant; and this was the reason of his being attended by constables.

The latest news from St. Domingo mentions that fresh disturbances have commenced at Portauprince, between the whites and the people of colour, which if not immediately accommodated, will reduce that settlement to as bad if not a worse situation than Capefrancois; for there the mulattoes acted in conjunction with the whites, and there is some prospect of an end being put to the insurrection; but if the mulattoes should declare themselves in favour of the negroes at Portauprince, the consequence must be dreadful.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

A poor elderly man was found dead in a barn, in the Bowery, one morning last week. His skull being fractured, it was supposed he fell from a ladder in mounting it to take his rest on the scaffold, which he was permitted to do the preceeding evening, by the proprietor. *Verdict*—accidental death.

Also last week, a person received a mortal wound, of which he died in a few moments afterwards, by a kick from one, in a dispute. This does not appear to have been an intentional murder; the perpetrator however, has absconded—and it is here recorded as a solemn warning to others, not to suffer their wrath to be kindled overmuch, *for the life of man is as a brittle thread, and the blood of manslaughter is required of him who shedeth it.*

GOSHEN, Nov. 7.

A report, some time current here, has been related variously; the following, however, we are inclined to believe, is nearly the truth, viz. That on or about the first of October, the mills of the Hon. Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Esq. a Member of the Federal House of Representatives, at Shawangunk, were set on fire and consumed, for which he censured several persons—that a short time after, as a person was passing an unfrequented road, in the neighbourhood, he fell in with a man in a thicket of woods armed with a musket, who inquired of him where Mr. Schoonmaker was; on being answered that he did not know, they passed each other——the unarmed person had not proceeded far before he began to reflect that the situation and appearance of the man, were mysterious——In short he was impressed with an idea that some fatal proceedings were in agitation. Under these apprehensions, he concealed his horse with an intention to return and place himself in a situation where he might watch the actions of the suspicious character; he accordingly advanced to an uncommonly thick group of laurels, where he might lay concealed; on penetrating the cluster he found a grave newly dug, long, and very deep—in consequence of this, he made a secret retreat, and had the man apprehended, who we are informed, has since confessed that he burnt the mills, and was at the time he was secured, laying in wait to execute his desperate intentions of murdering Mr. Schoonmaker and depositing his body in the grave mentioned.

NORTHAMPTON, November 23.

Extract of a letter from Shepherd's Town, dated Oct. 27.

"Late advices from the westward, state, that the grand army under General St. Clair, having marched 25 miles, halted and erected a fort, without opposition —that it was the intention of the General to continue the chain of forts, at 25 miles distance, until his arrival at the Maumee towns, provided the ground would admit of them.—That at their arrival there, a garrison of 1200 men was to be established—That the army had been joined by 1100 Kentucky militia, which made a body of upwards of 8000 strong:—And that the Court Martial held on General Harmar, had acquitted him with honor."

MEMBERS of the SECOND CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

New-Hampshire.

John Langdon, Pain Wingate.

Massachusetts.

Caleb Strong, George Cabot.

Rhode-Island.

Theodore Foster, Joseph Stanton, jun.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth.

New-York.

Rufus King, Aaron Burr.

New-Jersey.

Philemon Dickinson, John Rutherfurd.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris.

Delaware.

Richard Bassett, George Read.

Maryland.

John Henry, Charles Carroll.

Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee, James Monroe.

North-Carolina.

Samuel Johnston, Benjamin Hawkins.

South-Carolina.

Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.

Georgia.

William Few, James Gunn.

Vermont.

Moses Robinson, Stephen R. Bradley.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire. Samuel Livermore, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith.*

Massachusetts. Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Artemas Ward,* Shearjashub Bourne.*

Rhode-Island. Benjamin Bourne.

Connecticut. Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth, James A. Hillhouse,* Jonathan Sturges, Amasa Learned.*

New-York. John Lawrence, Egbert Benson, Peter Sylvester, James Gordon,* Thomas Treadwell,* Cornelius C. Schoonmaker.*

New-Jersey. Abraham Clark,* Jonathan Dayton* Elias Boudinot, Aaron Kitchell*

Pennsylvania. F. A. Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzsimons, Daniel Heister, Ifrael Jacobs* Jonathan W. Kettera* Thomas Hartley, William Findley.*

Delaware. John Vining.

Maryland. Joshua Seney, Samuel Sterret,* Upton Sheredine,* Philip Key*, William Vans Murray*.

Virginia. John Brown, William R. Giles, Samuel Griffin, Richard Bland Lee, James Maddifon, Andrew Moore, John Page, Alexander White, Josiah Parker, Abraham Venable.*

North-Carolina. John Baptift Ashe, John Steele, Hugh Williamfon, William Barry Graves*, Nathaniel Macon*.

South-Carolina. Daniel Huger, William Smith, Thomas Sumpter, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Robert Barnewell*.

Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, Francis Willis*, Anthony Wayne*.

Vermont. Nathaniel Niles*, Ifrael Smith*.

Kentucky comes into the Union, in June, 1792.

*Those with this * mark were not members of the first Congress.*

DIED]—At Southampton, on the 15th inft. Mr. ABAHEL BARTLETT, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 18th very suddenly, Mrs. ANNA LYMAN, consort of Deacon Elias Lyman, of that town, in the 72d year of her age.

Now opened for SALE, by

JONATHAN SMITH,

AT his Store, a little south of the Hon. David Sexton's in Deerfield, a general assortment of GOODS, which will positively be sold as low as at any store in the county,—among which are the following articles, viz.

SCARLET, blue, London-brown, and light Broad-cloths,
Lambskins and Coatings,
Serges and Baizes,
Flannels and Shalloons,
Tammies,
Wildborees and Camblets,
Velvets and Royal Rib,
Elliot's Cords,
Moreens and Durants,
Calimancoes,
Cambricks and Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Lutestrings and Persians,
Modes and Sattenets,
Bandanno, Romall, and India silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Shawls,
Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Lawn Aprons,
Ditto Handkerchiefs,
Cravats, sewing Silk,
Thread and Twist,
Buttons and Buckles,
Knives and Forks,
Cutteaus and Penknives,
Raisors, brass Knobs,
HL Hinges,
Iron and brass Butts,
Candlesticks, Shears and Scissars,
Looking Glaffes,
Tea, Powder and Shot,
Copperas and Allum,
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Chocolate,
An assortment of Crockery and Glass WARE, with many other Articles too tedious for an advertisement.

N. B. The highest price given for BEES WAX and Old PEWTER.

Deerfield, Nov. 12, 1791.

A good HORSE,

For the team or waggon, to be sold,

Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 22, 1791.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors, to the estate of DAVID ALLEN, late of Greenfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) & eight months, being allowed, from the first of this instant, to bring in their claims,—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business, at the house of Capt. ISAAC NEWTON, in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of December, January and April next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC NEWTON, } Commiss.
ASAPH ALLEN, } sioners.

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

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Greenfield, Nov. 14. 1791.

From a London Paper.

DEATH ALIVE.

A favourite Ballard, written, composed, and sung by Mr. DIBDIN, *in his entertainment of the Wars.*

I.

SINCE by canting of *trades*, all glories *extrafs*,
Of war let us sing, because why? it brings *peace*;
Of hacking and hewing in front and in rear,
Of some *kill* by sword, and some dying through fear.
Death alive! what sweet slaughter, and cutting, and tears.
Is it honor you'd seek, and wo'n't go to the wars?
When death his long scythe bathes in gore to the hilt,
And whips heads from shoulders so clever,
And where, should you get the good luck to be *kill*,
By my *soul*—you'll be living forever!

II.

The army's drawn out, and confusion begun,
While our arms flisne so bright, that they dazzle the sun;
O the glorious sight—but the best of the joke,
The devil a soul we are seeing—but smoke!
Death alive! &c.

III.

Like a Will o' the Wisp, while our glory it fires,
See glory lead on over bushes and briars,
Pass! begone! *fiscias dwsine*! just like cup and ball,
Now 'tis here, and now there, and now—no where at all!
Death alive! &c.

IV.

That war is delightful then who can deny?
To be living forever, ah, who would not die?
Your fame's up from the moment it puts you to bed,
And you grow a great man—by the loss of your head!
Death alive &c.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just imported from London, a large and complete Assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Among which are the following Patent Medicines, viz. Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills; Bateman's Drops, Balsam of Honey, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, Fraunce's Elixir, Essence of Pepper Mint, Godfrey's Cordial, James's fever powders, &c. Also, Salt Petre, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Oil of Vitriol, ground Madder, Ouer, Redwood, Surgeons pocket instruments, Lancets, Bell-Metal-Mortars, gr. Scales & wts. Syringes, Sponge, Ladies smelling Bottles.—Likewise a large assortment of PAINTERS COLOURS; Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Putty, Rosin, &c.—He has many other Articles for sale, (and expects many more if the Wind favours, but perhaps not *quite* as many as at any other Store in the Commonwealth) such as best Surrinam Spirits, West-India Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Cinamon, Nutmegs, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Tamarinds, Rice, Indigo, Loaf Sugar, &c. 1st, 2d, & 3d. part of Webster's Institute, Perry's Spelling Books, and a variety of little childrens Books, Writing Paper, Wasers, &c. &c. &c. All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and endeavor to make the payment to the Purchaser as easy as possible.

N. B. Cash given for any thing he can make money by.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1791.

Just received by

Tappan and Fowle,

A NEW supply of ENGLISH GOODS, which, with those they had before, make perhaps, the compleatest assortment to be found at any STORE in the County, which they will SELL at a very reasonable rate for CASH, and many articles of Country produce.—☞ They pay part CASH for Pork, Butter, Beeswax and well dressed Flax.

Northampton, Nov. 9. 1791.

JOHN E. HALL, & JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Having commenced a co-partnership, by the firm of

HALL & TAYLOR,

BEG leave to acquaint the public that they are now selling at their store in Greenfield, most articles of ENGLISH & WEST-INDIA GOODS, as low perhaps as at any Store in the County. For the convenience of those who would like to be their customers, they purpose to receive most kinds of country produce in payment for their goods, at exactly what it is worth in Market, deducting the freight or transportation as the case may be. Constant attendance given at their store, and all favours duly acknowledged, by the publick's most obedient and very humble Servants,

HALL and TAYLOR.

Greenfield, Nov. 7, 1791.

Goodman and Dana,

BEG leave to inform the Publick, that they have just received, and for Sale, at the Store lately occupied by Doctor Levi Shepherd, in Northampton, a quantity of West-India RUM, by the hogshead, barrel or retail—SUGAR, TEA, COFFE, MOLASSES, and an assortment of Crockery WARE; which they are determined to sell cheap for Cash, and many kinds of Produce for the convenience of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

N. B. They will supply those who wish to purchase by the hogshead or barrel, as cheap as can be bought in Hartford, exclusive of the freight or transportation.

Nov. 16, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by *S. CLASSE*, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manliness, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to God, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, she addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those epidemics, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but the will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *five shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner.—He has also for Sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story, of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

Attorney at Law.

☞ ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the FAMILY and CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.

By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will assist it our countenance and with it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,

RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,

SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered. (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for *six sets* shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

SEMI-ANNUAL

LOTTERY.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY inform the Public. That they *will positively* commence, and go immediately on, with expedition, in the drawing of the 2d Class of the Semi-annual State-Lottery, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. and that no TICKETS will be for sale after 3 o'clock. Those Persons with whom Tickets have been deposited for sale, are requested to return such as may be on hand, on the forenoon of that day. A list of Prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is completed.—The managers pledge themselves for the strictest punctuality.

B. AUSTIN,
D. COBB,
S. COOPER,
G. R. MINOT,
J. KNEELAND,
} *Managers.*

Boston, Nov. 2. 1791.

☞ *A Few TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of Samuel Clarke, jun. Northampton.*

Hezekiah Hutchins,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, that he has just received and now ready for sale, at his Store east of the Court-house, in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Blue, Paris-mud, Bottle-green, Drab & London-brown BROAD-CLOTHS.	Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Linen ditto, Silk and Twist, Hair Ribbon, Tape, Pins,
Strip'd Elastic Cloths,	Dutch Lace,
Forest Cloths,	Dutch Quills,
Coatings and Baizes,	Paste Board,
Flannels,	Tea and Loaf Sugar,
Calicoes and Patches,	Pepper and Allspice,
Modes,	Ginger and Rice,
Women's russel Shoes,	Indigo and Snuff,
Ditto long & short Glores,	Codfish, Pipes,
Men's Gloves,	Hard Soap,
	Crockery WARE, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above Goods; 3 or 4 thousand weight of good CHEESE, for which a generous price will be given,—Also, Butter, Flax, and many other articles of Produce.

Constant attendance given and every favour noticed.

November 15. 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 30th of August last, a red Heifer, two years old, with a crop on both ears, and a half penny the upper side of the right and under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. MAXSON BABCOCK.

Leyden, October 3, 1791.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

DESCRIPTION of the City of WASHINGTON.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

THE City of WASHINGTON, in the district of Columbia, intended for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, now begins, a description of the situation, and present state of which, to the public, may not be altogether unentertaining to those at a distance.

The seat of the city stands at the junction of the rivers Potowmac and the Eastern Branch, extending four miles up, each, including a tract of territory, exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by none in America, if any in the world—For aliho' it is naturally a level, yet by gentle and regular declension (affording a variety of elegant prospects) are provided every where, but where it is almost level, to convey off the water occasioned by rain—Within the limits of the city are a great many excellent springs, and by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had—besides, the never failing streams that now run through that territory, are also to be collected for the use of the city.

The Eastern Branch is one of the finest and most commodious harbours in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth; where it is contracted to the single ridge of the city, and is abundantly capacious—The Potowmac, although only navigable for small craft, for a considerable distance from its banks adjoining the city (except about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will be by no means afford a less eligible harbour; as an immense number of ships may ride in the great channel opposite to, and below the city.

This metropolis, being situated upon the great post-road, easily equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the extremities of the Atlantic, and navigable rivers, admirably calculated for the residence of Congress, and as there is no doubt of its being speedily brought forward, by the public-spirited enterprize of the people of the United States, and by the patronage, it will grow up with a degree of rapidity unparalleled in the annals of cities; and will shortly become the admiration and delight of the world.

The plan of this city, agreeably to the directions of the President of the United States, was designed, and drawn, by the celebrated Major L'ENFANT; and is an incomparable improvement upon all other cities in the world, combining not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful, that can possibly be introduced into a city—As the plan of this elegant city will be published early next month, a particular description of it here, would neither be palatable nor necessary; a few sentences on that subject, must suffice.

The streets, in general, run due north and south, and east and west, forming rectangular squares—The area for the CONGRESS HOUSE, is situated upon the most beautiful eminence, little more than a mile from the eastern branch, and not much more from the Potowmak; commanding a full and complete view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around.—The President's House will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Potowmac, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the Congress House, and most of the essential parts of the city. The House for the great Department of State, the Supreme Court House, and Judiciary Offices, the National Pantheon, or Church, the Treasury, and the several Marine Hospitals, with a variety of other public buildings; and all arranged with equal propriety, judgment and taste, in such a manner as, in practice, will be found the most convenient and proper.—Due south from the President's House, and due west from the Congress House, run two great Pleasure-Parks, or Malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potowmac, and are all ornamented at the sides with a variety of public gardens and elegant buildings, &c.—Regularly interperced through the city, where the most material streets cross, in the most important situations, are a variety of open areas, formed in a regular figure, which in great cities are extremely ornamental and pleasant.—Pillows of the best of every kind are appointed to the different States throughout the Union, and only to bear their respective proportion of the whole number of pillows, for the entire furniture of the city, as it is evident in the most trifling cases and villages in America.

September 26, 1791.

A SPECULATOR.

From a work just published, entitled, "The Triumph of Truth," &c. "A History and System of CHRISTIANITY."

By JOHN PAUL MARTIN, A. M. M. A. &c.

The following elegant extract is worthy of attention.

SIXTH VISION.

IMMORTALITY of the SOUL.

"HOW little do I value this mortal body? It is welcome to return home to my mother earth, and to mingle with the dust, from whence it was taken. But my soul, which is the seat of my reason, and the principle of my life, is immortal, and shall never die. Nor can I be content with less than the same privilege. Surely some guardian angel watches my slumbers, and keeps the door, when all my passions are asleep, to teach my reason the most sacred truths. O that my prudence, errors and pride would never awake!

It is not for me to die, nor be sick until death, for I scorn to pay my tribute to the sublimest vermin. He has left a coward defective; it surpasses my strength and the powers of my pen.

Could I have written at the instant of the impression my lines had been full of fire, they would have warmed every heart; not with poetic fire! No! for the genuine feelings of the soul, at such entrancing seasons, form the aids of art, and the prints of neatness and finess. They burst forth with inspiration, and delight to be arrayed in the flowing robes and charming dignity of prose.

Can that soul be mortal, which is composed of such heaven wrought materials? Shall that soul the which even for a season had access to the Gods and the city, be four to scenes immeasurably distant? No! *The day shall return to its kindred dust; but the spirit shall return to God who gave it.*

At such moments would I have walked a with no be fear of immortality? No! I, the myself already in actual possession of eternal being, full of principles of life, which death can never destroy, nor the grave diminish.

Such was my confidence, that had the choice been my own, I would never have been reunited to the fleshy mass. As fond would angels leave their seats of bliss, their golden harps unstrung, their task scarcely begun, and all for human bodies to inhabit this vile corner, and all for human bodies to inhabit this vile earth again. But to think how little to this world is its powers, its pleasures and its contents all! The contempt of monarchs and the wealth of worlds, how contemning in their view!

But heaven is their bleft abode, and there will they rejoice to dwell forever. That world will never want for songs, nor GOD for praise. There shall they arrive, from their lower cotes, after a triumphant flight, from forests and seas, the spirits of the just, flying from forests and seas, the spirits of the just, flying from forests and seas, and forever ever burst There shall cherubs ever smile, and seraphs ever burn before the throne of GOD.

Shall flimsy arguments, shall feeble sophistry, and shall nice wrought scepticism *against* the man, and, rather to rise with the lower creation, the image of GOD? Shall not the soul of the mother meet the soul of the child in the world of glory? Shall not the tie, which to youth was sunk into a watery grave, be fastened again! Yes! The graves shall give their dead, and again! Yes! The graves shall give their dead, and friends who parted with aching hearts, shall meet in a world where tears shall be wiped from every eye.

But I must return to the body I must say yes a little longer; but to part with I watch each rising sun, and forget in any hurry to its setting.

Days, months and years shall roll on without regret, Fate would I leave the minutes of my to increase, and draw myself to heaven! but I must wait until my change shall come: Death will never appear to me, I know that even as the dark valley of its shadow, I shall see beams of light from the top of a glorious rock.

In darkness I will rejoice; even with profest pains will I regard as the beckoning of an angel; for in the cold bosom, the foul sad agony, and with one short hour more I shall be gone.

With a most ardent exertion I sprang; but the body had enchained me. I was still in prisoner, and could not burst the bands of life.

I reached not the celestial goal I sprang not into heaven, but back to earth; and found myself awake, repeating with prodigious energy, *I will be, I will be, they are strange; I pray that I may. MAY. Let all that sought for eternal sleep, I shall be forever awake. Let all that sought for eternal sleep, I shall be forever awake. Let all those weak, their golden hours of time, I shall be strong. Let all those fools, I shall be wise. Let all those fools, I shall be wise. Let all those fools, I shall be wise

That so much of the message and communications from the President of the United States to both houses, on the 17th of January last, as relates to the bounty lands granted to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment, be referred to a select committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereon to the house.

On motion of Mr. Dayton, ordered, that the secretary of the treasury should report to the house, whether any and what alterations in favour of the spirits shall be distilled from articles the growth or produce of the United States, or from foreign articles within the same, can, in his opinion, be made in the excise law, consistently with the maintenance of the public faith.

Mr. Giles laid on the table a motion that the secretary of the department of war, should be instructed to lay before the house, an accurate statement of all balances of pay which appear, by the books, of his office, to be due to the officers and soldiers of the late army of the United States, and which either remain unclaimed, or have been claimed; but not paid; together with the reasons for withholding payment from those who may have respectively entered their claims therefor.

Mr. Vining laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to report a bill or bills to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Dayton laid on the table a motion, that the board of commissioners, for settling the accounts between the United States & individual States, be directed to report to the house the progress they have made in such settlement; and their opinion as to the prospect which the present state of business affords, of their speedy and final conclusion.

Mr. Smith then called for the order of the day, pursuant to which,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) and took up the bill for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the district of South-Carolina.

Several amendments being proposed and accepted, the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

The house then proceeded to consider the amendments of the committee, and after some remarks, they were rejected, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gerry from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Sheriff of Suffolk county, (Mass) made a report, tending to grant to all persons, confined in any state under the authority of the United States, the same privileges and immunities, to which they would be entitled, if confined under the authority of the state. Ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

An engrossed bill granting further time for the making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the district of South-Carolina, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Giles moved, That the resolution laid on the table yesterday, be now taken up; which being read & considered was amended, and agreed to as follows, viz. That so much of the message of the President of the United States of the seventeenth of January last, as relates to bounty lands granted to the late officers and soldiers of the line of Virginia, together with all previous proceedings of Congress or the legislature of Virginia, with all papers relating thereto, be referred to a select committee to consider the subject matter thereof, and report their opinion thereupon to this house; and that Mr. Giles, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Livermore, be the said committee.

On motion, Ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been lost or destroyed shall be renewed, and that Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Dayton be appointed a committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the motion laid on the table yesterday was taken up and adopted by the house, that the board of commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, and be directed to report the progress made in such settlement, and the prospect which the present state of the business affords of its speedy and final completion.

Mr. Ward from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of Francis Choate and Isaac Choate, reported as the opinion of the committee that the prayer of said petitions ought not to be granted, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration the Schedule of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, after some time spent therein, the committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, resolved, that sundry propositions as amendments to the constitution of the United States, as also the report of the Attorney-General on the judiciary system, both which were laid before the house the last session, be referred to a committee of the whole house, and that one hundred of said amendments and reports be printed.

Friday, November 4.

Sundry petitions were presented, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The Petition of Charles Corvin, some time a prisoner in Algiers, presented by Mr. Fitzsimons, was read, and referred to the Secretary of State.

The report of several committees on petitions were taken into consideration, and disposed of.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid the following motion on the table—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, to regulate pilots, and to provide for the appointment of superintendants of light-houses, beacons, and public piers, throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the order of the day, on the census of the inhabitants of the United States, was postponed till Thursday next, at which time it was expected there would be a fuller representation on the floor of the House.

Monday, November 7.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury with a report accompanied with sundry estimates of monies to be appropriated for certain services and purposes, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, ordered, That the said report, with the estimates accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of three members, with instructions to report an appropriation-bill, agreeably to said estimates; and that 100 copies of said report, with the estimates, &c. accompanying the same be printed for the use and information of the members.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that they have passed the bill sent from this House, granting further time for making return of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the district of S. Carolina, with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of this House, and the said amendments being read and considered were agreed to by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Vice-President of the United States, as one of the Commissioners for purchasing publick stock on account of the United States, with sundry documents and papers accompanying said report, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday Nov. 8.

Mr. Kittera, member for Pennsylvania, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Lawrance presented the petition of M'Elory, who had been a soldier in the light dragoons of the United States; praying to receive the pay due to him for his services—laid on the table.

Several petitions praying the renewal of certificates lost and destroyed were read, and referred to the committee appointed to report a bill on that subject.

Mr. Bourne, of the joint committee of enrolment, reported the bill for allowing further time for making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, as duly enrolled—the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

In committee of the whole, on the petition of John Torrey and the report of the Secretary of War thereon—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair—The petition and report being read, it was moved that the report be accepted:

This gave rise to a debate; the motion was opposed by Messrs. Ames and Wayne—and was supported by Messrs. Boudinot, Lawrance, Williamson; Hillhouse, Wadsworth; Dayton and Clark, and was finally determined in the affirmative by a large majority; the committee then rose and reported accordingly.

The house took up the report—which on motion of Mr. White was amended by adding these words, "and that therefore the prayer of the petition cannot be granted"—the report, as thus amended, was further discussed in the house—and then accepted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that he had this day approved and signed the act allowing further time for making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of Southcarolina.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the details of the purchase accompanying the report of the commissioners, appointed pursuant to the law making provision for the reduction of the public debt, were read—and one 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Mr. Murray, member from Maryland, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Sundry petitions were presented, read and referred.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed to report a bill directing the mode of renewing certificates lost or destroyed, moved, that the committee be discharged from the consideration of so much of the subject referred to them, as relates to lost certificates.

Messrs. Lawrance and Lee objected to the discharge of the committee from the consideration of that part of the business stated in the motion. They were of opinion, that it was not beyond the reach of possibility to frame such regulations as would do justice to the holder of public paper of the United States, who has been so unfortunate as to lose it, without endangering the interest of the United States, and insisted, that if it was possible the attempt should be made.

Mr. Sedgwick was of opinion that it was not possible to make such regulations as would embrace those desiderata.

The question being put, was lost.

Mr. White laid the following motion on the table; resolved, that a committee be appointed to provide for the settlement of unliquidated claims against the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed, reported a bill directing the mode of renewing certificates lost or destroyed.

Mr. Sumpter, a member from Southcarolina, appeared and took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the executive of the state of Maryland, communicating the return of a member, chosen to serve in Congress in the room of William Pinckney, Esq. who resigned his appointment, by which it appears that John Francis Mercer, Esq. is elected, in the place of Mr. Pinckney.

On motion, ordered, that this communication be referred to the standing committee of elections.

Mr. Benson then moved, that the committee of the whole be discharged from further considering so much of the subject referred to them as relates to certain propositions as amendments to the judiciary system, and that said propositions be referred to a select committee of seven members to report, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Sedgwick, Hillhouse, Benson, Boudinot, Madison, Smith, (S.C.) and Steele, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Lawrance moved, that the Attorney general be directed to report to this house such further information as he may be possessed of relative to the operation of the judiciary system, which was agreed to.

On motion, ordered, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills for establishing a uniform system on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and that Mr. Vining, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Giles, Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. Gerry, be appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Also that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills to regulate pilots, and to provide for the superintendance of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers in the bay and river Delaware, in the bay of Chesapeak and the rivers emptying into the same, and that Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Sheredine be the said committee.

The house then went into the consideration of the petition of John Younglove, and the report of the secretary at War on that petition, and after much debate on the same, adopted the report.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a bill providing means for renewing the evidence of debts due by the United States, in cases where the original vouchres may have been lost or destroyed, was read.

Sundry petitions were presented, read, and ordered to lie on the table, from Officers Soldiers, &c. praying compensation for losses sustained; from John Kepland, Joseph Nash, John Tofer, Elijah Knap, Matthias Sadler, Thomas Jennings, and Andrew Dover.

A message was received from the President of the United States communicating the report of the Secretary of State on the respective situation of the vacant lands, of the north western and south western territories of the United States, delineating the boundaries of the lands unclaimed by the Indians, as well as of those claimed by the citizens of the United States.

Ordered that this report be referred to the committee on the sales of vacant lands, &c. and that 200 copies be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Williamson moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to prevent invalid pensioners from selling their pensions before they became due: He said it was the duty of Congress to interfere in this business, as they were in the situation of guardians to that class of citizens, who are known to be not the most provident, and who (many of them at least) would perish for want, unless some regulation could be adopted to prevent it. He recited an instance where six persons had appeared with assignment of the same pension.

Ordered that this motion lie on the table.

Mr. Parker moved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house a statement of the duties arising from the tonnage and impost from the 29th September, 1790, to 30th of September, 1791.

The order of the day was not proceeded upon in committee of the whole, for taking into consideration the census and ratio of representation of the United States, and after much debate the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The motion for appointing a committee for preparing a bill for settling unliquidated claims was again taken up, and after some deliberation referred to Messrs. White, Fitzsimons and Niles.

Adjourned.

PARIS, Aug. 30.

The disaffected of every denomination, who have fled out of this kingdom into foreign countries, are endeavouring to propagate an idea that France is to all intents ruined; in particular, that the people of Paris are in such an abject distress as to be in want of the most common necessaries of life, and that every prudent man has given up the revolution as a desperate attempt. These reports, which perfectly accord with the wishes of most of the European Courts, are carefully circulated, in order to damp the spirits of such nations as would be the most likely to follow the example of France in throwing off the shackles of despotism. It may indeed be asserted, in the strictest truth, that the principal business of certain courts at this time is to vilify the National Assembly, and that part of the French nation who take up arms to defend their liberty.

It is remarkable that the Parisians have gained in solidity what they have lost in frivolity. The spirit of the people increases daily, and in room of a contemptible species of vanity, the French have assumed a noble pride of soul, and a more than Roman love of their country. A revolution has, in fact, taken place in manners and morals, as well as in government; and the character of the Parisians, in particular, is entirely changed. Talents and learning are encouraged, and though the capital of France may heretofore have boasted a more brilliant and gay appearance than at present, we can safely say that it never at any time contained so many happy people.

LONDON, September 19.

Nothing could have been more dexterous than the art which La Fayette seized the moment of the Assembly's joy at the Royal acceptance, to procure from them an Amnestry. This was artfully availing himself of the *willis tempora fandi*. And delay might indeed, from the tumultuous clamours of the *Enragees*, have proved fatal to that wise and magnanimous measure. It remains to be ascertained, whether the haughty spirit of the Princes and Nobles of France will suffer them to re-enter their country as pardoned criminals.

The French King's speech does no little honour to its author: Besides the good style and good sense which pervade it, there is an apology for the King's late elopement, intermixed with peculiar skill and effect.

The acceptation of the new Constitution by the King of France must certainly be regarded as in some measure definitive, and depriving others of a pretext for interference. The alternative was either that he should accept upon terms there granted him, or abdicate the throne.

The act of oblivion, just now passed in France, was certainly dictated by a wise and good policy. It will tend to soften the animosity of parties, and reconcile the minds of those who are yet averse to the Revolution.

When the King of France refused to wear the decorations of the *St. Esprit*, notwithstanding the previous permission of the National Assembly, he said, "that he could not decide in regard to the Prince Royal, who was a minor; but he doubted not but that the eldest son of the King of France would endeavour to distinguish himself by the virtues of his heart rather than any baubles about his person."

Numbers of French Families, are preparing to quit London; in consequence of the adjustment of the French Constitution.

An American schooner, commanded by Capt. Metcalf, which made a successful voyage to China, called at the Sandwich Islands in November last, on her return home—the crew were surprised by the Natives, & every one murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

COURAGE.

A dragoon in the army of M. de Rouvray, commander of the troops in Hispaniola, in the midst of action, perceived a negro carrying off a standard belonging to the whites; he pursues him full speed, darts through the body of the negroes, who were flying, striking to the right and left, follows up his man, perceives him enter a house filled with negroes, he does not dismiss, pursues, arrives, eight steps at the entrance of the house does not stop him, ascends them on horseback, sword in hand, and in the midst of the crowd, singles out the negro he was pursuing, kills him on the spot, & returns to camp with the standard.

Nov. 14.—Col. Henry Lee is elected Governour of Virginia by the Legislature of that state.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western Army, to a gentleman in Shepherdstown, dated Camp, Great Miami, September 19.

"The Indians have lately done little more than stealing a few horses, and have failed in several attempts to kill or take some of our small parties.—An officer of this army has received authentick accounts from Fort St. Vincent, stating that a large number of Indians have assembled at the Maume towns—that they drew provisions, &c. at the British post of Detroit, and that every encouragement was held out to the Canadians to join the Savages in hostilities against us. That the enemy are numerous I doubt not, but as we are and shall continue to be, prepared for the expected interview, of course nothing will be left undone to keep up the spirit of the army. Numbers of our men may have deserted, previous to our arrival—a great number are now under guard—and court martials sit daily on the trials of officers arrested, and offences of soldiers—many of the latter for crimes capital."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, the 22d October.

"We have received the disagreeable news from Port-au-Prince, that the Mulattoes have revolted; 1500 have taken possession of Leogane, and they intended to attack Portauprince. The negroes have also revolted, and 20,000 are encamped in the plain not far from Portauprince.

"In the Cape it is worse, and it will be impossible to stop the progress of the negroes before we get assistance from Europe, which we may now expect in one month's time."

Some accounts from Cape-Francois say, that the blacks have put some of their white prisoners to death, by breaking them on the wheel, and by other cruel and infernal modes.

Last Wednesday, at a meeting of the Directors of the National Bank, it was determined that four branches should be established; one in Boston, and a second, in New York, a third in Baltimore, a fourth in Charlestown; to commence operation in January next. These branches are to have the benefit of part of the specie capital.

ELIZABETHTOWN, November 9.

We hear from Trenton, that a petition has been presented to the legislature, by the subscribers to the National Manufactory, for a charter of incorporation for the jurisdiction of territory not exceeding six miles square; with the privilege of making bye-laws: they also ask an exemption from taxing the stock of the subscribers, and a lottery for three years.

We likewise hear that the Secretary of the Treasury, Col. Hamilton, was to have been with the legislature last Thursday, to elucidate any thing that may appear abstruse, and obviate seeming difficulties in establishing the National Manufactory.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 30.

In a late GAZETTE, *it was mentioned that a negro had been shot, and killed near Albany.—The following are the particulars of the murder:*

"A Mr. Molter, the proprietor of the Glass-works, has the skill (or rather pretends to have it) of curing the *falling sickness*.—A gentleman in the neighbourgood, had a negro subject to that disorder, which said Molter engaged to cure—The Negro was sent to his house—The Quack began his operations by *gentle* prescriptions—these prescriptions, however, were ineffectual—the fits continued, and always left the Negro in a state of delirium. In this situation, immediately after one of his fits, he was ordered to go to work, with a white servant, which he did, but refused to work any longer than the white man continued with him. This offended Molter, who ordered the white servant to knock him down, which being done, so enraged the negro, who, taking up a hoe, threatened to retaliate. Molter, observing this ran to his house, took down a gun, and snapped it at him, but on its not firing, he gave it to his white servant, who primed it a new, and was directed to fire, which he did, and the charge entered the Negro, in the pit of his stomach! but did not put an immediate end to his malady—though the wound, together with the loss of blood, prevented him from doing any mischief with the hoe,—The Quack observing this, and in order to effect a speedy cure, told his servant to fire again, which he did, and the charge going threw the Negroe's neck, caused the stubborn disorder to yield to the sovereign remedy!—After this they very deliberately dug a hole and tumbled him in without any ceremony.—A gentleman coming from *Schenectady to Albany*, lodged the next night at the place; to whom Molter related the whole affair—the man disputed it, and said he could not believe him—on which the servant who shot him was called in and confirmed it. On the gentleman's arrival in *Albany*, he related the story to a Magistrate, and after being examined, on oath, as to the truth of what he had said—a jury was ordered to set on the body, who declared the perpetrators of the deed were guilty of *Wilful murder*. The Grand Jury was then sitting in *Albany*, who indicted them. The matter rested there a few days, when a Bench Warrant was issued against Molter and his servant, but neither apprehended—But at the October term, of the Supreme Court, Molter came and delivered himself up to justice and was acquitted by a jury of his peers; there not being any positive evidence against him, and he plead not guilty! The servant is not yet taken. *The Negro had no friends.*

(L. S.)

By his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. *Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esq. late sheriff of Columbia county, was, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, inſtant, inhumanly murdered, while in the due execution of his Office, by several persons in disguise:

And whereas it is represented to me, by the Judges and other magistrates of the said county, that Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacker, Josiah Hacker, John West, and Jacob Virgil, of Hillsdale, in the county aforesaid, & divers other persons unknown, stand charged with the commission of the said horrid crime, or of being aiding and assisting therein, and that they have fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby offering the following rewards to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the keeper of the common goal of the said county, or of any other goal within this State, so that they may be brought to justice, either of the persons charged as aforesaid, that is to say: For the said Abel Hacker and Jonathan Arnold, each the sum of *two hundred and fifty dollars*, and for each of the other persons charged as aforesaid, the sum of *one hundred and twenty five dollars*, and that these rewards be considered as in lieu of any other former rewards, offered by any person or persons for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the said murder.

And I do further, by these presents, strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, and all other the good citizens of this state, to be aiding and assisting in the premises of the utmost of their power.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the said State, at the city of New-York, this 31st Day of October, in the year of our Lord 1791, and in the Sixteenth year of the Independence of the said State.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esquire.

Governor and commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

HAVING received from his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor of the state of New-York, a letter, requesting me, That if Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacker, Josiah Hacker, John West and Jacob Virgil, shall be found within this Commonwealth, that they may be arrested and sent to the said State of New-York, where they stand charged with the murder of *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esquire.

These are, therefore, to enjoin it upon all the Magistrates and Civil Officers of this Commonwealth, that they cause the above named persons to be arrested (if they may be found in their several Precincts) and to cause them to be committed, giving information of their proceedings therein, to me, as soon as may be, to the intent that the said Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacker, Josiah Hacker, John West, and Jacob Virgil, be sent to the State of New-York for trial, according to the provision in such case made by the Government of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Commonwealth, the fourteenth day of November in the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred & ninety-one, and the sixteenth year of the independence of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS just imported from England, and now ready for sale at his new Store in Northampton, a quantity of HARD WARE, (which will make compleat a very general assortment of useful and necessary Goods for this part of the Country) amongst which are

BRASS-KETTLES, of various sizes,
PEWTER PLATTERS, PLATES and BASONS,
KNIVES and FORKS, of an excellent quality,
Steel Plate Stand, and tenant SAWS,
DOOR LOCKS, and Door Tackle, of various kinds,
An assortment of FILES,
SADLER's WARE, &c. &c.

Most kinds of produce will be received in payment, for the above GOODS.

Said Shepherd requests those Gentlemen that are in the Farming business, who have made contracts for the delivery of Flax, that they would dress it out as early as possible, that he may be enabled to pursue his Duck Manufacture the next season without interruption; as a few interruptions that is occasioned for want of Stock to keep the workmen employed, will totally discourage the profection of this useful Manufacture in the Country. In short, the whole encouragement of our Manufactures in general, depend on the Farming Interest, of consequence the prosperity and happiness of the Community at this time, is at their disposal.

N. B. A quantity of *good FLAX*, will be soon wanted at the Duck Manufactory in Northampton, and such pay will be made as shall give entire satisfaction to the owner, if it is well dressed.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors, or owners of Land in Belchertown, that their Lands are taxed in State rate No. 6, made July 1788, and in Town, County, Minister and School rate, all made January 1789, committed to me to collect, as follows:

State, Town, County, Minister and School Tax.	£.	d.	q.
Benjamin Thomson,	8	6	0
The Heirs of Benjamin Lynd, Esq.	9	2	0
The Heirs of Paul Mascarene, Esq.	15	4	3
John Abercrombie,	2	1	3
John Plumbley,		8	2
Joseph Sprague,		7	0
David Patrick,	3	8	0
William Scott,	5	6	1
John Johnson,	7	10	0
Jacob Edson,	3	10	0
Simeon White,	3	9	1
Bliss, of Wilbraham,	4	0	3
Nathan Pettengill,		11	0
Rev. Grindal Rawson,	2	0	0
The Heirs of Perez Graves,	4	8	3
Stephen Pettengill,	1	6	3

AND That unless said Taxes are paid by the 22d day of December next, so much of their lands will be exposed to sale, as will pay said taxes and charges, by me,

AMASA SCOTT, Col.

Belchertown, Nov. 24, 1791.

LOST, some time since in this town, TICKET No. 1517, in the 2d Class of the Semi-annual, State-Lottery.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble. The number being registered in the Managers books, at loss, it can be of no benefit to any one but the real owner, should it be fortunate.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, out of his pasture at Whately, some time about the 25th of October last, a pair of STEARS, three years old past, marked with a hole through the middle of the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same, one of them black with a white face, and shagish horns, the other red. Whoever has taken up said Stears, or shall take them up, & will give information thereof to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL DICKINSON.

Hatfield, November 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by book or note, by making payment by the first of January next, may save cost.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Deerfield, Nov. 28, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of August last, a yearling STEAR, a pale red, with some spots of white about him, a piece cut off the upper side of the right ear, a slit in the same; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, November 28, 1791.

FOUND in the enclosure of the Subscriber, the 17th inst. a black HORSE, with a white spot in his forehead, a natural trotter, shod all round, supposed to be seven years old.

CHARLES PHELPS.

Hadley, Nov. 27, 1791.

RETIREMENT.

FAR from the busy world sequester'd,
O'er my passions here I reign,
By no intruding visits pester'd,
Visits formal, empty, vain.

Health and peace of mind possessing,
I never mix'd in scenes of strife:
Next to health the greatest blessing
Is to me a private life.

Here I never want employment;
For the speculative mind,
Ever in itself enjoyment
Can by recollection find.

Yet I wear no gloomy features,
Nor to solitude incline,
For I love my fellow creatures,
And their happiness is mine.

Oft with friends by taste united,
Time steals unperceiv'd away;
With their converse I, delighted,
Close the sentimental day.

Those who think the day is wasted,
Which is not in public spent,
Peevish, oft, and oft disdained,
End that day with discontent.

By the world's false light deluded,
We our interest confuse,
But, from its dazzling glare excluded,
Clear are all our mental views.

From the busy world retiring,
Nature's wonders I explore,
And in them, by close admiring,
Beauties trace unmark'd before.

Nature's charms in every season,
Strike the philosophic eye,
And afford a feast to reason,
Constant—for they never die.

Now opened for SALE, by
JONATHAN SMITH,
AT his Store, a little south of the Hon. David Sexton's in Deerfield, a general assortment of GOODS, which will positively be sold as low as at any store in the county,—among which are the following articles, viz.

SCARLET, blue, London-brown, and light Broad-cloths,
Lambskins and Coatings,
Serges and Bairns,
Flannels and Shalloons,
Tammies,
Wildbores and Cambletts,
Velvets and Royal Rib,
Elliot's Cords,
Moreens and Durants,
Calimancoes,
Cambricks and Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Lutestrings and Persians,
Modes and Sarsenets,
Bandanno, Romall, and India silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Shawls,
Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Lawn Aprons,
Ditto Handkerchiefs,
Cravats, sewing Silk,
Thread and Twist,
Buttons and Buckles,
Knives and Forks,
Carteaus and Penknives,
Raizors, brass Knobs,
HL Hinges,
Iron and brass Batts,
Candlesticks, Shears and Scissars,
Looking Glasses,
Tea, Powder and Shot,
Copperas and Allum,
Ginger, Pepper, Allspice and Chocolate,
An assortment of Crockery and Glass WARE, with many other Articles too tedious for an advertisement.

N. B. The highest price given for BEES-WAX and Old PEWTER.

Deerfield, Nov. 12, 1791.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors, to the estate of DAVID ALLEN, late of Greenfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) & eight months, being allowed, from the first of this instant, to bring in their claims,—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business, at the house of Capt. ISAAC NEWTON, in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of December, January and April next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC NEWTON, } Commissioners.
ASAPH ALLEN, }

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

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Greenfield, Nov. 14, 1791.

Goodman and Dana,

BEG leave to inform the Publick, that they have just received, and for Sale, at the Store lately occupied by Doctor Levi Shephard, in Northampton, a quantity of West-India RUM, by the hogshead, barrel or retail—SUGAR, TEA, COFFE, MOLASSES, and an assortment of Crockery WARE; which they are determined to sell cheap for Cash, and many kinds of Produce for the convenience of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

N. B. They will supply those who wish to purchase by the hogshead or barrel, as cheap as can be bought in Hartford, exclusive of the freight or transportation.

Nov. 16, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. GLASSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty,—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so desire to promote the benefit of mankind has indured me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manliness, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to GOD, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, the addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 30 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered,

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld,* the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner,—He has also for sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS;

Adapted to the

FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES,

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES,
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES,
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, as much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley,
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately,
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings,* handsomely bound and lettered, (altho' the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six Sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler,* the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

SEMI-ANNUAL

LOTTERY.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY inform the Public. That they *will positively* commence, and go immediately on, with expedition, in the drawing of the 2d Class of the Semi-annual State Lottery, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst. precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. and that no TICKETS will be for sale after 3 o'clock. Those Persons with whom Tickets have been deposited for sale, are requested to return such as may be on hand, on the forenoon of that day. A list of Prizes will be published immediately after the drawing is compleated.—The managers pledge themselves for the strictest punctuality.

B. AUSTIN,
D. COBB,
S. COOPER,
G. R. MINOT,
J. KNEELAND. } *Managers.*

Boston, Nov. 2, 1791.

Hezekiah Hutchins,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Public, that he has just received and now ready for sale, at his Store east of the Court-House, in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE Scarlet, Blue, Paris-mud, Bottle-green, Drab & London-brown BROAD-CLOTHS.
Strip'd Elastic Cloths,
Forest Cloths,
Coatings and Bairzs,
Flannels,
Calicoes and Patches,
Modes,
Women's russel Shoes,
Ditto long & short Gloves,
Men's Gloves,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Linen ditto,
Silk and Twist,
Hair Ribbands,
Tatte, Pins,
Dutch Lace,
Dutch Quills,
Paste Board,
Tea and Loaf Sugar
Pepper and Allspice,
Ginger and Rice,
Indigo and Snuff,
Codfish, Pipes,
Hard Soap,
Crockery WARE, &c. &c.

WANTED, in exchange for any of the above Goods, 3 or 4 thousand weight of good CHEESE, for which a generous price will be given,—Also, Butter, Flax, and many other articles of Produce.

Constant attendance given and every favour noticed.

November 15, 1791.

A good HORSE,

For the Team or waggon, to be sold,
Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 23, 1791.

FLAX-SEED.

SALT given in exchange for FLAX-SEED, and the highest price in CASH paid on delivery, for any quantity, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Oct. 16, 1791.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

ORDINANCE,
AND
BYE-LAWS,
FOR THE
REGULATION
OF THE
Bank of the United States.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at the City-Hall, in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, October 31, 1791, agreeably to adjournment—

MR. BINGHAM, from the committee appointed at the last meeting to report such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the corporation, made report—and the same being taken into consideration, after debate, the stockholders agreed to the following ordinance:

Sect. I. The charter of incorporation granted to the Bank of the United States, amongst other rights, privileges and abilities therein contained, having empowered the Stockholders at general meetings, legally convened, to make ordain, establish and put in execution, such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation:—*Be it Ordained,* by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States,

Sect. II. That the bank shall be opened for the transaction of business, every day in the year (Sundays, Christmas day, and the Fourth of July, excepted) during such hours as the board of directors shall deem advisable.

Sect. III. That the books and accounts of the bank shall be kept in dollars, and cents, and shall be regularly balanced on the first Mondays in January and July, in each year; when the half yearly dividends shall be declared and published in at least four of the public newspapers.

Sect. IV. That the bank shall take charge of the cash of all those who chuse to place it there (free of expence) and shall keep it subject to their order, payable at sight, shall receive deposits of ingots of gold, bars of silver, wrought plate, or other valuable articles of small bulk, in the same manner, and return them on demand of the depositor.

Sect. V. That the bank shall receive all specie coins, according to the rates and value that have been or shall hereafter be established by Congress.

Sect. VI. That until offices of discount and deposit shall be established, there shall be at least two discounts days in every week, when meetings of the board of directors shall be assembled. Discounts shall be made at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, on notes or bills of exchange that have not more than sixty days to run, with at least two responsible names, and under such modifications, as the board of directors, in their discretion, shall deem satisfactory and expedient.

Sect. VII. That the president shall have power to convene the directors on special occasions and with the approbation of the board of directors, to assemble and fix the seal of the corporation to all conveyances or other instruments, and sign the same in behalf of the corporation—the said seal shall always remain in the custody and safe keeping of the President.

Sect. VIII. That a committee of the board, consisting of at least three members to be elected monthly by ballot, shall visit the vaults in which the cash and other effects shall be deposited, at least once in every month, and make an inventory of the same, to be compared with the books, in order to ascertain whether they perfectly agree therewith.

Sect. IX. That no notes of the bank shall be struck or signed, or bank paper made, but by the direction of the board.

Sect. X. That in case the board of directors shall at any time make a dividend exceeding the profits of the bank and thereby diminish the capital stock, the members assenting thereto, shall be liable in their several individual capacities for the amount of the surplus so divided.

Sect. XI. That the board of directors shall previous to the first day of December in every year, call a general meeting of the stockholders, to be assembled, within three days after each annual election.

Sect. XII. That the board of directors are hereby empowered to demand and receive from the commissioners appointed to superintend the subscriptions to the capital stock of the bank, all monies which have been paid to the said commissioners on account of the first specie payment, together with the original book of subscription.

Sect. XIII. That the board of directors are hereby authorised to ascertain and determine in what manner the remaining portions of the capital stock, due on the shares subscribed, consisting of specie and public debt, shall be received, and they are hereby further authorised and empowered to receive into their possession the certificates of said public debt, and demand and receive by their president, or in such other manner as they shall think proper, the interest that shall accrue and become due on the same, and to give receipts therefor in behalf of said corporation.

Sect. XIV. That the board of directors are hereby authorised and empowered to fix and establish requisite, safe and convenient forms for transferring bank stock; for receiving half yearly dividends; for conveying a right to proxies to represent stockholders at any general meeting after the second Monday of January next; for the certificates of capital stock of the bank; for the circulating and post notes of the bank; and for the oath or affirmation of the officers of the bank, previous to their entering on the execution of their respective duties.

Sect. XV. That the board of directors are hereby authorised and empowered to establish a common seal, with suitable devices; to ascertain and mark out the various duties and employments of the officers, clerks and servants of the bank, and to direct them accordingly—as well as to determine the amount of securities they shall respectively give for the faithful discharge of their duties: to assign to the president such additional functions, as are not already designated by law—and to re-issue or renew at their discretion the notes in circulation.

Sect. XVI. That the directors shall have power to make loans to the government of the United States, or of any state, to such even, and on such terms, as they shall deem expedient, not contrary to law: provided that a board consisting of no less than a majority of the whole number of directors shall be necessary to decide in all such cases.

Sect. XVII. That the board of directors are hereby authorised to lease or hire for a term not exceeding two years such suitable buildings as the administration of the affairs of the bank may require.

Sect. XVIII. That in case it shall happen that an election of directors shall not be made at a meeting of the stockholders for that purpose on the first Monday of January next, and on said day in each succeeding year, it shall be lawful for the stockholders to adjourn said meeting to any future day within five days from the said adjournment to make, complete and finish said election.

Sect. XIX. That the board of directors are hereby empowered to form and establish all other rules and regulations that they may deem necessary for the interior management of the bank.

On motion, *Resolved,* That it is the sense of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that the President and Directors, should turn their immediate attention to the establishment of offices of Discount and Deposit at such places in the United States as the interest and safety of the institution will admit.

Attest,

EDWARD FOX, Sec'ry.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, November 11.

IT was suggested, that, as all the most important business was in the hands of committees, the house could not expedite it by sitting from day to day. A motion was hereafter made for adjournment; and the house adjourned until Monday next.

Monday, November 14.

The Speaker presented to the house the memorial of General Hazen.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of General James Jackson, stating the undue and improper return of the election for the lower district of Georgia, and praying a suspension of and determination respecting the election of Anthony Wayne, until he shall be able to come forward with proofs to substantiate his allegations.

Mr. Baldwin moved that this petition be referred to the committee of elections; but after some debate the motion was withdrawn, and the petition laid on the table.

Mr. Lawrance presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, holders of the continental money called New-emission, or 40 for 1 money.

A message was received from the President, communicating a copy of a resolution of the legislature of Virginia, ratifying the 1st amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States; also a paper respecting purchases of land on the Great Miami.

Mr. Seney presented a memorial from the distillers of Baltimore, praying a modification and reduction of duties on spirits from domestick manufacture. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sturges presented the petition of John M'Kinsey, praying for a pension. Referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Adam Koch was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Stephen Zachariah was referred to Messrs. Fitzsimons, Huger and Gilman.

The petition of Z. Forbes and of Thomas Baker, were referred to the Secretary at War.

That part of the President's message which relates to the Miami lands was referred to the committee of the land office.

The commissioners for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual states, reported that they had made considerable progress in the business committed to their charge, stated the particulars of that progress, with an account of what still remained unfinished, and concluded by expressing an opinion that they may complete the business by the 1st of July, 1793.

Mr. Parker presented papers authorizing the sale of an Hospital in Virginia to the United States. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the Secretary at War on the petition of Rufus Hamilton was called up and read, and the prayer of the petition refused.

The Order of the day.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. Schedule of the Census.—On the motion to strike out 30, from the resolution before the committee.

Mr. Heister wished to know how many states had ratified the 1st amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution.

The clerk informed that the following states had ratified it, viz. New-Hampshire, New-York Pennsylvania, Maryland, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Rhode-Island, New-Jersey and Virginia.

Some debate ensued respecting the ratio of representation, after which, on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Leave was granted to sit again to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Madison, resolved that W. Hoare have leave to withdraw his petition.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

The *Assembly General* of *French St. Domingo* to the KING.

SIRE,

YOUR faithful Subjects of the island of St. Domingo, beg leave to approach the best of Kings, with the melancholy narrative of misfortunes they now labour under. The revolt of their slaves has nearly annihilated the future consequences of this invaluable part of the Empire; the whole northern side of the island being at this moment little better than a heap of ruins, and the other two departments, in all probability, upon the verge of experiencing the same fate. That soil, which has been fertilized by the sweat of the unfortunate planter, is now moistened with his blood: such are the dreadful consequences of those destructive principles which have put the instruments of death and ruin into the hands of our slaves.

Being without any effective force to make head against the immense number of our enemies, we implored the assistance of the Spaniards, and other insular neighbours—deaf to our cries, however, they have either rested satisfied with the defence of their own territories, or with fortifying themselves against the probability of an event at home, similar to that, under which we are now *suffering* every extremity of human distress.

It is with the deepest sensations of grief, that your faithful subjects, in this part of the Empire, inform your Majesty of their unhappy situation; but it will be, at least, a consolation to the wretched, to reflect, that they are still the objects of compassion of their Monarch; that his feeling heart will sympathize with them in their distress, and afford the necessary aid on this trying occasion—In this hope, penetrated with the most profound respect, which shall always, as to our last moments, we remain,

The Members of the General Assembly of the French Part of St. Domingo.
PT. DE CADOUSCH, *President.*
PONCIGNON, *Vice-President.*

Petit Deschampeaux, Miller,
Lux. et Missilles, *Secretaries.*

Cape-Francois, Sept. 13, 1791.

The General Assembly of French St. Domingo, to the National Assembly of France

One hundred thousand Blacks have revolted in the Northern department of this Island. More than two hundred Sugar Plantations are totally consumed; the maidens massacred, and only a few females spared, to be carried into captivity worse than death itself—The negroes have already possessed themselves of the heights, where fire and sword has attended their progress—an immense number of coffee plantations are destroyed by the flames, and the few that remain are every moment menaced with destruction. Such aged persons, women and children as have escaped the carnage, have forsook their homes, and taken refuge on board the vessels in the harbour, as their only asylum in this dreadful extremity of affairs.

Too weak in ourselves to stem the torrent of insurrection, we have begged assistance from the neighbouring islands; should the aid we have petitioned for arrive in time to prevent our total annihilation, the utmost of our present expectations will be answered.—The source of our riches and commercial importance is gone—the fountain is dried up for ever.

We shall not intrude upon your patience by endeavouring to develope the causes of these misfortunes.—These must be sufficiently obvious to every member of your august assembly.—We conclude with saying, that if we must perish, our last looks shall be turned towards France, and our last prayers shall be for her *Prosperity*.

The Members of the General Assembly of French St. Domingo.
Pl. de CADUSCH, *President.*
PONCIGNON, *Vice President.*
Petit Deschampeaux, Millet,
Lux, et Miailles, *Secretaries.*
Cape-Francois, Sept. 13, 1791.

Extract of a letter from Hackney, England, September 1.

"In this country the spirit of reformation is spreading very impetuously: nor has Mr. Paine, the renowned author of Common Sense contributed a small portion of fuel to the flame that has been kindled. His answer to Mr. Burke is in all hands; it is read in all circles; it makes converts among all parties. Thousands of copies have been sold in England; and I am sure that in Ireland and Scotland the printing presses are too slow in their operation, for the avidity of the people. Mr. Burke raved in the House of Commons, and had the mortification to find that both his friends and the world are deserting him: nor do the king's ministers give any ear to his very open advances of good will and friendship. It is remarkable that in his debates he frequently refers to Paine's book, and thereby shews how much it galls him. But while he is indulging his rage, his pride will not allow him to mention the object of it by his name. In short, his unpitied and disregarded fury is, perhaps one of the surest testimonies of that general revolution which is now taking place in the political partialities and opinion of the public."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, near the Miami, Sept. 18, 1791.

"On the 8th of September, the 2d regiment of levies arrived at Fort-Washington, on the 9th they were joined by the 2d regiment of standing troops, and the 14th the whole moved for the encampment about 20 miles from the fort, where they arrived on the 17th instant.

"They are now busy in building a garrison at this place, have cleared two acres of land, and are proceeding rapidly with the work. You have heard of the success of general Scott.—General Wilkinson took thirty prisoners, who are now in Fort-Washington; they mean to exchange them for prisoners taken by the Indians.

"We expect eleven hundred Kentucky militia here every day.

"By a letter received from Post St. Vincents, we are informed that 1500 warriors are waiting for us at the Miami town, who are regularly supplied with provisions from Detroit. The evil fates seem to have pursued us;—may they in future be auspicious.

"P. S. Yesterday ensign Cobb was fired upon by a party of the Indians coming up the Miami, but not hurt."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, October 15.

"Whoever has read the ancient history of this island, and noted the cruel extirpation of the original inhabitants, would suppose, from the horrid scenes that have recently been transacted here, that the era of the revenge of the ancient Caribbs was arrived. Leaving others to account for the present revolt of the Negro barbarians in this island as they please, I for my part, see nothing in it more than a natural consequence of European despotism and monarchical vanity. The ambition to extend their possessions and authority into every region of the globe must have been attended with a desire to see those possessions peopled and become objects of wealth and commercial importance. To accomplish these ends it was necessary that men should be procured, suited by nature to the climate; and the fruits of whose labour was to be transferred from themselves to their masters. Hence the origin of the African slave trade. I cannot, however, notwithstanding my abhorrence of every species of tyranny, bring myself to think, with certain enthusiastick characters in Great-Britain, that an immediate emancipation of the West-India slaves would be a desirable event. The effectual prohibition of any further European or American intercourse with the African coasts ought to satisfy the fondest friends of humanity for some time to come. Men in the situation of the Blacks, must gradually acquire the habits and education of freemen in any country, before they can become useful or even innocious members of a community. The establishment of liberty and a free government in France, cannot long, in the nature of things, be confined to that kingdom, but must rapidly extend thro' Europe; the consequence will be, that left of European foreign domination will of itself cease, and it will even become the interest of the insular planters and their reformed or independent governments, that the descendants of the unfortunate Africans in the West-Indies, should become free; America, in general, will then assert her own right, and make known to Europe that she is the best judge of pursuing such measures as tend to her own peace, emolument and honourable character among the potentates of the earth."

Extract of a letter from Leyden, Sept. 23.

"The French King's acceptation of the Constitution, has thrown an universal damp upon the spirits of such anti-revolutional Frenchmen as reside amongst us, and in our neighbourhood. All Germany would have been in motion long before this time, to restore the old tyrannical government, could the pulse of the people have been brought to beat in concert with the wishes of the courts; but at present, we as much expect the Emperor of China here, as a counter revolution in France. The two (exiled) French Princes Artois and Conde; not long since solicited a loan of three millions of florins at Amsterdam, but did not succeed. All they could procure was about 275 thousand livres for which the diamonds and jewels of the Conde family were mortgaged, valued at a million sterling, and which now lie pawned at a public brokers' for redemption. The Diet of Ratisbone have drawn up a petition to the Emperor, to perswade him, if possible to reinstate certain German princes in the possession of Alsace; but the answer, it is said, has not been received."

Nov. 24.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS,

Received yesterday by Captain Jones, of the brig Commerce, just arrived from Cape-Francois—which place he left the 3d inst. Captain Jones informs, that the situation of the white people in Hispaniola was very distressing when he came away—that the blacks had lost no ground, and in every engagement seemed to act with astonishing intrepidity—

That a few days before he sailed, a vessel had arrived in a short passage from Bourdeaux, which brought an account of the appointment of Count Dillon to the government of Hispaniola; and, that he was to have embarked for his government on the 12th October with *Four thousand Troops!*

Extract of a letter dated, Easton, Pennsylvania, Nov. 20.

"This moment I saw Delong locked up in jail for the wilful murder of his wife. He confessed in my presence that he beat her with a stick and a bridle, on the 10th inst—she died on the 12th."

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Oct. 25.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that peace is once more made between the Whites and Mulattoes, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. and yesterday 2500 of the latter marched with their arms into town, and paraded in company with the former before the church, at which time the inhabitants, with the officers of each party entered the church, and sung *Te Deum*; how long the peace will last is uncertain, as a number of the inhabitants are not well pleased. Upon what terms the peace is made, I cannot at present inform you.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated August 17.

"Translations, exhibiting an instance of most abominable fanaticism, which happened lately in the city of Rawa, about 12 leagues from this place.

"A reputable woman, widow of an apothecary, named Willke, a Protestant, and an old inhabitant of that place, having some business to transact at Warsaw, was prevented by a friend with a doll for the amusement of her children; the eldest of which was a girl of 8 years old.

"The children on receiving this doll, without any offensive intention, decorated the same by hanging a small effigy of the (so called) Mother Mary around its neck, which had given them by a Monk.

"A fanatic and enemy to the family, who was a subaltern in the Grenadiers regiment of Kalzinski, gave information of this innocent diversion—and complaining thereof to the board of civil military commissioners, as being sacreligious, who caused a criminal process to be issued against the poor widow, mother of the children, by which she was condemned, and sentenced to be beheaded.

"Providentially Mr. Krapinski, a member of the Consistory of Dissenters at Warsaw, hearing of this unnatural proceeding, immediately presented a petition in favor of this unhappy woman, to the Ringand Sovereign Council; in consequence of which, a *Salvus Conductus* was granted to the poor widow, and orders given to the Judge to stay the execution: Privilege was also granted her to appeal to the mixed Assessorial Court, to determine respecting her unhappy situation.

"This court, although it preserved the life of the woman, nevertheless, pronounced the following inhuman sentence, viz.

"That the unhappy mother should be compelled to chastise her own children in the presence of the instigator with a rod so long, and until the blood should follow the rod!"—Of which punishment one of the children now lies dangerously ill. After the above sentence was executed, the doll was publickly burned on the 9th day of August, by the hand of the common executioner.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Robert Parry Young, agent to transports, dated on board the Albermarle transport, April 25.

"On the 9th inst. the convicts rose upon us, with intention to massacre the officers and soldiers, and then take the vessel to America. Fortunately, however, they were repulsed, and driven to take refuge in the hold in their prison room. Some of them were wounded. In the search after the ringleaders, we admitted one of them King's evidence, as he confessed the circumstances of the whole design. After they were subdued, it was unanimously agreed by the officers, myself, and the crew, that it was expedient to hang up the two ringleaders at the yardarm, which was accordingly put in execution. I imagine this punishment will deter them from any future attempt, since they have continued still, and apparently reconciled to their fate. There were no ships in sight at the time they rose. One of the ringleaders was an American. Two of the crew, who were accomplices in the insurrection, I have set on shore here, not considering it safe to proceed with such treacherous villains on board the ship. We are one and all well, day and night, and keep the most vigilant look out over the convicts, six of whom have died since our departure from England. To-morrow we sail for St. Jago, the place of general rendezvous; there we shall stay a few days, and then take our departure for South Wales.

"Our passage hither from the Lizard has been extremely boisterous; we have been twenty five days beating it with contrary winds for the most part of the way."

CAPE FRANCOIS, October 5.

Extract from the Journal of the Colonial Assembly of the French part of Hispaniola, 26th of September, 1791.

The committee appointed to repair on board the English frigates, reported "That Commodore Affleck and Bryan Edwards, Esq. member of the Jamaica Assembly, attended to be presented;" who were accordingly admitted, in company with the Governor-General, whereupon the President addressed them as follows:

"We were not mistaken, gentlemen, when we placed our confidence in your generosity; for, we could hardly entertain the hopes, that besides sending us succour, you would come in person to give us consolation. You have quitted with reluctance the peaceful enjoyment of happiness at home, to come and participate in our misfortunes, and blend your tears with ours. Scenes of misery (the contemplation of which, to those who are unaccustomed to misfortune, is commonly disgusting) have not suppressed your feelings. You have been willing to ascertain the full extent of your distresses, and to pour into our wounds the salutary balm of your sensibility and compassion.

"The picture which I have drawn of our calamities is still far short of the truth.

"The verdure with which our fields were lately arrayed, is no longer visible; discoloured by the flames, and laid waste by the devastation of war, our coasts exhibit no prospect but that of horror. The emblems which we wear on our persons, are the tokens of our grief for the loss of our brethren, who were surprised and basely assassinated by the revolters.

"It is by the light of these conflagrations that every way surrounds us, that we now deliberate; we are compelled to sit armed and watchful through the night, to keep the enemy from our sanctuary. For a long time past, our bosoms have been depressed by sorrow; they experience this day, for the sweet emotions of pleasure, in beholding you amongst us.

"Generous Islanders! humanity has operated powerfully on your hearts; you have yielded to the first emotions of your generosity, in the hope of snatching us from death; for it is already too late to save us from misery. What a contrast between your conduct and that of other nations! We will avail ourselves of your benevolence: But the days you preserve to us will not be sufficient to manifest our gratitude. Our children shall keep it in remembrance.

"Regenerated France, unapprized that such calamities might befall us, has taken no measures to protect us against their effects: With what admiration will the learn, that, without your assistance, we should no longer exist as a dependency to any nation.

"The commissioner depoted by us to the Island of Jamaica has informed us of your exertions to save us. Receive the assurance of our attachment and sensibility.

"The Governor-General of this Island, whose sentiments perfectly accord with our own, and who is strongly attached to the interests of this country, participates equally in the joy we feel at your presence, and in our gratitude for the assistance you have brought us."

St. EUSTATIUS, Sept. 30.

Remarkable instance of Sympathy.

A Negro wench the property of Mrs. Barnes of this island, some weeks after being delivered of a child, died. The care of the unfortunate infant devolved upon its Grandmother, a grey headed old woman eighteen years beyond child-bearing; she eagerly did every thing in her power to comfort the infant, & to relieve its cries, would frequently put it to her breast. The happy consequence of her maternal attention was that in a few days her withered looking paps became a fountain of life to the declining infant. She continues to suckle the child with a breast of wholesome milk, and the child thrives every day.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 11.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we are informed that the Indians on the 4th of last month fired on a party of fix men, who were driving a parcel of cattle to the Muskingum settlement; and killed four, wounded one, and took one prisoner; the wounded man escaped, who had many bullet holes shot through his clothes.—Among the number killed, was a Mr. Nicholas Carpenter, who has left a family to bemoan his loss.

A few days before the above affair, a man was killed near the little Hockhockkin, and a Negro boy taken off from the little Kanhawa, who since escaped and got home.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 24.

By the brig Theodosia, Capt. Lake, who sailed the 23d ult. from Cape-Francois, and arrived at Philadelphia, the 10th inst. we learn—That three days previous to his sailing, a body of troops marched from the Cape, to attack the Negroes, who were embodied at Port Margaret; also, that a French frigate sailed for the above place, and that the night before he sailed, the hills appeared on fire, the cause could not be learned.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, April 30th. 1791.

"We have but little news this week past from the Camp, but the blacks still insist on their freedom, and keep possession of the plain—I have seen a letter from the black chief to the General in this town, wherein he requests the white people to leave the Cape, and depart for France—He says they may take their gold, jewels, and all that belongs to them, but must leave the Cape, for it is the Cape we want, and this is our motto, liberty or death; for we will die or conquer."

Capt. Dodge, from St. Martin's, informs of a hurricane, in that island, which drove every vessel ashore, which lay in the Great Bay. Shooner Henry, Capt. Brown, of Kennebeck, is the only northern vessel we are informed of, that was lost. Great damage was done to the buildings at St. Martin's—and about 90 houses were blown down in Anguilla.

NOVEMBER 26.

There have been more discoveries of the Rights of Man within the last twenty years, than since the creation of the world. Men have dared to think; and boldly to speak their thoughts; and Legislators, as it has been wisely and eloquently said, instead of that narrow and dastardly cautling which never ventures to loose sight of useage and precedent, have, guided by the polarity of reason, hazarded a bolder navigation, and discovered, in hither to unexplored regions, the treasure of public Felicity.

Jonathan Arnold, one of the principles concerned in the murder of Cornelius Hogeboom, Esq. Sheriff of Columbia county, State of New-York, has been apprehended at New-bedford in this commonwealth—The Governor has issued his warrant for conveying him to said State, agreeable to Gov. CLINTON's Proclamation.

December 1.

SIXTH TRIAL FOR A

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE

For the District of BRISTOL, &c.

It appears by the returns received into the Secretary's office, that there is no choice of a representative for the District. The whole number of votes is 1941—872 makes a choice, that have been given for

GEORGE LEONARD, Esq. had	794
WALTER SPOONER, Esq.	52
PELEG COFFIN, Esq.	310
PHANUEL BISHOP, Esq.	806

Precepts are issued for the inhabitants of said District, to meet on Monday, the 26th inst. to make a *seventh trial.*

NEWS *from the* WEST-INDIES.

Capt. Bickford, of Beverly, arrived from Port-au-Prince last Saturday; in 30 days. He informs, that through the intrigues of some of the White inhabitants, the treaty which had been entered into with the Mulattoes had been broken; that the Mulattoes had retired to the mountains and joined the Negroes; but that in consequence of a new overture made them by the whites (who dreaded their power) they were induced to form a new treaty; and had actually rejoined the Whites three days before Capt. Bickford sailed.

Extract of a letter from a Master of a Vessel at Cape-Francois, to a Merchant in Salem, Oct. 30, 1791.

"Since my last, several thousand Negroes have collected near the town of Fort-Dauphin, and burnt and destroyed all the plantations near that quarter, and large quantities of produce of all kinds."

WE hear it is in contemplation, with a number of gentlemen of this town, to apply to the *Legislature*, at the approaching session, for permission to build a Bridge, from *Barton's Point*, in this town, to *Lechmere's Point* (so called) in *Cambridge*. If an act of Incorporation is granted—it is supposed, from the spirit already exhibited by the gentlemen who have stepped forward in the design, the building of the Bridge will commence early in the spring.

A very melancholy accident happened in this town on Tuesday last. The Ship *Jefferson*, Capt. *Roberts*, being under way, going to sea, an eddy of the tide, drove her against the stern of the ship *Dispatch*, which was laying at the end of long Wharf, and instantly killed *Mr. Elias Robinson*, of this town, Head builder. He was busily at work in a boat, between the *Dispatch* and another ship, when the *Jefferson* struck the *Dispatch*; and so sudden and forcible was the shock, that he had no time to extricate himself; but was crushed to death, between the two ships, almost instantaneously. He was a very industrious, useful and ingenious Mechanic; and his loss will be felt a public as well as a private misfortune. His son was with him, in the boat, and very narrowly escaped.

A bill respecting Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and a bill to determine the time of choosing President and Vice-President of the United States, have had a second reading in the Senate of the United States.

We learn from Philadelphia, that there is no hope of any commercial treaty between Great Britain and the United States on terms of reciprocity, but that the language of Mr. Hammond, indicates an adherence on the part of great Britain to her old system.

HARTFORD, November 28.

An account (of the date of October 15) received from Cape-Francois by the Hon. Consul of France in Boston, states—That the number of the Negroes in insurrection (women and children included) is estimated at 68,663; that they have murdered a great number of the inhabitants; and that they have destroyed 154 plantations of powdered sugar, 28 of brown sugar, 931 of coffee, 20 of cotton, and 13 of indigo—total, 1226 plantations destroyed. The same account speaks of the insurrection as "not very difficult to be quelled, as the Negroes are without means of subsistence, and without ammunition." It appears rather miraculous, however, that those people should have subsisted so long without the means of subsistance—and carried devastation and terror through the plantations so long, in defiance of all the force of the Whites, when it was so easy a matter to quell them.

Extract from a Paper entitled, La Chronique de Paris, of The Paris Chronicle of September 19, 1791.

"The ceremony of the proclamation of the constitution took place yesterday, in the order that we announced in the morning. Throughout the route which the procession followed, the citizens filled with enthusiasm, contemplated with a joyful eye the sacred code of laws, the certain pledge of their happiness and of their remotest posterity.

At about half after twelve o'clock a salute of artillery placed on the banks of the Seine, announced the arrival of the procession, immediately thousands of national Guards entered together in good order through all the avenues of the Field of the Confederation; the administrative bodies all the while advancing through the grand avenue which leads to the Military School.

The mayor of Paris preceded by heralds and surrounded by a numerous brilliant troop of grenadiers, ascended the altar of the country. Arrived on the summit, he held up the constitutional code to the veneration of a numerous people.

At this august moment he appeared like Moses receiving the tables of the law from the hand of the Master of the Universe and presenting them to the Hebrews struck with awe. From every part of the Federal Field were heard loud acclamations and shouts of joy; hats, pike, and scimitars raised up and agitated in the air, ratified an universal transport.

The ceremony was concluded with an Hymn, which was sung by a citizen, whose name we are not informed of.

At five o'clock a superb balloon was raised from the midst of the Elysian Fields. It was overspread by an eagle, which with extended wings seemed in his rapid flight to bear up that globe to the skies, as an emblem of our constitution. Underneath was a small boat in which two fearless aeronants, defying the winds travelled into the etherial regions.

In the evening, a general illumination lengthened, as it were, this beautiful day. The Elysian fields offered a similar spectacle to that of the 18th of July, 1790. Their immense precincts surrounded with garlands of small lamps, forming an elegant design encircled a numberless people, singing, dancing, feasting, walking or sitting on the green grass,—Not one tree but was elegantly illuminated.

Several obelisks and illuminated masts and numerous bands of music presented the most pleasing variety to a delighted public.—The beauty of the sight, the quiet, the decency which never ceased to prevail in the midst of a prodigious body of people, gave to this feast a reputable appearance.

The garden of the Thuilleries was illuminated in a much more careful manner than it was last year; round all the baisons were a great number of triangles covered with lamps and placed at small distances from each other. The alley which faces the palace was most beautifully illuminated. Wherever the eye might be cast every thing offered a most ravishing sight—every thing contributed to add to the public joy. May the shouts of that joy, re-echo, to the ears of those Frenchmen who are wandering in foreign climes—may the news of these brilliant festivals and the report of this universal harmony extinguish in their hearts all unconfiderate animosity, revive in them the holy love of their country, and restore them to the embraces of their brethren! at the same time that it will put their return an end to their exile, and complete the public happiness and tranquility.

The King, the Queen and the Prince Royal paid a visit to the Elysian fields; they were received with enthusiasm, and shouts of *vive la roi! vive la reine!* were heard from all quarters.

Yesterday the actors of the theatre of Moliere performed on the ruins of the Bastile in a temporary building raised for that purpose.

NORTHAMPTON, *Dec.* 7.

In clasing the Senators from the state of Vermont, Mr. Bradley is of the class whose seats will become vacant at the expiration of four years, from March, 1791—and Mr. Robinson, of that class seats will be vacant in six years.

On the evening of Thursday the 17th ult. the wife of Mr. Joseph Church, of Montville, (Con.) was safely delivered of THREE healthly plump children; viz. two boys and a girl; the whole weighed about *twenty pounds. Note*—Mr. Church is a *poor man.*

The legislature of Vermont has passed an act for establishing the seat of Government at Windsor and Rutland, for eight years; also, an act for the establishment of a University at Burlington.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Sep. 24.

"New act of Parliament has lately passed, which the Collector is possessed of, which admits of a free intercourse in American bottoms with all the *British West India Islands*, and the collector says, he is also advised, the same privileges are to be permitted the *Americans* here."

The letters from Madrid mention the death of Don Charles Felix O'Neale, on the 7th of September, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten. He was an old Lieutenant general in the Spanish service, a great favorite of the Monarch's, and had formerly been Governor of the Havannah.

MARRIED, 30th Nov. by the Rev. David Parsons, of Amherst, Major Benjamin Davenport, of the city of Hansford, Merchant, to Miss Jerusha Ballard, of Hadley.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from England, and now ready for sale at his new Store in Northampton, a quantity of HARD WARE, (which will make compleat a very general assortment of useful and necessary Goods, for this part of the Country) amongst which are

BRASS-KETTLES, of various sizes,
PEWTER PLATTERS, PLATES and BASONS,
KNIVES and FORKS, of an excellent quality,
Steel Plate Stand, and tenant SAWS,
DOOR LOCKS, and Door Tackle, of various kinds,
An assortment of FILES,
SADLER's WARE, &c. &c.

Most kinds of produce will be received in payment, for the above GOODS.

Said Shephard requests those Gentlemen that are in the Farming business, who have made contracts for the delivery of Flax, that they would direct it out as early as possible, that he may be enabled to pursue his Dock Manufacture the next season without interruption; as a few interruptions that is occasioned for want of Stock to keep the workmen employed, will totally discourage the prosecution of this useful Manufacture in the Country. In short, the whole encouragement of our Manufactures in general, depend on the Farming Interest, of consequence the prosperity and happiness of the Community at this time, is at their disposal.

N. B. A quantity of *good FLAX*, will be soon wanted at the Dock Manufactory in Northampton, and such pay will be made as shall give entire satisfaction to the owner, if it is well dressed.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors, or owners of Land in Belchertown, that their Lands are taxed in State rate No. 6, made July 1788, and in Town, County, Minister and School rate, all made January 1789, committed to me to collect, as follows

State, Town, County, Minister and School Tax.	Total. £. d. q.
Benjamin Thomson,	8 6 0
The Heirs of Benjamin Lynd, Esq.	9 2 0
The Heirs of Paul Mascarene, Esq.	15 4 3
John Abercrombie,	2 5 3
John Plumbley,	0 6 1
Joseph Sprague,	7 0 0
David Patrick,	3 8 0
William Scott,	3 6 1
John Johnson,	7 10 0
Jacob Edson,	3 10 0
Simeon White,	3 9 1
Bliss, of Wilbraham,	4 0 3
Nathan Pettengill,	1 1 0
Rev. Grindal Rawson,	2 0 0
The Heirs of Peter Graves,	4 8 3
Stephen Pettengill,	1 16 3

AND That unless said Taxes are paid by the 22d day of December next, so much of their lands will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of Col. E. Dwight, Innholder in Belchertown, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges, to me, AMASA SCOTT, Col.

Belchertown, Nov. 24, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of land, lying in Belchertown and Pelham, given by the late Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq. to the town of Northampton. It will be sold in such quantities as to suit the purchasers, and payment therefor will be made as easy and convenient as they can desire—please to apply to

ROBERT BRECK,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SIMEON PARSONS,
S. HENSHAW,
B. SHELDON. } Committee.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received, at his store in Easthampton, a large and general Assortment of West-India and English, GOODS. Consisting of almost every article enquired for at a Country Store.—Also, a quantity of BAR LEAD, by the hundred.

D. C. 6. 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, the 16th of November last, a red and white STEAR, two years old past, marked with a slit in the end of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Also strayed, at the same time, seven SHEEP, five white and two black ones, with white about the neck. Whoever will give information of said sheep, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 6. 1791.

LOST, some time since in this town, TICKET No. 1517, in the 2d Class of the Semi-annual State-Lottery.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble. The number being registered in the Managers books, as lost, it can be of no benefit to any one but the real owner, should it be fortunate.

The LADIES *to the* GENTLEMEN.

SHOULD we surrender, soon, our hearts,
The EASY CONQUEST you disdain,
Yet rail at all our little arts,
And say, that maids, SHOULD NEVER FRIGH.

How wretched, then, is Virgin youth!
Which neither path can safely try;
For Scorn attends our speaking truth,
And Virtue yet forbids to lie.

The GENTLEMEN *to the* LADIES.

A brave resistance gives renown,
Whilst easy conquest all disdain;
The longer you defend the town,
The greater honour still you gain.

From questions, by ensnaring youth
Propos'd, your wit must set you free;
You need not tell us ALL THE TRUTH:
You're on your oaths no more than we.

INSOLENCE REBUKED.

UPSTART insolence never experienced a more humiliating reproof, than in the person of that "Great child of honour," cardinal Wolsey. Lord Sands was a young nobleman, who, among other compliances with the gay vices of the age in which he lived, used to indulge himself in a too frequent and free use of the bottle: one evening, after having spent the greatest part of the day with his convival companions, he happened to meet the cardinal; who observing him to be much intoxicated, said, he wondered that he could so debase the illustrious title he sustained, as to put himself more in the character of a coal porter than a nobleman: adding, that it would be far more commendable in him to employ his money in the discharging of his father's debts, than in wantonly spending it in taverns. His lordship, with affected contrition, immediately replied, "I confess I feel the full force of your grace's just, though severe reflection; and to convince you of its good effects, shall instantly set about putting in practice your equitable advice—And first, here is two pence half penny, which my father the *lord* owed your grace's father, the *butcher* for a calf's heart." Every one who is in the least acquainted with the haughty disposition of that aspiring churchman, will readily conceive what he must have felt upon meeting with so poignant and unexpected a sarcasm.

(L. S.) *By his Excellency* GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. *Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esq. late sheriff of Columbia county, was, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, instant, inhumanly murdered, while in the due execution of his Office, by several persons in disguise:

And whereas it is represented to me, by the Judges and other magistrates of the said county, that Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hacket, John West, and Jacob Virgil, of Hillsdale, in the county aforesaid, & divers other persons unknown, stand charged with the commission of the said horrid crime, or of being aiding and assisting therein, and that they have fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby offering the following rewards to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the keeper of the common goal of the said county, or of any other goal within this State, so that they may be bro't to justice, either of the persons charged as aforesaid, that is to say: For the said Abel Hacket and Jonathan Arnold, each the sum of *two hundred and fifty dollars*, and for each of the other persons charged as aforesaid, the sum of *one hundred and twenty five dollars*, and that these rewards be considered as in lieu of any other former rewards, offered by any person or persons for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the said murder.

And I do further, by these presents, strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, and all other the good citizens of this state, to be aiding and assisting in the premises of the utmost of their power.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the said State, at the city of New-York, this 31st Day of October, in the year of our Lord 1791, and in the Sixteenth year of the Independence of the said State.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
By his EXCELLENCY
John Hancock, Esquire.
Governor and commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

HAVING received from his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor of the state of New-York, a letter, requesting me, That if Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hacket, John West and Jacob Virgil, shall be found within this Commonwealth, that they may be arrested and sent to the said State of New-York, where they stand charged with the murder of *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esquire.

These are, therefore, to enjoin it upon all the Magistrates and Civil Officers of this Commonwealth, that they cause the above named persons to be arrested (if they may be found in their several Precincts) and to cause them to be committed, giving information of their proceedings therin, to me, as soon as may be, to the intent that the said Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hacket, John West, and Jacob Virgil, be sent to the State of New-York for trial, according to the provision in such case made by the Government of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Commonwealth, the fourteenth day of November, *in the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred & ninety-one, and the fifteenth year of the* Independence *of the* UNITED STATES.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL,

For Printing by Subscription; THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important
SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the
FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed,

SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES.
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.
By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

A good HORSE,

For the team or waggon, to be sold,
Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Nov. 22, 1791.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors, to the estate of DAVID ALLEN, late of Greenfield, deceased, (represented insolvent) & eight months being allowed, from the first of this instant, to bring in their claims,—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend that business, at the house of Capt. ISAAC NEWTON, in Greenfield, on the last Mondays of December, January and April next, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC NEWTON, } Commissioners.
ASAPH ALLEN, }

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

JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.

Greenfield, Nov. 14, 1791.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, out of his pasture at Whately, some time about the 25th of October last, a pair of STEARS, three years old past, marked with a hole through the middle of the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same, one of them black with a white face, and flagish horns, the other red. Whoever has taken up said Stears, or shall take them up, & will give information thereof to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL DICKINSON.

Hatfield, November 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by book or note, by making payment by the first of January next, may save cost.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Deerfield, Nov. 28, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of August last, a yearling STEAR, a pale red, with some spots of white about him, a piece cut off the upper side of the right ear, a slit in the same; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, November 28, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 1791.

PROPOSAL,

For RE-PRINTING by Subscription,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. GLASSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-two conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the contempt—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT.

WHERE present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and magnanimity, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to GOD, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, the addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughters. In all of them, her admonitions are enforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments: She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and five pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Wild*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner,—He has also for sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the first Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Schenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Courager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

(L. S.) *By his Excellency* GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. *Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esq. late sheriff of Columbia county, was, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, instant, inhumanly murdered, while in the due execution of his Office, by several persons in disguise:

And whereas it is represented to me, by the Judges and other magistrates of the said county, that Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hacket, John West, and Jacob Virgil, of Hillsdale, in the county aforesaid, & divers other persons unknown, stand charged with the commission of the said horrid crime, or of being aiding and assisting therein, and that they have fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby offering the following rewards to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the keeper of the common goal of the said county, or of any other goal within this State, so that they may be bro't to justice, either of the persons charged as aforesaid, that is to say: For the said Abel Hacket and Jonathan Arnold, each the sum of *two hundred and fifty dollars*, and for each of the other persons charged as aforesaid, the sum of *one hundred and twenty five dollars*, and that these rewards be considered as in lieu of any other former rewards, offered by any person or persons for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the said murder.

And I do further, by these presents, strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, and all other the good citizens of this state, to be aiding and assisting in the premises of the utmost of their power.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the said State, at the city of New-York, this 31st Day of October, in the year of our Lord 1791, and in the Sixteenth year of the Independence of the said State.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
By his EXCELLENCY
John Hancock, Esquire.
Governor and commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

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Given under my hand and the seal of the said Commonwealth, the fourteenth day of November, *in the Year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred & ninety-one, and the fifteenth year of the* Independence *of the* UNITED STATES.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

OF FRANCE.

"IN tracing the faithful page of history, the deplorable condition into which that unfortunate but accomplished and gallant nation, the *French*, was plunged several centuries past, and the afflictions which have unceasingly harrassed them since; under the scourge of a rigorous despotism, the tear of sympathy will not fail from the eye of the philanthropist alone. If we extend our observations to the revolution which has been and is hatched, and contemplate its happy effects on the present age, as well as those which lie in posterity, the change must be considered an important one indeed. The day on which the tyrant fell, and the rights of nature long suppressed and violated; The day on which the King, his ministers, and the prouded nobles of his court in common with the humbled peasant in the field, bowed under the authority of the law, was as happy one for France. When the latter, standing a long and unsupported by the patronage of friends, might with safety say to the former, "whilst I fulfil my moral obligations, and discharge my duty to the state, I fear you not; those passions heretofore more fierce and terrible than the severest shafts of Heaven, and which of late would have struck me from existence, for a less offence, have now a barrier formed against them, which will baffle their force: The sentence of my peers, must pass upon me, before it can be injured." This indeed was an important and a happy day, not only for the people of France, but for all mankind."

From a late English Paper.

THE Family name of the rich Dutchman who lately died in Air-street, was *Huguetan* which is a *French* name. He was descended from a *French* banker named *Huguetan*, who, the beginning of the present century, settled in *Holland*. The occasion of his retiring to Holland forms a curious anecdote. He was one of the greatest bankers in Paris, and indeed in Europe. During the war for the Spanish succession he was frequently employed by the French Ministry for remitting funds intended for the maintainance of the French armies, either in Spain, Italy, Germany or Flanders. On a certain occasion, during the most difficult period of that war, the French Minister, *M. de Pontchartrain*, being utterly at a loss how to provide, without delay, for a very considerable sum of money, sent for Huguetan, desired him to raise the money, upon his own credit, at the same time producing bills of exchange for him to sign, & at length insisted upon the signing of the bills in such a manner that Huguetan became positively apprehensive for his life, and very likely with good reason; so that he signed all the papers that were offered to him. As soon as he had returned to his own house, he immediately, and by the post of the same day, wrote to all those persons upon whom the bills were drawn, for the purpose of countering them against paying those bills, which, he said, had been obtained from him by force; and as soon as he had sent his letters, he took post, and fled to Holland. The bills were accordingly refused to be paid; and the French Minister resolved to be revenged for the severe disappointment he had experienced on that occasion. He sent an emissary to Holland, who was to endeavour to seize upon Huguetan's person, and bring him alive to France. The emissary made enquiry, and found out that Huguetan had taken shelter in a village or small town in North-Holland. He repaired to the place, & by using such arts as are commonly practised by those villains who accept commissions of this kind, he got acquainted with Huguetan; moreover prevailed him to lay aside his distrust or suspicion. At length a favourable opportunity offered for the accomplishment of the scheme. The emissary, attired by a servant he brought along with him, found means to seize upon Huguetan; then dragged him, and laid him in fetters; and upon putting him in a post chaise, immediately set out for France. They pursued their journey without any impediment, travelling night and day, avoiding stopping any where. They were already about to pass the last Flemish barrier or gate—at this gate a custom-house officer was stationed; here the emissary was obliged to alight from the chaise, in order to answer some questions in the office. The degree of caution with which he both opened and shut the door of the chaise, raised the curiosity of the soldier on duty at the gate——which curiosity became not a little encreased by the sight of a large piece of silk stuff, that was coming out of the chaise under the door, and was part of Huguetan's night gown, for he had been seized and carried off in his night-gown. The mysterious manner with which the emissary had alighted, from the chaise, together with the sight of this piece of silk stuff, persuaded the soldier, that some lady, upon an elopement, was in the chaise—he became curious to have a peep at her, he accordingly opened the chaise-door, when, instead of that lady, upon an elopement, was in the chaise—he became curious to have a peep at her, he accordingly opened the chaise-door, when, instead of that fine, gay, amorous lady, he beheld a man gagged, and in fetters—he shut his gate, and immediately gave the alarm.—The emissary and his servant, who was riding behind the chaise, were both seized, and soon after brought to their trial.

ANECDOTE.

AN inhabitant of Paris receiving a letter some time ago from a friend in Boston. It ran thus "After a tedious and disagreeable passage, I am at length arrived in the capital of New-England; nothing worthy of remark took place during the voyage, unless you may think the following singularity deserving of your attention; A cabin boy fell from the main head on deck, and broke his leg: there being no Surgeon on board, one of the crew tied it up very tight with a strong cord; and wonderful to tell the lad went immediately aloft, as if nothing had happened to him. You may guess my surprize at seeing such a cure performed in a manner so truly novel." This letter no sooner reached Paris, than the contents of it were communicated to the Chirurgical Society, who set their talents hurt, and tartidly pronounced the sailor, whose method of curing was attended with success, to be their superior: one of the learned body composed a treatise, wherein he contended, that such a cure was every way possible; the curious and important work was going to be committed to the press, when the gentleman received a Second letter from his friend, in which were these words:—"I believe in my last I omitted a trifling circumstance concerning the cabin boy: I forgot mentioning to you that his leg was a wooden one."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, November 15.

MR. Wayne presented the petition of John Davis, praying compensation for services rendered the United States, as surgeon in the army during the late war; which was read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpose, presented, according to order, a bill respecting Fugitives from justice, and from the service of their masters; which was received and read the first time; and on motion, and by special order, said bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day on Friday next, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration the schedule of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States: After some time spent in debate, the question was called for, that the words 30,000 be struck out which was carried in the negative; it was then moved, that 30,000 be agreed to, which was carried in the affirmative.

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported, that the committee had had under their consideration, the schedule of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and had agreed to the following resolution, That until the next enumeration, the ratio of representation shall be one representative for every 30,000 inhabitants.

And on the question; Will the House adopt the resolution, as reported by the committee? the yeas and nays being called for, it was carried in the affirmative yeas 35, nays 23.

On motion, ordered, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to said resolution, and that Mr. Page, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Macom, be the said committee.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, November 16.

Mr. Goodhue presented a petition from the merchants and distillers of the town of Salem, praying an alteration in the Excise Laws, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of Queenah Beach, Thomas Foulk & Eleanor Healy, severally praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war, were presented to the house and read, and referred to the Secretary for the Department of War.

Mr. Brown presented a memorial of the freemen of the District of Kentucky, stating sundry grievances they labour under from the operation of the Excise Law, by the reason of their being excluded from the free use of the navigation of the river Missippi; and praying a temporary suspension thereof, until they can have the free use of the navigation of said river; which was read, and on motion ordered, that such part of the petitions as relates to the operation of the Excise Law, be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for information.

The petition of sundry publick creditors who loaned money, between September 1777, and March 1778, was called up, and a motion was made for referring it to the Secretary of the Treasury, which was negatived; a motion was then made for referring it to a committee of the whole house; which was also negatived; and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Laurance called up the petition of sundry citizens of New-York, who were holders of 6 stain bills of credit emitted by Congress in the year 1780; and on motion, the same was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Baldwin moved, That the petition of General James Jackson be referred to a special committee to re-

port proceedings thereon, which was negatived; it was moved, that it be referred to the committee appointed to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in case of contested elections of members of this house; which was agreed to. Adjourned.

Thursday, November 17.

Mr. Hartley, a member from Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schoonmaker, a member from New-York, attended and took their seats.

Mr. Kittera presented the petition of Philip Greenwaugh, praying compensation for services, and repayment of monies expended for the support of British prisoners at Lancaster; which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The petition of Lewis Anderson and William Loring, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war; and the petitions of David Welch and Thomas Carhart, praying to be placed on the pension list, by reason of disability incurred in the service of the United States, were severally read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The committee of Elections made a further report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance moved the following resolution, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for extending the time limited for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into consideration the bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been lost or destroyed, may be renewed; after some time spent in debate, the committee rose, reported the bill with sundry amendments, which were read; and after some time spent in debate the further consideration of the amendments was postponed until to morrow.

Friday, November 18.

Mr. Vining presented the petition of Philip Bush, praying compensation for a lost certificate.

Mr. Vining presented the petition of the Branch Pilots of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware, plying in said bay and river, praying an increase of their fees, &c. which was read, and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill, regulating Pilots in the rivers and bays of Delaware and Chesapeak.

Mr. Lawrance presented the petition of John Franklin of New-York, praying compensation for a quantity of mahogany, sails, &c. taken for publick use, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Boudinot presented the petition of James Wicks, praying compensation for a vessel and cargo, &c. damaged during the late war; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Several other petitions from officers and soldiers, &c. praying compensation for services, &c. were presented to the house, which were read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed for that purpose, presented, according to order, a bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration, which was received and read the first time; and on motion, and by special order, said bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next, and that 100 copies be printed.

A message was received from the senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, communicating a letter from the President of the Assembly of the French colony of the Island of St. Domingo, which had been read in the senate, and by them ordered to be sent to this house; the said letter being in the French language, ordered that the Clerk be directed to procure the same to be translated.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, communicating a statement of his fudent account; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the committee to the bill, directing the mode in which certain evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been lost or destroyed, may be renewed, and agreed to the said amendments; and on the question for engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was carried in the negative, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Livermore, from the standing committee of elections, to whom was referred a letter from the executive of the State of Maryland, notifying the resignation of William Pinckney, who was returned to serve as a member of this house, and the appointment of John Francis Mercer, to fill that vacancy, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lawrance presented a memorial from the commissioned officers serving in the army of the United States, praying an increase of their pay, &c. which was read and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Lawrance, Williamson and Kitchell.

Mr. Ames, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Gen. James Jackson, made report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of Jonathan Haskell, a Lieutenant in the service of the United States, stating the loss of a sum of money entrusted to his care for publick use, as also a sum of his own property; and praying that he may be indemnified for said loss; which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Lee, ordered, that the committee on the petition of Josias Clapham, respecting a certificate lost and destroyed, be discharged; and that said petition, together with the petitions of Daniel Robbins, Phineas Ware and Philip Bush, on the same subject be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjourned until Monday 11 o'clock.

WARSAW, (Poland) August 24.

A Great alarm has taken place here, occasioned by the following intelligence, received from the Ukraine on the 17th.

That the Field Artillery Master, Count Potocki General Rzewuski, and M. Suchorzewski, Legate of Kalish, had joined, in order to operate a Counter-revolution, and destroy the New-Constitution settled the 3d of May last.

The King of Poland is also said to have received letters from the Ukraine, and other places, whose contents are not publickly known; it is thought, however, they are to put his Majesty on his guard. His Majesty immediately gave orders for putting the whole army in a state ready for marching. The guards have been doubled, and that for the King is provided with cannon.

In the environs of Warsaw, patrols are established at the distance of two or three leagues from each other.

La Volhinia, Podolia, and Saudomier, a spark is also said to lie smouldering; and it is reported, that the Great Crown Field Marshal Branicki, is to unite with Count Potocki—It is, however, believed by many, that these reports were exaggerated.

The Emperor, it is said, has agreed with the King of Prussia, to guarantee reciprocally their dominions; but whether there is any thing concerning the Republic of Poland in that agreement, is not certainly known.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) Sept. 17.

OUR Magistracie has proclaimed an Ordinance, which forbids all injurious disputes about the French Revolution, as several foreigners visiting our fair, have had already very severe quarrels; and at Venice, it is forbidden under *pain of death*, to *speak*, of the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Sept. 24.

M. D'ANDRE reminded the Assembly, that no subject ought to be taken into consideration when the King should be present; and moved that the President should be invested with all necessary authority to prevent any member from making motions in the presence of the King. Decreed.

M. le Chaplier—" I beg the Assembly to grant me a moment's attention," while I give an account of the deputation sent yesterday to the King.

" We fulfilled your mission of presenting to his Majesty the Decree you had passed. In presenting this decree, we expressed to the King the pleasure which his message had excited in the Assembly. We said to him,

" Sire, the National Assembly, on hearing your Majesty's message read, often interupted the reading by applauses, expressive of the affection of the French for their King. It experienced the most pleasing sentiments on observing your Majesty express your wish for a general amnesty, which might put a termination to all discord and dissention. It hastened to pass a decree, fixing the period of the Revolution."

" The King, speaking with an air of satisfaction, answered us as follows:

" I shall always confider it as a pleasure and a duty to follow the wish of the nation, whenever it is known. I observe with gratitude, that the National Assembly had acceded to my wish. I hope the Decree you present to me will put an end to discord, that it will unite all parties, and that we shall be but one. I am informed that the National Assembly this morning passed a decree relative to the *Cordon Bleu*: I am determined to lay aside that decoration, and I beg you to communicate my resolution to the Assembly."

" The Queen and the Royal Children were at the entrance of the Council Chamber, where the Deputation was received. The King said to us, "There is my Consort and my Children, who participate my sentiments." The Queen then came forward, and said,

" My Children and I hasten to express our participation of the sentiments of the King."

The hall founded with applauses at the close of M. le Chapelier's account. The Assembly was then occupied for some time in business of little moment, after which the order of the day resumed.

The President—" The King is on his way to the Assembly. I need not remind you of the decree which prohibits the making of motions while he is present. At the time the King shall take the oath, the Assembly ought to be seated."

M. Malout—" There is not a single case in which the Nation, assembled, has not acknowledged the King for its head. I move, " That in token of respect to his sanction, the assembly shall continue standing all the time he is present."

M. d'Andre—" What has heretofore been practised at the opening of the States-General should be observed in this instance: On the King's entering the hall, the members rose—upon the King's speaking, the deputies sat down, covered."

An officer now announced

The KING's Arrival,

Who immediately entered the hall, accompanied by all his ministers, without any other decoration than the cross of St. Louis. The King seated himself beside the President, and addressed the assembly in the following words:

" I come solemnly to consecrate my acceptation of the Constitutional Code. In consequence of which, I *swear*. . . . (The Members now sat down) *to the Nation, and to the Laws, to employ all the power with which I am entrusted in maintaining the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly, and to cause the Laws to be executed.*"

The King sat down, and the hall resounded with applauses, after which he proceeded,

" May this great and memorable epoch be that of re-establishment of peace and union, and become the basis of the welfare of the people, and of the prosperity of the Empire!"

The Hall resounded for several minutes with applauses, and shouts of *Vive le roi!*

The president on his legs—" Abuses of long standing, which had triumphed over the good intentions of the best of Kings, and had unceasingly braved the authority of the throne oppressed France. [The King remained sitting, and the President sat down.] Depositary of the wishes, of the rights, and on the power of the people, the National Assembly had established, by the destruction of all abuses, the solid basis of public prosperity. Sire, what this Assembly has decreed, the National concurrence has ratified. The most complete execution of its decrees in all parts of the empire, attests the general sentiments. It deranges the weak plans of those whom discontent has too long kept blind to their own interests. It promises to your Majesty, that your wishes for the welfare of the French will no longer be vain.

" The National Assembly has nothing more to decree on this ever memorable day, in which you complete, in its bosom, by the most solemn engagement, the acceptation of Constitutional Royalty. It is their confidence, who confer upon you that pure and respectable title to the most durable crown in the universe; and what secures it to you, Sire, is the unpresitable authority of a constitution freely decreed. It is the invincible force of a people who feel themselves worthy of liberty—it establishes the necessity which so great a nation will always have of an hereditary monarch.

" When your Majesty, waiting from experience the lights which are about to be spread by the practical result of the constitution, promises to maintain it within, and to defend it from every attack without the nation, trusting both to the justice of its rights, and to the conscientiousness of its force and courage, and to the loyalty of your co-operation, can entertain no apprehension of alarms from without, and is about to contribute, by its tranquil confidence, to the speedy success of its internal government.

" What ought to be great in your eyes, Sire, dear to our hearts, and what will appear with lustre in our history, is the epoch of this enumeration which gives to France, citizens to the French, a country to you, a King, a new title of grandeur and glory—and to you again, as a man, a new source of enjoyment, and new sensations of happiness."

Loud plaudits followed.

The King quitted the assembly in the midst of shouts of *Vive le Roi!* The assembly, in a body, accompanied him to the palace of the Thuilleries, in the midst of acclamations and shouts of joy from the people, military music, and repeated discharges of artillery.

Paris, Sept. 27. Yesterday the Mayor of Paris received the following letter from the King:

Sir,

" I was desirous of making the epoch of the completion of the Constitution, by a public festival; but the Queen and I are, at the same time, attentive to the interest of the poor, which shall never be absent from our hearts. We have destined the sum of 50,000 livres, [about 2,000 guineas] for their relief; and I thought it my duty to charge you with the distribution of this sum among the several sections, in proportion to their necessities. I am persuaded, that you will execute this commission in a manner the most agreeable to my intentions."

(Signed) LOUIS.

DECLARATION of WAR.

MADRID, August 30.

At the moment when the change which had taken place in the government of Algiers, had delivered our court from an enemy on the African coast, and caused the seige of Oran to be raised provisionally, another Barbary power has carried his inconsistencies and extravagant pretensions to such a point that war is actually declared; and the Supreme Council has caused to be published in this regard a Royal Manifesto, dated the 27th, instant.

The Sovereign of Morocco has been beforehand in declaring war against our court. His declaration is dated the 3d day of the moon *Ramadan*, in the year of the Hegira 1170. He declares therein his intentions of taking possession of *Ceuta*. In order to prevent his designs, and protect our navigation in the Mediterranean, orders have been given to fit out some ships of the line at Cadiz, to which are to be added two 74's now ready for sea at Ferrol.

September 2.

Accounts have this day been received that the Emperor of Morocco, with an army of 24,000 men, had invested Ceuta, and commenced the most vigorous attack. They also mention that the enemy was warmly received; and it is said that upwards of 4000 men were killed in a few hours.

Orders have been sent to Ferrol for the immediate sailing of five frigates and some tenders from that port. Similar orders have also been sent to Cadiz.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The war between the Moors and Spaniards, is said to be a piece of the most consumate policy in the Court of Madrid. The minds of the populace, which, for want of other employment, was wholly occupied in deriding means of redressing the grievances under which they laboured, will now be diverted, and the government be again suffered to enjoy a state, if not entirely tranquil, free at least from intestine commotions.

The National Assembly of France have manifested their loyalty in an exemplary manner, and like a set of able *physicians*, they have given that to their King, of which all MONARCHS stand in need, a *good Constitution!*

By a letter from an officer in Col. Hartley's detachment, in the Eastindia service, we have the following intelligence: That Earl Conwallis had engaged Tippoo Saib, wounded him, killed his son and two of his best generals, and taken a great many prisoners.

CARLISLE, Oct. 26.

Last week the courts of quarter-sessions and common-pleas were holden at this place for the first time under the new constitution of this commonwealth. A charge, adapted to the occasion, was delivered to the grand jury, by *Thomas Smith*, Esq. president of the circuit.—He afterwards addressed the officers of the court, and the gentlemen of the bar; and after stating briefly and in general terms, the several duties of each, he added, "Let us conclude, by impressing upon the minds of all our fellow-citizens, of every class, whose duty it is to attend at court, and it is only by our united exertions in a punctual, diligent and faithful discharge of the duties of our several stations, that the real dignity of the court can be supported; and justice administered to the satisfaction of the public.

The council who first addressed the court beginning with the words, " *May it please your honors*," the President requested him to postpone the motion for a few minutes, and made the following observations: " The gentlemen of the bar frequently use this expression in addressing this court; but the appellation not being given to us by the constitution or laws of our country, it will be agreeable to the court, if you decline it in future:—The expression, " *this honorable court*," has indeed crept into one of our acts of Assembly:—Should that form of address be used in other circuits, we shall not say that it is improper. For, as on the one hand, it would be false modesty, or rather false pride under the mask of modesty, to refuse any titles given us by the constitution or the laws; so on the other, it would discover uninformed minds, should we arrogate to ourselves appellations not given by either.

" If we possess sufficient legal abilities, and an intimate and accurate knowledge of the practice—if we administer the laws with decision, dispatch, and rigid integrity—if we consult and promote the real and permanent interests, and social happiness of our fellow-citizens, as far as in our power, in our present station, they will respect us without any title!—But should we appear unequal to our office,—should we betray the want of legal abilities, or should our judgements be led or influenced by our affections, or passions, or by any personal or party considerations, no titles or appellations, however pompous; could secure to us the respect of an enlightened people.

" We beg leave on this occasion to point out another impropriety, of which, indeed, I was as guilty as any of you when I was at the bar, altho' I scarcely ever was in the other instance: The gentlemen in whose favour the court gave judgement, generally rise and *thank the court*. We request you will disconclose this practice; were the council on the other side to *say, we blame the court*, the expression would certainly be thought improper—the one indeed flows from politeness—the other would be looked upon as rude; in every other point of view they are equally exceptionable.

" We *must* give judgement according to law—we could not give it otherwise than we do, to gain the applause or to shun the censure of millions—we must be actuated by considerations infinitely higher than the applause or censure of men. God forbid that any of the parties in this court, or in any of the other courts in which I sit, should ever have it in his power to say, with truth, either that he has *a friend* or an *enemy* on the bench.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 17.

Last Friday a young woman, about seventeen years of age, by the name of *Hodgdon*, and a negro man, named Cæsar, belonging to Mr. *Hanson*, one of the proprietors of bloody point ferry, were drowned in crossing said ferry:—The ferry boat was full of passengers, one of whom was rowing, who did not understand taking the advantage of the tide, which runs very rapid, and the wind blowing, set the boat into the current, when she immediately shipped seas, and sunk to the bottom; the remainder of the passengers were happily saved by means of catching the oars, &c. and holding on until the other ferry boat came to their assistance.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 7.

By a gentleman from the northward, we are informed that a man in Orwell, who was going some distance from home to a field to work, left orders for one of his children to fetch him some dinner; he waited until late in the afternoon, and the child not coming, he set out after him, when, shocking to relate, he found the child dead and the corpse half devoured, done as was supposed by a bear. Search was made to find the voracious animal, but to no purpose.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 14.

His holiness the Pope has lately issued a bull against free Masons, which society, he declares to be capable of destroying all orders but their own.

The King of Prussia has concluded a commercial treaty between Prussia and the United States of America. He has appointed a respectable merchant at Philadelphia his consul general: Who, it is said, is to propose a treaty of alliance between the two countries, so that the Prussian Manufactures may be imported into America under great advantages.

The Hon. *Thomas Davies*, jun. is nominated, by his Excellency the Governor, one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court.

THE baptist Church in Montague, have been a regular member of the body of the united Churches, known by the name of the Warren Association, for more than twenty years last past; and as the major part of the Church and society at present belong to Leverett,—The Church in a legal meeting on the 7th inst. unanimously agreed and voted to alter the appellation of said Church in Montague, to be or the future known by the name of the Antipedo Baptist Church in Leverett.

Accordingly on the 10th instant, was set apart by solemn Ordination to the Pastorial care of said Church, and society, who called in, Mr. SIMEON COMBS. The several parts of the ordination were as follows, viz:

Elder *Oliver Warren*, of Colrain, made the introductory prayer, and preached the Sermon, from Colossi. 4th xviii. "*And say to Archippus, take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it.*"

The ordaining prayer, by Elder *Asa Todd*, of Waterly; the Charge given by Elder *Ebenezer Smith* of Ashfield; the right hand of Fellowship by Elder *Joel Butler*, of New-Salem; the concluding prayer by Elder *Joseph Smalley*, of Shutesbury. Then the Candidate, Pastor elect—read the 134th Psalm, of Dr. Watts.

Where shall we go to seek and find,
An habitation for our God,
A dwelling for the eternal mind,
Amongst the Sons of flesh and blood? &c.

Which concluded the Solemnity—Amidst a respectable and numerous auditory, who universally behaved with the greatest attention, decency, and good order.

Died)—At Keene, (N. H.) December 2, 1791, Mr. JOSEPH APPLETON, a late graduate at Dartmouth University, and Student at Law. Mr. Appleton's uniform behaviour is a better comment on his character than can be given in words. He was justly esteemed for his regular deportment and profound scientific knowledge, and universally beloved for his benevolent and obliging disposition, which shone conspicuously in all his actions.

** Thus, ended the days of one in the bloom of life, whose hopes, doubtless, were as fatiguine and as rational as thousands, who survive in sound health, and youthful vigour to bemoan his unhappy fate.

Life alas! what is it? an uncertain taper, extreme by short, though protracted to the longest, and liable every moment to be extinguished by innumerable accidents.

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The following is a list of the 50 engravings,

No. 1. A large and elegant frontispiece to the Bible.
2. The creation.
3. Adam and Eve in a state of innocence.
4. The expulsion of Adam and eve from paradise.
5. Noah and his family going to enter the ark.
6. Abraham offering up his son Isaac.
7. Moses in the bulrushes, as found by Pharaoh's daughter.
8. Pharaoh and his host of Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea.
9. The battle of Rephidam; or the defeat of the Amelikites by Joshua.
10. The ark of the covenent with the divine glory descending thereon.
11. The falling of the walls of Jaricho, with the burning of the city.
12. The battle of Ai, or Bethel, with the destruction of the city by the army of Joshua.
13. Gideon's sacrifice consumed by fire, on being touched by the staff of the angel.
14. The fugitive Shechemites burnt & suffocated in the hold of their Idol Berith.
15. Samson slaying the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.
16. Samson carrying away the gates of Gazz.
17. The Philistines cutting off the head of Saul, and his three sons.
18. The assassination of Abner, the general of king Saul.
19. An exact representation of Solomon's temple, as described in the sacred Scriptures.
20. King Solomon seated on his throne, receiving a visit from the Queen of Sheba.
21. Elijah raising to life the widow's son.
22. The prophet Elijah carried up into heaven in the presence of Elisha.
23. Benhadad, king of Syria, stifled to death by Hazael, who succeeded to his throne.
24. The destruction of the temple of Baal, with the priests thereof.
25. Zachariah, the son of Jehoida the high priest stoned to death.
26. Manasseh, king of Judah, loaded with chains, and confined in prison at Babylon, by order of king Esarhaddon.
27. The ancient city of Jerusalem, and places adjacent.
28. The prophet Daniel in the lion's den.
29. Frontispiece to the Apocrypha.
30. Queen Esther fainting before king Artaxerxes.
31. Susannah and the two Elders.
32. The defeat of the Samaritan army, by Judas Maccabeus.
33. Frontispiece to the New-Testament.
34. The head of John the Baptist brought to Herodias in a charger.
35. The body of our Saviour taken from the cross by Joseph of Arimathea.
36. The woman miraculously healed by touching the hem of the garment of our blessed Saviour.
37. Christ restoring the sight of Bartimeus.
38. The ascension of Jesus Christ to heaven.
39. The baptism of our Saviour by St. John.
40. Mary Magdalene.
41. Jesus Christ and the woman of Samaria.
42. Christ curing the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda.
43. Martha.
44. The crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves.
45. St. Paul, the chief apostle of the Gentiles.
46. The preaching of Paul the apostle before Felix and his wife.
47. The apostle Paul shaking the viper from his hand, after being shipwrecked on the Island of Melita.
48. Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.
49. St. John the Evangelist.
50. Michael the archangel binding Satan, and casting him into the bottomless pit.

CONDITIONS.

I. This large and elegant work will be published in two volumes, in boards.

II. It will be printed on fine demy paper, folio, on an elegant new large type, cast for the purpose.

III. Subscribers will be supplied at the very low price of *Five Dollars* each volume.—The engravings alone will be worth that sum.

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

V. Both the letter press and the copperplates are in great forwardness; the first volume will be published in the first week in *December* next; and the second volume in the first week in *February* next.

VI. Payment to be on the delivery of each volume.

N. B. Works of this kind are not fit for *Wholebinding* under several months after they are printed, as the plates and the letter press are both liable to injury by the hammar and press of the binder. This is the reason of their being published in boards, in which state the work may be read and handled without injury. Purchasers can have the work bound afterwards, either in one volume or two, as best suits their convenience.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTHING need be said on the part of the publisher to convince a discerning public that this is an undertaking, in this country, of vast importance; that the labor and expence are exceedingly great; or that the undertaking, if well executed, merits encouragement: He begs leave only to observe, that he is now carrying on this undertaking solely at his own risk and expence. The greatest care has been taken to have the work correct, and every way executed so as not to disgrace, but to do some credit to our country.—The magnitude of the work exceeds any thing of the kind attempted in America; the letter press will, he thinks, not be inferiour to any that has been done in the United States; and the plates much superior to any heretofore done by our own countrymen, and would not disgrace more experienced British artists.

He solicits the aid of such christian societies and private gentlemen, as wish to supply their pulpits or families with an elegant edition of the sacred Scriptures; and he flatters himself such aid will be given him by a liberal subscription.

** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at the Book-Store of ISAIAH THOMAS, the publisher, in Worcester, and at the bookstore of said THOMAS, and ANDREWS, in Boston; where specimens of the works may be seen.

M A S O N S,

Free and accepted.

THE Brethren of Hampshire Lodge, No 21, are notified that the Festival of St. JOHN the Evangelist, will be celebrated at the House of Brother ASAHEL POMEROY, in Northampton, on Tuesday the 27th of December inst. A general and punctual attendance precisely by at 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day, is requested.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of *Jonathan Walcott*, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent; six month from the sixth day of December inst. being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of the said Deceased, in Easthampton, on the first Mondays of January, March, and June, from a till 6 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, no accounts will be allowed after said term.

ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT, } Commissioners.
AARON CLAPP, jun.

ALL Persons indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

E. POMEROY, Adm'or.

Southampton, December 6. 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of *November* last, a pale red COW, mark'd with a slit in the end of the near ear, horns saw'd off.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MEDAD CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 14. 1791.

On hearing a young Lad ... g, a few evenings since, in a large company.

WHEN Anna in gay, gladsome notes,
Attunes her heavenly voice,
The thrilling music widely floats,
To ravish and rejoice ;
But, when in softly, soothing strains,
She sings of love and woe,
Our bosoms throb with tender pains,
And tears of pity flow.

II.

Thus she, whose rosy winning charms,
Enrapture every breast ;
She, in whose gently circling arms,
Ten thousand beauties rest,
With countless and resistless darts,
O'er every sense controuls ;
Her graces captivate our hearts,
Her voice commands our souls.

III.

Her warbling melody inspires,
The bosom with delight ;
Can cause illusive, cheering fires,
To gleam thro' misery's night ;
With magick power bid fancy roam,
To airy scenes of joy,
Or call the baly wand'rer home,
And the sweet spell destroy.

IV.

Oppress'd with unrelenting grief,
I long had mourn'd in vain ;
But Anna's voice gave kind relief.
And quell'd my bosom's pain :
While lift'ning to the syren sounds,
Care lost a while its fangs,
A genial balm heal'd all my wounds,
And eas'd woe's rudest pangs.

V.

Thus when dire discord rag'd on high,
And anger fir'd the Gods ;
When factious envy filled the sky.
And darken'd Jove's abodes;
Mild muses lull'd the powers above,
And melted them to peace ;
Soft virgins with sweets notes of love,
Bade fiercest Furies cease.

Boston, Nov. 21, 1791.

Printing-Office, Northampton, May 1791.

PROPOSAL

For Printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR

SERMONS,

On the most useful and important SUBJECTS ;

adapted to the FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M.

Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

To which are prefixed, a SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES. By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.

And another discourse on the same occasion, together with an ELEGIAC POEM, to the memory of Mr. DAVIES. By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.

PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much enquired after by the serious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that we approve of the design, will afford it our countenance and wish it universal success.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Pastor of the Church in Hadley.
RUFUS WELLS, Pastor of the Church in Whately.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS, Pastor of the Church in Northampton.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (altho the English Edition costs nearly double that sum.)

IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh Gratis.

V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and ready for delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *William Butler*, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, out of his pasture at Whately, some time about the 25th of October last, a pair of STEARS, three years old past, marked with a hole through the middle of the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same, one of them black with a white face, and the other horn, the other red. Whoever has taken up said Steers, or shall take them up, & will give information thereof to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded. SAMUEL DICKINSON.

Hatfield, November 26, 1791.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by book or note, by making payment by the first of January next, may save cost. JOHN RUSSELL

Deerfield, Nov. 28, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

For RE-PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her CHILDREN ; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by *S. CLASSE*, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-one conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On orders—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subject—On pleasure—On ambition—On generosity—On female conduct—On study—On the clerical character—On pride—On friendship—On the court—On the love of truth—On brotherly love—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On kindness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT

WE here present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affections preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding ; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and manliness, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave ; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to God, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life ; in one of these conferences, the addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH ; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs ; they are the natural dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance ; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments ; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration ; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years ; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages ; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with *a seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Weld*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY'S Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the neatest manner. He has also for sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT ;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from England, and now ready, for sale at his new Store in Northampton, a quantity of HARD WARE, (which will make compleat a very general assortment of useful and necessary Goods, for this part of the Country) amongst which are

BRASS KETTLES, of various sizes,
PEWTER PLATTERS, PLATES and BASONS,
KNIVES and FORKS, of an excellent quality,
Steel Plate Stand, and tennat SAWS,
DOOR LOCKS, and Door Tackle, of various kinds,
An assortment of FILES,
SADLER'S WARE, &c. &c,

Most kinds of produce will be received in payment, for the above GOODS.

Said Shephard requests those Gentlemen that are in the Farming business, who have made contracts for the delivery of Flax, that they would dress it out as early as possible, that he may be enabled to purfue his Duck Manufacture the next season without interruption For a few interruptions that is occasioned for want of Stock to keep the workmen employed, will totally discourage the prosecution of this useful Manufacture in the Country. In short, the whole encouragement of our Manufactures in general, depend on the Farming Interest, of consequence the prosperity and happiness of the Community at this time, is at their disposal.

N. B. A quantity of *good FLAX*, will be soon wanted at the Duck Manufactory in Northampton, and such pay will be made as shall give entire satisfaction to the owner, if it it well dressed.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident proprietors, or owners of Land in Belchertown, that their Lands are taxed in State rate No. 6, made July 1788, and in Town, County, Minister and School rate, all made January 1789, committed to me to collect, as follows:

State, Town, County, Minister and School Tax.	Total.
	£. d. q.
Benjamin Thomson,	8 6 0
The Heirs of Benjamin Lynd, Esq.	9 2 0
The Heirs of Paul Mascarene, Esq.	15 4 2
John Abercrombie,	2 5 3
John Plumbley,	6 1
Joseph Sprague,	7 0
David Patrick,	3 8 0
William Scott,	5 6 1
John Johnson,	7 10 0
Jacob Edson,	3 10 0
Simeon White,	3 9 1
Bliss, of Wilbraham,	4 0 3
Nathan Pettengill,	11 0
Rev. Grindal Rawson,	2 0 0
The Heirs of Pe... Graves,	4 8 3
Stephen Pettengill,	1 6 3

AND That unless said Taxes are paid by the 2nd day of December next, so much of their lands will be exposed to sale, at public Vendue, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, at the house of Col. E. Dwight, Innholder in Belchertown, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges, to me, AMASA SCOTT, Col.

Belchertown, Nov. 24, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of land, lying in Belchertown and Pelham, given by the late Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq. to the town of Northampton. It will be sold in such quantities as to suit the purchasers, and payment therefor will be made as easy and convenient as they can desire—please to apply to

ROBERT BRECK,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SIMEON PARSONS,
S. HENSHAW,
B. SHELDON,
} Committee.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received, at his store in Eastampton, a large and general Assortment of West-India and English GOODS. Consisting of almost every article enquired for at a Country Store,—Also, a quantity of BAR LEAD, by the hundred.

Dec. 6, 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, the 16th of November last, a red and white STEAR, two years old past, marked with a slit in the end of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Also strayed, at the same time, seven SHEEP, five white and two black ones, with bells about the neck. Whoever will give information of said sheep, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 6, 1791.

LOST, some time since in this town, TICKET No. 1517, in the 2d Class of the Semi-annual, State-Lottery,—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble. The number being registered in the Managers books, as lost, it can be of no benefit to any one but the right owner, should it be fortunate.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of August last, a yearling STEAR, a paled red, with some spots of white about him, a piece cut off the upper side of the right ear, a slit in the same ; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

Chesterfield, November 28, 1791.

THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 277.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS). Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

(L. S.) *By his Excellency* GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. *Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esq. late sheriff of Columbia county, was, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, instant, inhumanly murdered, while in the due execution of his Office, by several persons in disguise :

And whereas it is represented to me, by the Judges and other magistrates of the said county, that Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hacket, John West, and Jacob Virgil, of Hillsdale, in the county aforesaid, & divers other persons unknown, stand charged with the commission of the said horrid crime, by or of being aiding and assisting thereto, and that they have fled from justice :

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby offering the following rewards to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver to the keeper of the common goal of the said county, or of any other goal within this State, so that they may be brought to justice; either of the persons charged as aforesaid, that is to say : For the said Abel Hacket and Jonathan Arnold, each the sum of *two hundred and fifty dollars*, and for each of the other persons charged as aforesaid, the sum of *one hundred and twenty five dollars*, and that these rewards be considered as in lieu of any other former rewards, offered by any person or persons for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the said murder.

And I do further, by these presents, strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, and all other the good citizens of this state, to be aiding and assisting in the premises of the utmost of their power.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the said State, at the city of New-York, this 31st Day of October, in the year of our Lord 1791, and in the Sixteenth year of the Independence of the said State.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY

John Hancock, Esquire.

Governor and commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.

HAVING received from his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor of the state of New-York, a letter, requesting me, That if Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hacket, John West and Jacob Virgil, shall be found within this Commonwealth, that they may be arrested and sent to the said State of New-York, where they stand charged with the murder of *Cornelius Hogeboom*, Esquire.

These are, therefore, to enjoin it upon all the Magistrates and Civil Officers of this Commonwealth, that they cause the above named persons to be arrested (if they may be found in their several Precincts) and to be committed, giving information of cause them, to be committed, giving information of their proceedings therin, to me, as soon as may be, to the intent that the said Jonathan Arnold, Abel Hacket, Josiah Hackes, John West, and Jacob Virgil, be sent to the State of New-York for trial, according to the provision in such case made by the Government of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Commonwealth, the fourteenth day of November, *in the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred & ninety-one, and the fifteenth year of the* independence of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN HANCOCK.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

ESSAY *on* FRAUD *and* DISHONESTY.

By the late Gov. LIVINGSTON.

SHOULD one remind our every day cheating, pretended christians, of the eighth commandment, and say, *thou shalt not steal* ; Would they not reject the admonition with the indignation of Hazael upon another occasion, *Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this ?* And yet, What is the difference between downright theft, and the frauds daily committed among us ? In contemplation of law, indeed, I know there is a distinction both as to the definition and the punishment of the two crimes. But, mean in equity and conscience. For nothing is more frequent in Law, than a distinction without a difference. For stealing consists in secretly possessing ourselves of another man's property, without his consent, and with intent to convert it to our own use ; Is not fraud attended with every essential ingredient of theft ? In the latter case, I own, that the person defrauded, doth, in one sense, agree to part with his property, or he would not assent to the bargain ; but he only agrees to it in the sense in which the matter is represented to him by the fraudulent dealer—and that being, by the supposition, altogether a fallacious representation, he does in reality not agree to it at all. Property therefore, so acquired, is in fact, *that in fare conscientia*, as much stolen, as ever were any goods and chattles that were feloniously carried off by *Jonathan Wild*. Fraud ! deliberate fraud ! A crime in itself of the most atrocious nature, of the blackest malignity, and the most pestilent consequences. A crime destructive of all trust and confidence amongst men—of all justice, and equity, the grand support of the world—and directly tending to the utter subversion of society. To a man so totally depraved and corrupt as to be capable of such villany, are doubtless applicable the emphatical words of Ezekiel, "*thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbor by extortion ; and hast forgotten me saith the Lord.*" And yet, What legions of such graveclothing thieves have we in almost every part of the country ? Fellows, that will even borrow the venerable garb of religion, the better to facilitate their fraudulent and insidious purposes ; and wifh all their assumed physiognomy, and Oliverian cant, will cozen their neighbour with as much composure, and as little remorse, as they would gulp an egg dram or a quart of grog. Nay, I insist upon it, that thus stealing under cover and the mask of honesty, is a crime more aggravated than what the law calls theft ; because a crime committed under the cloak of religion, or a warm profession of integrity, is the more criminal and detestable for the superaddition of hypocrify to his own native and intrinsick criminality. Who is that excellently demure and anchorite looking fellow yonder, with a countenance as fixt and solemn as if he had been cut out of a block of wood that is just then half a post ? Not a single feature of his countenance, or motion of his body, betrays the least levity in his composition. He is a saint to every one, and his character highly elevated for an upright man ! If he is an honest man. I shall wonder at it ; because I never saw an honest man wear such a face. And yet *the church would be wounded through his sides ; should he not be punctual to his engagements, and honest in all his dealings.* Honest in all his dealings ! Why, he will cheat you the very next morning with as keen an appetite as he eats his breakfast.

And what is truly deplorable, fraud and dishonesty are become so common, as to have in a great measure destroyed that innate shame, which is one of the most powerful preservatives from licentious practices, and a considerable succedaneum in commercial transactions, for the want of real virtue. Nay, I have known some so stupendiously depraved, as to boast of having what they called *cleverly stung their neighbor*, and appearing totally remorseless about it, because it was so general a practice. But, Will it be any consolation to a knave, to be turned into hell with a numerous company ? Ponder upon this, ye abandoned flagitious deceivers, *who glory in their shame*, and whose *consciences are seared with a hot iron.* Ponder upon it, I say ; and determine, from this moment, never to cheat, again. If it, in the final result, (and by this, the real value of every thing is to be estimated) the most unprofitable, gainless trade in the world. Perhaps this reflection

considerable distance in pursuit of game, which was here very plush. The repeated explosions electrified the lady, who now awoke to the injury which had been done to her; and, overpowered with all the agonies & despair, which insulted honour is sensible of, gave vent to her grief, and made the surrounding wood echo with her lamentations. Her complaints attracted the sportsman to the fatal spot; he beheld this distressed damsel in the deepest agonies of affliction, and with a sympathy natural to the human heart, addressed her; eager to know the cause of so much sorrow, anxious to give every generous assistance, and ambitious to alleviate her pain, he urged her, but in vain, to gratify his well-natured curiosity.—She persevered in tears, and seemed to look at him with an air of contempt and disdain.

After some time, she broke out in the following manner.—Can Heaven witness the base crime, and not punish the assassin of my honour? Where is the avenging fire of omnipotent justice, and not to consume the wretch? Have angels, the faithful messengers of the God Ladore, no pity on me? Or shall I die on the grave of my dishonour, and not see justice overtake the monster who murdered friendship, and gave a fatal stab to virtue? See the sun, how he hastens to hide behind yon mountain, as if ashamed of the base deed: oh! could he hide in everlasting night the passed!—But posterity will hear it; and the fate of circumvented innocence will draw a tear of sympathy from the tender eye of pity.—Friend, I loathe the sight of man; begone, and proclaim to the world what you here behold; tell your sex that female virtue cannot survive female dishonour. I shall not live to hear my blasted character carried on the wing of hasty fame; the lots of life shall tread quickly on the steps of departed honour. Then adieu to this wretched scene of human evils; this theatre of sin, guilt, and corruption.—Having said this, she plunged her *stiletto* deep into her breast, and with fortitude, inspired by heroic indignation, repeated the mortal stroke. The sportsman hastened, but too late, to rescue the fatal steel from her hand—the scene was closed; she expired in a few minutes after.

What must have been the astonishment of a man who witnessed such a melancholy catastrophe is easily conceived. The affrighted spectator ran to the next village to report the tragic end of a young lady, whom he supposed to have belonged there, and with charitable zeal conducted several to where the body lay. It had been soon suggested, that he must have been the author of the murder, which he wanted to screen with hypocritical humanity. He was immediately secured, and carried before the Alcalde, who indulged the suspicions of the people, and had him committed without further ceremony to the prison of the Inquisition.—The favourable character given of him by all who knew him, nor his own solemn protestations of innocence, could soften the officers of his dismal mansion to release him; yet justice required that he should not be put to death for a crime which could not be proved—and circumstances were such (in their opinion) to justify his confinement. Here he languished for twenty-two years, until the history of his imprisonment had been nearly forgotten, and the world ignorant whether he was among the living or the dead.

It may be imagined, that a crime of so black a dye, and which had caused such melancholy consequences, would not go unpunished; yet it pleased Providence that the author of so much wickedness should meet with no singular chastisement in this world.—About twenty-two years after the young lady had lost her life, he fell sick, and finding that he could not recover, was by the impulse of a teazing conscience urged to reveal the whole history to his confessor, who was to divulge it to the Inquisition as soon as he was dead.—His dissolution happened in a day or two after this; and the confessor went without delay to tell the matter, and release, if alive, the poor martyr of his own zeal and humanity. After having sworn to the truth of his history, and relating several circumstances which could leave no doubt of the innocence of the prisoner; the door of his cell was immediately opened, and the emaciated victim brought to see the light of Heaven, which he was deprived of for so long a time.

He who writes this can vouch for its authenticity, having learned it from the very clergyman abovementioned, who, in a matter of this nature, could not deceive or be deceived.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Monday, November 21.

THE address from the General Assembly of St. Domingo, to the Congress of the United States, was read.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States—read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next—to be printed in the interim.

The report of the committee on the petition of James Jackson, was referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thursday next—Report to be printed in the interim.

The report of the committee on the election of John Francis Mercer, was again read, and after some debate, referred to a committee of the whole house, to-morrow.

Mr. Smith, (N. H.) presented the petition of Jason Waite—read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the petition of James Weeks should be referred to the Secretary of War, which was objected to.

Mr. Williamson said the motion ought to be a general reference. This motion being put, was negatived; and a motion to reject the petition was put and carried.

The petition of J. E. Moore, respecting a number of certificates of publick debt, which were destroyed, praying they may be renewed, was read—and with some others of a similar nature, referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The resolution for extending the time limited for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, was agreed to; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dayton, Griffin and Hartley, appointed to report a bill accordingly.

The order of the day—on the bill apportioning the representation of the inhabitants of the United States, according to the first enumeration. Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Macon moved that the first section be amended, by inserting the word *free* before the word thousand.

This motion, after some debate, was negatived—as were also motions to insert *four* and *three*.

Mr. Benson, then moved to strike out the whole of the first section, in order to substitute another which he had prepared.

This motion respected a different modification of the section, still retaining the ratio of one representative to thirty thousand. Further debate ensued, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 22.

A letter from the Secretary of State, inclosing a report on the petition of Jacob Isaacs, of Newport, (R.I) who had prayed for a reward from government, for discovering the art of converting salt water into fresh, by an easy process—This report stated an account of certain processes made by the petitioner in presence of the Secretary of State, to ascertain his pretensions—the result was, that simple distillation, without Mr. Isaacs' discovered mixture, produced as great a quantity of fresh water, as with it.

Mr. Sylvester presented the petition of Reuben Marry and Daniel Schermehorn—read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sundry other petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Lawrance reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1792—read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be made the order of the day on Wednesday next.

Mr. Williamson presented the remonstrance and petition of a yearly meeting of the people called Quakers in the State of North-Carolina, against the duties and penalties of the militia law—read and referred to the committee of the whole house to whom the militia law was referred.

The petition of the dry surgeons of the late army, praying a fair and equitable settlement of their accounts, was read.

In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the election of John Francis Mercer.

It was moved that the report should be accepted—Mr. Giles objected to the motion, and in a speech of considerable length, stated the reasons of his dissent from it—He was replied to by Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Murray, Gerry, and Seney. Mr. Sedgwick suggested some difficulties in the case—The question being called for, Mr. Lee moved that the committee should rise and report progress—this motion obtained, and the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again.

In committee of the whole on the bill apportioning the representation of the inhabitants of the United States.

The committee agreed to sundry amendments to the bill—then rose, and the house adjourned.

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PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

The Virginia Gazette, dated Richmond, Dec. 2, received Yesterday, contains the following melancholy Intelligence.

From the LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) GAZETTE.

Copy of a Circular Letter from Brigadier General Scott, to the different County Lieutenants in Kentucky.

Lexington, Nov. 11, 1791.

SIR,

"WE have now received certain intelligence that the army have been defeated. The loss is very great. The garrison at fort Jefferson is intercepted, and many, many brave wounded gallant men are now left on the road unable to travel, and without any provision, but the flesh of the pack horses. This case require immediate exertions. I have appointed a rendezvous of volunteers at Craig's mill, the 15th inst. completely equipped, with arms, ammunition, and 20 days provision. I trust that no exertion on your part will be wanting, when the safety of our country, and the lives of brave men are in danger. The circumstances requires the greatest dispatch, and no friend to his country can now be idle. Believe me with respect, yours.

The volunteers who are not ready by the 14th inst. are to follow as soon as possible."

By sundry gentlemen who arrived in town since Thursday last, we have the melancholy account of the defeat of the army under general St. Clair. They say the attack was made by the Indians, on the 4th inst. at day break, and continued about four hours: that we lost 46 officers killed, and 25, wounded, and about 600 privates, besides pack-horse and bullock drivers, &c. 8 pieces of cannon, and all the baggage.

The following is a list of officers said to be killed and wounded.

Killed, General Butler, Colonel Oldham, Majors Ford, Tipton, Smith, Purdie, Newman, Phelon, Kitchwood, Feate, Price, Swearengan, Cobbs, and Gardner——Lieutenants, Warren, Spier, Lickins, Mac Nickle, Mr Math, Hooper, Ried, Kelso, Boyd, and two others—Ensigns, Scally, Cobbs, Balh, Brooks, Chalk, Turner, Purdie, and two others—Quarter Masters, Ward, Reynold, and Sample—Adjutants, Anderson, Burgess, besides Militia Officers—Doctor Grayson—Wounded, Colonels, Gibson and Dark—Major Butler—Captains Ford, Doyle, Darke, Buchannan, Mackinson, Trueman, Slough, and three others—Lieutenants Dubuis, Price, Greathous, Crawford, M'Crea, and two others—Ensign, Morgan, Biney, and four others—Doctor Gano.—Total 44 killed, 26 wounded.

On Saturday last the Indians killed two men on the Ohio between Locust Creek, and the mouth of Limestone.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mercer County to a member of the General Assembly, dated Nov. 13th, 1791.

"The defeat of General St. Clear, on the 4th instant engrosses all our thoughts, we had 600 men killed and wounded, all the stores lost, 7 pieces of artillery. This engagement happened about 15 miles from the Manme Village, 30 from Fort Jefferson, and 98 from Fort Washington.

Gen. St. Clair, expected an action; the men were drawn up in order of battle and stood in their ranks all night, the army were formed into a hollow square, the artillery and baggage in the center: the enemy made their attack at the dawn of the day on all the lines, particularly on the rear, which was composed of militia; they were overpowered and gave way, the Indians rushed on and soon were possessed of the artillery, which were retaken in a few moments by a company of regulars with fixed bayonets, but most of the matrosses being killed, no use was made of it; the action continued obstinately until 9 o'clock, when our men gave way. General St. Clair rallied them and brought off the greatest part of the wounded to Fort-Jefferson, being pursued about five miles, where the remains of the army and wounded are cooped, almost starved, living upon poor pack horses.

"The people of the district are preparing to go to the relief of Fort Jefferson, and I hope by the 20th, 1000 or 1500 effective men will be at Fort-Washington, on their way. Upon this occasion, a number of your acquaintances will turn out, in Lincoln, Logan, Shelby and Ewing.—Mercer, Colonel M'Dowel, and myself with a number of young fellows; we shall carry provisions to the Garrison, and bring off the wounded."

By a gentleman who left Kentucky on the 15th inst. we learn that our friend the Mountain Leader, was out with a party of white men at the time of the attack, and it was feared they had fallen a sacrifice likewise.

DECEMBER 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to his Correspondent in this City, dated Lexington, November 11.

"The army under the command of Gen. St. Clair, was immediately surrounded—the attack was conducted with astonishing intrepidity on the part of the Indians—in a few moments the General's tent was surrounded: however, he was rescued by a party of the regular soldiers, who repelled the enemy with fixed bayonets. Soon after Gen. Butler was wounded, and after being removed some distance was killed whilst the surgeon was endeavouring to dress him. Our army after continuing the action from dawn of day till 9 o'clock were forced to retreat, with the loss of artillery, military stores and six hundred men killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Kentucky to a Correspondent in this City, dated Lexington, November 13.

[After mentioning the defeat of Gen. St. Clair.]

"The people of the country have taken the alarm, the best blood is in motion, and in five days 5000 men well armed will be mounted to march under Governor St. Clair's orders to whatever point he may direct.—'Tis said the first regiment was not engaged, being at the time employed in escorting provisions."

Extract of a letter from an eminent character, in Kentucky, dated Mercer, November 15.

"Our accounts as yet are by no means accurate, every one varying in something, but from the best information I have been able to collect, the Indians lay around the army all night and frequently discovered themselves to the sentries, who fired fifty or sixty guns—this induced the general to keep the army under arms all night which was drawn up in a square, with the artillery and baggage in the centre.

"The attack commenced about day break on the rear line, which was composed of Kentucky militia, who were pressed so hard that they generally gave way, falling into the center, the charge in a few minutes was in every line.

"The army came off in tolerable order, and bro't a number of the wounded. General St. Clair merits great credit, the enemy pursued five miles, the remains of the army and wounded came to fort Jefferson on a branch of Whitewater, 86 miles from Fort-Washington, and 30 from the place of action, where it is said the wounded are dying for want of sustenance, and the healthy are reduced to the necessity of eating the poor pack horses.

"It is much to be feared that Fort-Jefferson is or will be taken before it can be relieved, an attempt is now making to raise a body of men in this district to escort a supply of provisions and bring off the wounded—A detachment for this purpose I expect will move on Wednesday from Lebanon—On Tuesday the 22d will rendezvous in this county at the mouth of Dicks river—and on Wednesday a 3d will rendezvous at Myer's Station from Lincoln. As to the other side the river, I do not know what is doing, though some there are active as enquiries have been sent forward to the county Lieutenants."

Judge Innes, of Kentucky, in a letter to the honorable Mr. Brown, a member of Congress, in this city, says he had accounts of the safe arrival of General St. Clair, at Fort Washington, and that the General had, as was conjectured, left a garrison at Fort Jefferson.

Letters are received in town from Virginia, which mention that General St. Clair, with the main body of the army, had retired to Fort-Washington, leaving the wounded, with a garrison at fort Jefferson, which was supplied with provision for twenty days; that great numbers of mounted volunteers of Kentucky were preparing to go with all expedition to the relief of their unfortunate brethren, and it was supposed that some thousands of those hardy woodsmen would be ready to march about the middle of November.

A letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated December 1, says, "General St. Clair had many escapes; it is said he had eight balls thro' his clothes—The Indians gave one fire, and rushed on tomahawk in hand—Few officers of distinction escaped, except Gen. St. Clair."

BOSTON, *December* 15.

Additional Intelligence from the CAPE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, to his friend in Portsmouth, dated Nov. 1, 1791.

SIR,

"When I wrote you last I expected the disturbances at this Island would have been nearer to a crisis, an entry to inform you, I think we are in a worse dilemma than before.—The negroes are no nearer being brought to a sense of their former duty than they were a month ago—several battles have been fought with much loss on the side of the blacks, and some on that of the whites.

"The 18th of October, Mr. Camfort, who commanded the division of the troops in the quarter of *Limbe*, together with two or three frigates, took an out post on the northern coast, called by the english (Logue) without much loss on our part. We captured one of their head men who calls himself KING, who is this minute arrived in town, and I suppose will soon be executed, which has of late been so familiar, very little is thought of it, more than the death of a dog.

"The reason I think we are in a worse situation than at the commencement, is, the account by the last vessel in 26 days from France, of bringing a confirmation of the King's accepting the constitution and taking the oath to support it. But here is the beginning of our trouble, the National Assembly have repealed the decree which put the mulattoes on the same footing with the whites——and in consequence, the assembly is debating at this present whether they shall put this last decree in execution and disarm those very persons who took up arms at the time when they tho't they were fighting for themselves as well as the cause of the whites, and when they were in momentary expectation of enjoying the rights of free men:—Strong and lengthy has been the debates, and has been defended with much opposition. God only knows what will be the determination of the assembly here. If they should determine to disarm those mulattoes and make the attempt, I fear the colony will be completely ruined, as the mulattoes, I have no doubt, will oppose such a measure to the last drop of their blood——they are very numerous in this Island, it is supposed three to one take the Island through.

"We hear from Fort-Dauphin this day, that a body of mulattoes have entered a small village in that quarter and totally disarmed all the town and carried off all the ammunition together with the arms—and it is also conjectured they have an idea of the arrest before mentioned: One division of the army is removed, the General conceiving it unnecessary to keep a militia on duty in a country where the enemy are in small parties, as they find it more convenient than to appear in large bodies—the militia not being used to such duty grow very sickly, and die fast, owing to the fatigue of campaigning in this hot country. We have a priest on a ship with provisions arrived from New-York, but with the United States would send us troops, if not more than one thousand, which would be of infinite service at this critical moment. We have also a vessel with ammunition from America, which is very acceptable.——No troops from France yet, some are expected daily. We are also at a great expence by having so many persons in town who get their provisions from the public store, and funds fail to replace them, as I hear much complaint of government's not complying with contracts the most sacredly made. If this is true, it evinces the truth of my foregoing conjecture relative to the finances. You will excuse any further intelligence for the present, but shall only further inform you by the first opportunity, if any thing worthy of notice should transpire."

Extract of a letter from JAMES PERKINS, *Esq. of this town, now resident at the Cape, dated "Nov. 7, 1791.*

"Mr. de Fousard, with a large detachment, has just returned from Port Margot, from whence he came by land through the body of the enemy, at LIMBE—he took their camp by storm, and left 231 chosen negroes dead in the entrenchments—how many fell in the rear, or the number wounded, we cannot ascertain; but they must be proportionate to the slain. Several pieces of cannon were taken—and what has rejoiced the hearts of every one, 60 white women and children are rescued from the bandits. Our loss, two killed and six wounded. Their sufferings have been inconceivably shocking. Mr. de Camfort is now out at Lacul with 500 men: His object is to attack & destroy one of their strong holds.

"The mulattoes, to the number of 2,000, entered Port-au-Prince a few days past after concluding a peace with the whites.

NOVEMBER 9.

"M. de Camfort has killed the black chief King Bookman; and several others of the leading chiefs have fallen before his arms. He has not yet returned from his expedition; but we are told he has destroyed a number of the Brigands. Of 900 men which compoled M. de Toulard's army in his last sortie, 250 are sick. It is said there are 450 more in the unfortunate list.

NOVEMBER 11.

The Curate of Limbe was found among the blacks in that quarter—proved to be a great rascal; broke to town; and yesterday we had the pleasure to see Mr. Abbe pendant before the church.

NOVEMBER 14.

"The blacks are destroying all before them to windward. I mean *Jaquine, Trou, Quartier, Dauphin, &c. &c.* All the parts to Nord will go, and the inhabitants must retire to, and defend the Cape, until we receive succour from France.

"To the leeward they are yet quiet.

"Here we are and shall be safe. I have no more fear for my personal safety than you feel for yours at Boston."

Extract of a letter from Marietta, Sept. 14, 1791. received by a gentleman in this town the week past.

"Our present situation is distressing, as we have no troops left here to guard us. Twenty six of the inhabitants have enlisted for two months, commanded by Capt. Joseph Prince.

"Capt. Newman and Ensign Baleh have gone down the river with a considerable number of troops and more are expected soon.

"There have been two persons killed by the Indians here lately—a Capt. Rogers, and old Mr. Kerr, at the mouth of Duck Creek; and a son of Mr. Conven' taken prisoner at Wolf-Creek. Also one Kelley killed at Bellville, and his son taken prisoner. One Joseph Cutter from Cambridge is either killed or taken prisoner. Fort Harmer is demolished, and nothing left but one blockhouse.

"Being cooped up so thick has made it somewhat sickly here—at Bell Air and Wolf Creek they are huddled together much as we are, but have been more unfortunate in the loss of their Cattle—The Indians have killed and drove off about 20 head from those places, and have killed some with arrows which we found in them—the arrows were pointed with tin, and very curiously made—A scout followed and overtook them, killed one, and we suppose wounded another. Cut off the dead man's head, and brought it in triumphantly upon a pole."

HARTFORD, December 19.

Extract of a letter from Capt. JOHN H. BUELL, *to his friend in this City, dated Fort-Washington, Nov. 8, 1791.*

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I am alive and well; but many of our friends have lately exchanged worlds. Such a total defeat has never happened in this country since Braddock's, and I presume that was not equal. I was not in the action myself, being ordered on command to escort provisions to the army—I shall therefore give you the particulars of the business, as I have received it, from a number of officers which were in the engagement.

"The army marched from this place about the 15th of September, for the Miami towns; not in Harmer's road, but a different rout, cutting a waggon road as they went. They advanced 24 miles, and built a garrison, called Fort-Hamilton. Left a captain's company and advanced on 44 miles further, and established another post called Fort-Jefferson—Left Capt. Shaylor with a command, and advanced on 30 miles further where they encamped the evening of the 2d instant.—Through the whole of this march the main body fatigued no damage of any consequence from the enemy, the escorts and pack horses had been once or twice attacked. Previous to this, Major Hamtramnick had been ordered with all the first U. S. regiment, some miles back (and was not in the action)—for what reason I am not able to say.—Some say it was to detect and bring back a company of militia which had deserted; others think the General was apprehensive the Indians would attack some of the forts, as they began to shew themselves in larger Parties; I think the last most likely to be the general's view—However, be that as it may, on the morning of the 3d, the army was under arms at revellee beating, as usual, and remained so until after day-light, when they returned to their tents, or went to their fires, but to keep their arms in their hands, that they were not in a situation to be surprized. Just before sun-rise the front guard were fired on by a party of Indians—our troops formed immediately, and in an instant, the Indians were like a swarm of bees round the whole camp, and the action became general. We had six pieces of artillery—the Indians rushed on and took a part of them, our people made a charge and retook them back, and so on till every one of the artillery officers were killed, and the pieces fell into the hands of the Indians, where they still remain. Major Hart, made a charge with our regiment, from them 400 yards—they immediately closed in upon it—he made a second charge, drove them, & soon after was killed. Capt. Phelon then became commanding officer of the second regiment, but was killed and both of his officers, (Lieut Warren and Ensign Cobb.—Lieut. Bissel, and one more subaltern, were the only officers in our regiment left alive; they were not hurt. A brother of Lieut. Bissel, who was serving as a cadet, also escaped. Major-General Butler and Maj. Ferguson are among the slain. The action continued about two hours, till Gen. St. Clair (who at this time was sick and some time before had been carried in a litter) ordered a retreat and forced a way through—they left their artillery, tents, baggage, their beef, their flour, their every thing. The Indians pursued them about five miles. Gen. St. Clair was yesterday at Fort-Hamilton, with the greatest part of the army, and is expected here this day. The question is, whether to hold Fort-Hamilton and Fort-Jefferson or not; but it is my opinion the General will try to hold them. There has been no return of killed and wounded as yet; but certain it is that there is more than thirty commissioned officers killed—but of your acquaintance from New England no more than I have mentioned."

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NORTHAMPTON, November 21.

DIED]—At Westhampton, on the 4th inst. Mrs. EUNICE CLARK, wife of Mr. EBEN. CLARK, in the 41st year of her age.

——At Sunderland, on the 16th inst. Widow MARY AMES, in the 99th year of her age.

ERATUM.—In the notification to the Free-Masons, in the last page of this Paper, instead of 10 o'clock, P.M. read 10 o'clock A. M.

Benjamin Prescott,

INFORMS the public that he has begun the Malting business, those who please to favour him with their Barley, are notified that he is now ready to receive it in exchange for Malt, or other grain; and as it is impossible to make good Malt, unless the Barley is well cleansed, he earnestly requests his *Beer drinking friends*, to attend particularly, not only to the thrashing of the beard, from the kernel, but to cleaning it from all other filth.

He also informs the public, that he has just received a handsome supply of

GOODS,

From New-York, as usual, and altho he does not think it as large as some in the County, it may be as useful, as it contains some articles not commonly found in a country shop. His old friends and others are requested, after calling at the pretended cheap stores, to step in and look at his Goods, for which he will receive, Wheat Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in the town of Colrain, about a quarter of a mile south of the Meeting house, pleasantly situated on the road leading to Shelburn, containing one hundred acres, suitably divided into pasturing, mowing, tillage and wood land, with a fine young orchard; having on it a convenient dwelling house, with a good well of water, a forty feet barn; also, a commodious Store, fifty feet long, Pearl-Ash works, and blacksmith's shop—very well situated for a trader, as business has been done there in the trading way for nearly seven years past.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on the premises. W. STEPHENS.

Colrain, Dec. 7, 1791.

WANTED to hire by the year, a man that understands the FURRIERS' business—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A genteel single SLEIGH.

Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers, that No. 278, of this paper, completes one year since Mr. Pinks discontinued riding—he therefore expects, all indebted, will make payment at that time, as he is under absolute necessity of making a settlement with the Printer. JOSEPH BASCOM.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 1st of May last, a forrel mare COLT, two years old, with a white streak in her face, most natural to trot. Whoever will take up said Colt, and convey her to the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid. ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, Dec. 13, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, last September, a pair of red STEARS, with some white about them, one year old past. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. EBENEZER PUTNEY.

Goshen, December 19, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in October last, a read and white HEIFER, supposed to be one year old last spring; a crop on the right ear, and a hole through the same, a hollow crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. THOMAS JAMES.

Chesterfield, Dec. 21, 1791.

WHERAS the Co-partnership, of EDSON and MOLINEUX, is this day mutually dessolved; All persons that have accounts open with them are requested to call at their store in Leyden, and make an immediate settlement. Leyden, Dec. 21, 1791.

Folio Pulpit and Family Bible.

With fifty elegant copperplates.

Worcester, October, 1791.

PROPOSALS

of ISAIAH THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts,

for printing by subscription,

The Holy BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New TESTAMENTS, with the Apocryphia and Index, complete.

Illustrated with fifty folio copperplate engravings of Scripture history; taken chiefly from the best designs of the most celebrated European artists, with the addition of some original pieces; the whole engraved by our *own country artists*, in Worcester and Boston.

The following is a list of the 50 engravings.

No. 1. A large and elegant frontispiece to the Bible.
2. The creation.
3. Adam and Eve in a state of innocence.
4. The expulsion of Adam and Eve from paradise.
5. Noah and his family going to enter the ark.
6. Abraham offering up his son Isaac.
7. Moses in the bulrushes, as found by Pharaoh's daughter.
8. Pharaoh and his host of Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea.
9. The battle of Rephidim; or the defeat of the Amilekites by Joshua.
10. The ark of the covenant with the divine glory descending thereon.
11. The falling of the walls of Jericho, with the burning of the city.
12. The battle of Ai, or Bethel, with the destruction of the city by the army of Joshua.
13. Gideon's sacrifice consumed by fire, on being touched by the staff of the angel.
14. The fugitive Shechemites burnt & suffocated in the hold of their Idol Berith.
15. Samson slaying the Philistines with the jaw bone of an ass.
16. Samson carrying away the gates of Gaza.
17. The Philistines cutting off the head of Saul, and his three sons.
18. The assassination of Abner, the general of king Saul.
19. An exact representation of Solomon's temple, as described in the sacred Scriptures.
20. King Solomon seated on his throne, receiving a visit from the Queen of Sheba.
21. Elijah raising to life the widow's son.
22. The prophet Elijah carried up into heaven in the presence of Elisha.
23. Benhadad, king of Syria, stifled to death by Hazael, who succeeded to his throne.
24. The destruction of the temple of Baal, with the priests thereof.
25. Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada the high priest stoned to death.
26. Manasseh, king of Judah, loaded with chains, and confined in prison at Babylon, by order of king Esarhaddon.
27. The ancient city of Jerusalem, and places adjacent.
28. The prophet Daniel in the lion's den,
29. Frontispiece to the Apocrypha.
30. Queen Esther fainting before king Artaxerxes.
31. Susannah and the two Elders.
32. The defeat of the Samaritan army, by Judas Macabeus.
33. Frontispiece to the New-Testament.
34. The head of John the Babtist brought to Herodias in a charger.
35. The body of our Saviour taken from the cross by Joseph of Arimathea.
36. The woman miraculously healed by touching the hem of the garment of our blessed saviour.
37. Christ restoring the sight of Bartimeus.
38. The ascension of Jesus Christ to heaven.
39. The baptism of our Saviour by St. John.
40. Mary Magdalene.
41. Jesus Christ and the woman of Samaria.
42. Christ curing the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda.
43. Martha.
44. The crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves.
45. St. Paul, the chief apostle of the Gentiles.
46. The preaching of Paul the apostle before Felix and his wife.
47. The apostle Paul shaking the viper from his hand, after being shipwrecked on the Island of Melita.
48. Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.
49. St. John the Evangelist.
50. Michael the archangel binding Satan, and casting him into the bottomless pit.

CONDITIONS.

I. This large and elegant work will be published in two volumes, in boards.

II. It will be printed on fine demy paper, folio, on an elegant new large type, cast for the purpose.

III. Subscribers will be supplied at the very low price of *Five Dollars* each volume.—The engravings alone will be worth that sum.

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

V. Both the letter press and the copperplates are in great forwardness; the first volume will be published in the first week in *December* next; and the second volume in the first week in *February* next.

VI. Payment to be on the delivery of each volume.

N. B. Works of this kind are not fit for *Whole binding* under several months after they are printed, as the plates and the letter press are both liable to injury by the hammar and press of the binder. This is the reason of their being published in boards, in which state the work may be read and handled without injury. Purchasers can have the work bound afterwards, either in one volume or two, as best suits their convenience.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTHING need be said on the part of the publisher to convince a discerning public that this is an undertaking, in this country, of vast importance; that the labor and expence are exceedingly great; or that the undertaking, if well executed, merits encouragement: He begs leave only to observe, that he is now carrying on this undertaking solely at his own risk and expence. The greatest care has been taken to have the work correct, and every way executed so as not to disgrace, but to do some credit to our country.—The magnitude of the work exceeds any thing of the kind attempted in America; the letter press will, he thinks, not be inferiour to any that has been done in the United States; and the plates much superiour to any heretofore done by our own countrymen, and would not disgrace more experienced British artists.

He solicits the aid of such christian Societies and private gentlemen, as wish to supply their pulpits or families with an elegant edition of the sacred scriptures; and he flatters himself such aid will be given him by a liberal subscription.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at the Book-Store of ISAIAH THOMAS, the publisher, in Worcester, and at the bookstore of said THOMAS, and ANDREWS, in Boston; where specimens of the works may be seen.

MASONS.

Free and accepted.

THE Brethren of Hampshire Lodge, No 21, are notified that the Festival of St. JOHN the Evangelist, will be celebrated at the House of Brother ASAHEL POMEROY, in Northampton, on Tuesday the 27th of December inst. A general and punctual attendance precisely at 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day, is requested.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of *Jonathan Walcott*, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent; six month from the sixth day of December inst. being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of the said Deceased, in Easthampton, on the first Mondays of January, March, and June, from 11 till 6 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, no accounts will be allowed after said term.

ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT,
AARON CLAPP, jun. } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

E. POMEROY, Adm'r.

Southampton, December 9, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of *November* last, a pale red COW, mark'd with a slit in the end of the near ear, horns saw'd off.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MEDAD CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 14, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of land, lying in Belchertown and Pelham, given by the late Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq. to the town of Northampton. It will be sold in such quantities as to suit the purchasers, and payment therefor will be made as easy and convenient as they can desire—please to apply to

ROBERT BRECK,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SIMEON PARSONS,
S. HENSHAW,
B. SHELDON. } Committee.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received, at his store in Easthampton, a large and general Assortment of West-India and English GOODS. Consisting of almost every article enquired for at a Country Store,—Also, a quantity of BAR LEAD, by the hundred.

Dec. 6, 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, the 16th of November last, a red and white STEAR, two years old past, marked with a slit in the end of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.—Also strayed, at the same time, seven SHEEP, five white and two black ones, with withs about the neck. Whoever will give information of said sheep, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 6, 1791.

LOST, some time since in this town, TICKET No. 1517, in the 2d Class of the Semi-annual State-Lottery.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble. The number being registered in the Managers books, as lost, it can be of no benefit to any one but the real owner, should it be fortunate.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by book or note, by making payment by the first of January next, may save cost. JOHN RUSSELL.

Deerfield, Nov. 28, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her Children; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. GLASSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-two conferences on the following subjects, viz.

History of her own life—On her order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subjects—On pleasures—On ambition—On gaiety—On female conduct—On study—On the eternal character—On pride—On friendship—On the immortality—On the love of truth—On barberity of lives—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On holiness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT

WE here present you with the pure effusions of paternal tenderness. As filial affection preserved them from being lost, so a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person to understanding; and that nothing can be more striking, than that display of female delicacy and masculine sense, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to GOD, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, the addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH: another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are inforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the annual dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those epithets, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; She needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but too short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence*.

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis*.

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Wild*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner,—He has also for sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skeneclady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcot of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female Slave—Story of the Young Cottager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT

Vol. VI.] THE [NUMB. 278.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Printed by WILLIAM BUTLER.

A Ward's account of this affair
See P.S. Tate Nov. 9. 1791

PARTICULARS *of what happened to board the Snow* ELEANOR, *while at the* Sandwich Islands.

NOOWEE, Lat. 19 N. Long. 168 E.

ON, or about the 30th of January, 1790, we anchored under *Lazdone Mount* and commenced a trade with the natives, for hogs, fruit, limes, &c. but not liking the situation, we weighed anchor, and went 3 miles farther up into a bay, and came to anchor, four o'clock, P. M.

At 10 or 12 o'clock, [midnight] some of the natives swam off, and cut away the cutter from astern; at 2, A. M. we discovered that she was missing, and immediately called all hands aft to the quarter deck, and found none missing, except the man who was in her, a boat-keeper. We then hoisted the small boat out to go in search of her, but found on lowering her into the water she leaked in such a manner as obliged us to hoist her in again, which rendered it impossible to search that night.

On the preceding night, one old man requested to keep on board with us all night, but after missing the boat we put him in irons; when day light approached to cause came off as usual which confirmed our suspicions that they had cut the boat adrift. The women on board wished to go on shore; Capt. Metcalf told them they might go when they thought proper, they all immediately leaped into the water, and swam to the shore, at least three miles distance. The old man also requested to go, but leave was not granted him.

In the afternoon two or three canoes came along side with presents from the Chief, which we kept, and fired a piece of copper off astern of the bottom, intending could he get the copper off, the ship would sink; Capt. Metcalf fired a pistol at him from the cabin-window, but missed him; three or four of the people leaped into the boat and caught him. After bringing him on board, Capt. Metcalf fully determined to bring him, ordered a rope to be rove at the fore-yard-arm, and the rope greased, but by the persuation of Mr. Chambers & myself, we concluded to save his life, and kept him prisoner.

The next day we observed four or five thousand people to come down opposite the ship, all armed with spears, slings, and arrows; at 10 o'clock we hawled the ship within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and fired round and grape shot at them, and discharged them all from the village. At twelve o'clock I went on shore with the boat and five men, to fire to the village and *Mora*, (a place of worship) and also fired upon the natives, some of whom were then very near, but by the small firing from the ship, they did not attempt to attack us. They then came on board, and took three small water casks to fill with water, but after landing, [that attempt not being paid to firing as before] the natives came down in great numbers, throwing their spears and stones, which obliged us to go on board again, our object unaccomplished. They then all went up the summit of the hill thinking the shot from the ship would not reach them there, but we fired two guns with such good aim, that they were soon convinced of their error, and immediately fled to the mountain, and to the low ditches, where it was impossible for our shot to touch them; we therefore desisted from firing, hove up the anchor, and went further up the bay, in hopes of completing our water. Towards evening we again came to anchor, and on the next morning two or three canoes came off, and were well treated; so the more came off, and engaged to bring us water. Nothing more material happened, we completed our water, and the Captain purchased a small boy and girl, for two axes and a few beads.

Continuing here three or four days, at the expiration we weighed anchor, and stood from the Island. We had been under way about an hour and a half, with a light breeze, when the natives in a canoe along side, informed us, that the Chief of the people that had been in the boat, lived behind a point to the northward, we then hauled our wind, went round the point and came to anchor. The next day a canoe came along side without one of their Chiefs, when he came on board, we began to expostulate with him, in order to recover our boat, and the man; he then told us that for a reward he would bring both of them.

Capt. Metcalf offered him one musket, eight cartridges, one bar of iron, and a piece of Bengal cloth; for the man, and the same for the boat, which he agreed to the next morning he came on board, and said if we would send the boat on shore, or near the shore, he would bring the man. I immediately, by order of Capt. M. armed the boat and went near shore, but after waiting an hour, paying attention to their proceedings, they not bringing the man, I returned on board. The chief then came off a second time, and said, if the boat went again, we might depend upon getting the man.

I armed the boat, and again went towards the shore, where after waiting half an hour, they sent a man who swam to the boat, with the *thigh-bone* of the man who was boat-keeper when they stole the boat; I received them and came on board, shewed them to Capt. M. and threw them into the sea. A few minutes afterwards the same Chief came on board for the reward, it was given, and he was also told, that if he brought the boat the reward should be given him for that also, for he insisted that it was not hurt; he then told us the manner in which they killed the boat keeper, as follows:—That after coming away the last, and the had drifted a distance from the ship, that they got into her and found the man asleep, but he immediately awoke, and seeing them drew his knife upon them, they, however, overpowered him, and took the knife from him, cut his head off, and took him on shore, and the next night burnt him for a sacrifice to their Gods.

[N. B. We judged the night they stole the boat, that they killed the man, and on the next night burnt him; for the mountains [seemed one continual blaze] which is their custom on such occasions, but were not then privy to the cause.]

After relating the story, he desired of the Captain, that the natives might come and trade as usual: leave being granted, he went on shore, and just at sunset he came off in a large double canoe, with twenty-five women, but the Captain suspecting they had some design in the night to take the vessel, would not permit them to come on board. Shortly following, the canoes as usual at the other Islands, came along side with [some fowls, &c.

[N. B. The above Chief had told them they might come and trade without molestation.]

At 10, A. M. the Chief came along side, with two others, and had in their canoe the keel of the boat, which they had stolen; after he came, he called and wanted the reward which was promised. Capt. M. was informed of his being alone, and of his having the boat's keel; he then came on deck and saw it, and being then perfectly convinced of the man's being killed and the boat broke, made this expression—"*That I will now give the reward they little expect.*"

Mr. Chambers and myself endeavoured to persuade the Captain to entice the three Chiefs on board, and afterwards to hang them on the fore-yard in view of the whole Island, which might, perhaps, be a sufficient warning for them in future, never to attempt distressing any ships as he might touch at their Islands—but our persuasions were of no effect, he was fully determined to take the following means of punishing them:—First to decoy those canoes which were on the larboard, to come on the starboard side, then to station one man to each port lanyard, and others down to the guns, between decks, whilst others on the quarter deck, stationed to the swivels, and four brass guns, and when all were ready to fire immediately into the canoes, all at one command.

[N. B. The guns that were below had in each of them, 100 musket balls, and 50 langrage nails; there were 7 of the above guns, each containing the like quantity. The 4 guns on the quarter-deck, had in them, 50 balls each, some of the swivels 20, others 10 balls.

Mr. Chambers and myself strongly insisted that this punishment, was too severe, and only butchering a number of innocent women and children. But he replied—we were going to attempt taking the command of the ship from him, and that his orders should be obeyed, and immediately ordered every man to his station.

[N. B. The men wished to fire into the canoes, as the man whom they had killed was a Manilla man and the crew were all portugeeze or Manilla men.]

After the people were stationed he gave orders to fire, and a whole broad-side was given directly into the canoes—To attempt describing the horrible scene that ensued, is too much for my pen.—The water along side continued of a crimson colour, for at least ten minutes; some were sinking, others lying half out of their canoes, without arms or legs; while others lay in their canoes weltering in their blood. Although the appearance was so horrid, the people after firing, wished to get into the boat and assist boarding spikes to kill those in the water; but by punishing two or three, they desisted from their purpose.

Some persons on board said they had counted the canoes before we fired, the number of which were two hundred and twelve; but I did not think they were above one hundred and seventy or eighty. The number killed we then imagined, exceeded one hundred, and as many more wounded; but some weeks after they told us that the number missing on the Island were eighty, and that one hundred and fifteen were wounded, the greater part dead and dying fast. This information they gave us at the Island of Oyhee, about fifteen leagues to windward, and we judged it to be true, as canoes are daily passing from Island to Island. After our firing ceased, we weighed anchor, and stood for the Island of Oyhee.]

I have sent you this account as those who are acquainted with the circumstances, think Capt. Metcalf much to blame, and that should any vessels go to those Islands from America, they might be particularly cautious, and not pay too much attention to the friendship professed by those Islanders.

N. B. They cut off a schooner about six weeks after which belonged to Capt. Metcalf, and sailed with him from China, and murdered all the people.

LONDON, August 26.

ADDRESS and DECLARATION.

At a select Meeting of the Friends of Universal Peace and Liberty, held at the THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, St. James's street, August 20, 1791, the following Address and Declaration to our Fellow-Citizens was agreed on, and ordered to be published.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

AT a moment like the present, when wilful misrepresentations are industriously spread by the Partizans of Arbitrary Power and the Advocates of Passive obedience and short Government, we think it incumbent upon us to declare to the world our principles, and the motives of our conduct.

We rejoice at the glorious event of the French revolution.

If it be asked, What is the French to us?

We answer (as has been already answered in another place*) IT IS MUCH—Much to us ENGLISHMEN!

As men, we rejoice in the freedom of twenty-five millions of our fellow-men. We rejoice in the prospect which such a magnificent example opens to the world.—We congratulate the French Nation for having laid the axe to the root of Tyranny and for erecting Government on the *Sacred Hereditary Rights of Man*—Rights which appertain to ALL, and not to any ONE more than another. We know of no human authority superiour to that of a whole Nation: and we profess and proclaim it as our principle, that every nation has, at all times, an inherent, indefeasible right to constitute and establish such Government for itself as best accords with its disposition, interest, and happiness.

As Englishmen, we also rejoice, because we are *immediately* interested in the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Without enquiring into justice on either side, of the reproachful charge of intrigue and ambition, which the English and French Courts have constantly made on each other:—We confine ourselves to this observation.

That if the Court of FRANCE ONLY was in fault, and the numerous wars which have distressed both countries are chargeable to her alone, that Court now exists no longer; and the cause and the consequences must cease together. The French, therefore, by the Revolution they have made, have conquered for us as well as for themselves: if it be true, that *their* Court only was in fault, and ours never.

On this State of the case, the French Revolution concerns us *immediately*.

We are oppressed with a heavy national debt, a burthen of taxes, and an expensive administration of government, beyond those of any people in the world.

We have also a very numerous power; and hold the moral obligation of providing for old age, helpless infancy, and poverty, in far superiour to that of supplying the invented wants of Courtly extravagance, ambition, and intrigue.

We believe there is no instance to be produced, in England, of *seven* millions of inhabitants, which make but a little more than *one* million of families paying yearly *seventeen* millions of taxes.

As it has always been held out by all Administrations, that the restless ambition of the Court of France rendered this expence necessary to us for our own defence, we consequently rejoice as men deeply interested in the French Revolution; free that Court, as we have already said, exists no longer, and consequently, the same enormous expences need not continue to us.

Thus rejoicing, as we sincerely do, both as men and Englishmen, as lovers of universal peace and freedom, and friends to our own national prosperity, and a reduction of our own public expences,—we expect to express our astonishment that any Members of our own

* *Declaration of the Volunteers of Belfast.*

Government, should reprobate the extinction of that very power in France, or with to see it restored; to whose influence they formerly attributed (whilst they appeared to lament) the enormous increase of our burthens and taxes.

What then are they sorry that the pretence for new oppressive taxes and the occasion or continuing many old taxes, will be at an end?—If so, and if it is the policy of Courts and Court-Government to prefer enemies to friends, and system of war to that of peace, as affording more pretences for places, offices, pensions, revenue, and taxation, it is high time for the people of every nation to look with circumspection to their own interests.

Those who PAY the expence, and NOT those who PARTICIPATE in the employments arising from it, are the persons immediately interested to enquire of this kind. We are a part of that national body on whom this annual expence of seven millions falls; and we confider the present opportunity of the French Revolution, as a moft happy one for leffening the enormous load under which this nation groans. If this be not done, we fhall then have reafon to conclude, that the cry againft OTHER Courts, is no more than the common cant of ALL Courts.

We think it alfo neceffary to expreſs our aſtoniſhment that a Government deſirous of being called FREE, ſhould PREFER connections with the moſt deſpotic and arbitrary powers in Europe. We know of none more deſerving this deſcription than thoſe of Turkey and Pruſſia, and the whole combination of German deſpots. Separated as we happily are by nature from the tumults of the Continent, we reprobate all ſyſtems and intrigues which ſacrifice (and that too at a great expence) the bleſſings of our natural ſituation.—Such ſyſtems cannot have a national origin.

If we were aſked, What Government is? We hold it to be nothing more than a *National Aſſociation*; and we hold that to be the beſt which ſecures to every man his rights, and promotes the greateſt ſource of happineſs with the leaſt expence. We live to improve, or we live in vain; and therefore we admit of no maxims of government or policy on the mere ſcore of antiquity or other mens authority, the old Whigs or the new. We will exerciſe the reaſon with which we are endued, or we poſſeſs it unworthily. As reaſon is given at all times, it is for the purpoſe of being uſed at all times.

Among the bleſſings which the French revolution has produced to that nation, we enumerate the abolition of the feodal ſyſtem of injuſtice and tyranny on the 4th of Auguſt, 1789.

Beneath the feudal ſyſtem all Europe has long groaned; and from it England is not yet free. Game laws, borough tenures, and tyrannical monopolies of numerous kinds remain amongſt us; but in ſpite of us, we ſincerely do, in the freedom of others, ſtill we ſhall happily accompliſh our own, we intended to commemorate this preſident to mankind at the anniverſary of the feudal ſyſtem, yeſterday, on the anniverſary of that day (the 4th of Auguſt) at the Crown and Anchor. From this meeting we were prevented by the interference of certain unnamed and ſkulking perſons with the maſter of the tavern, who informed us, that on the maſter of the tavern, who informed us, that on their repreſentation he could not receive us. Let thoſe who live by or countenance feudal oppreſſions, take the reproach of this ineffectual meannefs and cowardice to themſelves. They cannot ſtifle the public declaration of our honeſt, open, and avowed opinions.

Theſe are our principles, and theſe our ſentiments. They embrace the intereſt and happineſs of the great body of the nation, of which we are part. As to riots and tumults, let thoſe anſwer them, who by miſrepreſentation, endeavour to excite and promote them,—or who ſeek to ſtun the ſenſe of the nation, and loſe the great cauſe of the public good, in the outrages of a miſinformed mob.

We take our ground on principles that require no ſuch riotous aid—we have nothing to apprehend from the poor,—for we are pleading their cauſe; and we fear not proud oppreſſion,—for we have truth on our ſide.

We ſay—and we repeat it—that the French revolution opens to the world an opportunity in which all good citizens muſt rejoice, that of promoting the general happineſs of man; and that it moreover offers to this country in particular, an opportunity of reducing our enormous taxes.

Theſe are our objects, and we will purſue them.

J. HORNE TOOKE, Chairman.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I COULD with that ſome of your learned correſpondents would explain a word in the Engliſh language which puzzels me more than almoſt any other. The word I alluded to is BETWEEN, or BETWIXT. No word is in more frequent uſe: It appears to me it was firſt employed to explain doubtful caſes, but now I think its principal uſe is to make caſes more doubtful. The other day I ſaw a Farm advertiſed in your Paper which I had ſome thoughts of purchaſing, and ſent a letter to the perſon who had the diſpoſal, begging to know what was demanded. The anſwer was that it would require *between* twenty and thirty hundred pounds!

I need not tell you, Sir, what an amazing *gap* there is between *twenty* and *thirty* hundred pounds, but of the intermediate ſums, which I was to underſtand by this word *between*?

But this is not the only difficulty thrown in the way. I had ſome time ago very ſerious thoughts of a young lady, and as I am rather particular as to age, I endeavoured to obtain a knowledge of her years from her friends. All the ſatisfaction, I could obtain, was, that ſhe was *between* twenty and thirty. Here comes the *gulph* again, and I dare ſwear they would not think they had not deceived me, if I ſhould find the lady to be *twenty nine years, eleven months and three weeks* old: for this is *between* twenty and thirty.

I loſe many a dinner becauſe the invitation runs that it will be on the table *between* two and three o'clock; and very lately an acquaintance, who had uſed rather harſh language to me, apologized by ſaying that as the time he was *between* drunk and ſober. I am fully perſuaded, that many a fatal duel has been occaſioned by gentlemen talking to one another *between* jeſt and earneſt, and not knowing the preciſe geography of that territory expreſſed by the word *between*.

I could give many more inſtances of the uncertainty and obſcurity which this word occaſions; but, *between* you and me, I think I have ſaid enough, and have only to add, that perhaps it has *exhauſted* (i. e. no meaning at all) like the attraction and gravitation of the philoſophers, and the nervous diſeaſes of the phyſicians. I am, Sir, your humble Correſpondent,

BETWEEN WHILES.

LONDON, Sept 14.

A moſt unhappy affair has lately occurred on board one of the Eaſt-Indiamen juſt arrived: A gentleman and his niece were paſſengers in the ſhip from BENGAL, having part of their Captain's Cabin, or round-houſe, aſſigned to themſelves for accommodation, and lived at the Captain's table; the gentleman, a widower, and appeared to be about 45 years of age, and his niece about 30; the former had been in the profeſſion of the Law, and was reputed to have ſome fortune, as was the lady, and both from Yorkſhire. On Wedneſday morning the 28th ult. it was currently reported in the ſhip, that Mr. D. (a ſteddy paſſenger) had, by looking through the keyhole of the door of the appartment on Tueſday afternoon, diſcovered them in an unproper ſituation; that he had called another perſon to be witneſs of the ſame; that they alarmed the parties by knocking at the door, and retired. The affair being univerſally made known, a reſerve took place at table during dinner between the gentleman and the parties: and an explanation was ſo far gone into as to convince the latter that their guilt was public. They accordingly ſoon retired from table, and remained that day & Thurſday in their apartment. On Friday morning the 30th, upon a ſervant knocking at the door, and not being able to obtain admittance or attention, a ſuſpicion aroſe, and the gunner was deſired to go over the ſhip's quarter, and look into their apartment, on which he diſcovered that they had deſtroyed themſelves. The gentleman was found ſitting in the quarter-gallery with a ſuſee and a piſtol, with the latter of which he had ſhot himſelf through the head; the lady was lying by the gentleman, and had a diſcharged piſtol near her, with which ſhe had ſhattered her head to a ſhocking manner. They had been dead for ſome time. [illegible] Theſe unfortunate perſons were committed to the deep at mid-day. ——— Some letters were found written by the lady, addreſſed to ſeveral friends and relations; one to the Captain, thanking him for his kindneſs; one to the perſon whoſe fatal curioſity had occaſioned the diſcovery, upbraiding him for cruel officiouſneſs; and one to a gentleman who was in the ſame ſhip, and who paid his addreſſes to the lady, aſſuring him that ſhe eſteemed him highly; but declaring, that it never was her intention to impoſe on him, as a woman, whoſe conduct he could not approve, and whoſe affections were devoted to another. The ſurpriſe & melancholy which this dreadful event occaſioned in the ſhip, may be eaſily imagined.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

The following was communicated yeſterday by the Preſident, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

UNITED STATES, Dec. 12, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT is with much concern that I communicate to you the information received from Major-General St. Clair, of the miſfortune which has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loſs is conſiderable, according to the ſcale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occaſion, and who are a ſubject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will ſhortly be made of all ſuch matters as ſhall be neceſſary to enable the Legiſlature to judge of the future meaſures which it may be proper to purſue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[The foregoing meſſage was accompanied with three letters from General St. Clair—the two firſt dated Oct. 6, and Nov. 1—theſe contain a detail of the movements of the army from its leaving Fort-Waſhington, till the time of the action with the enemy—the interſting tranſactions of that day are related in the third letter, which follows.]

Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 9, 1791.

SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful taſk to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action as almoſt any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worſted, except the firſt regiment—and that had been detached upon a ſervice I had the honor to inform you of in my laſt diſpatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inſt. the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the ſouthward of weſt, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties itſelf into the Miami of the lake, at the [illegible] village, about two o'clock in the afternoon, had marched near nine miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in Front. The right wing compoſed of Butler's, Clarke's, Patterſon's battalions, commanded by Major-General Butler, formed the firſt line, and the left wing, conſiſting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the ſecond regiment commanded by Lieut. Colonel Darke, formed the ſecond line, with an interval between them of about ſeventy yards, which was all the ground would allow.—The right flank was pretty well ſecured by the creek, a ſteep bank and Faulkner's corps—ſome of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile and encamped in the firſt order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, but fled with the moſt precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw up a little work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with Major Ferguſon, wherein to have depoſited my men's knapſacks, and every thing elſe that was not of abſolute neceſſity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as ſoon as the firſt regiment had come up—but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before ſun riſe, and when the men had been juſt diſmiſſed from the parade (for it was a conſtant practice to have them all under arms a conſiderable time before day-light) an attack was made on the militia—thoſe gave way in a very little time, andruſhed into camp through Major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clarke's, threw into conſiderable diſorder, which, notwithſtanding all exertions of both, and thoſe officers, was never entirely remedied, the Indians following cloſe at their heels. The fire, however, of the firſt line checked them almoſt inſtantly a very heavy attack began upon the ſecond line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the ſecond likewiſe—the great weight of it was directed againſt the center of each, where the artillery was poſted, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great ſlaughter.—Finding no great effect from the fire, and confuſion beginning to ſpread from the number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became neceſſary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant Colonel Darke was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the ſecond line, to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great ſpirit—the Indians inſtantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a ſufficient number of riflemen to purſue the advantage, they ſoon rallied, and the troops were obliged to give back to their former ground. At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having puſhed back [illegible] that were poſted there. The [illegible] Major Clarke, and [illegible] ſeveral officers [illegible] from the ground [illegible] viewing themſelves [illegible] of the fire, [illegible] ſeveral officers [illegible] were charged; and [illegible] to [illegible] except when they were charged; and [illegible] to [illegible] a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely ſurrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loſs, Sir, the public has ſuſtained by the fall of ſo many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguſon, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a conſolation that will alleviate the miſfortune in ſome meaſure, that all of them fell moſt gallantly, doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the ſurvivors, but to none more than to colonel Sargent—He has diſcharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactneſs and with intelligence, and on all occaſions afforded me every aſſiſtance in his power, which I have alſo experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Denny, and the Viſcount Malartie, who ſerved with me in that ſtation as a volunteer.

With every ſentiment of reſpect and regard,

I have the honor to be, Sir, your

moſt obedient ſervant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Honourable Major General Knox,

Secretary of War.

P. S. Some orders that had been given to Colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much conſequence, were not executed; and ſome very material intelligence was communicated by Captain Slough to General Butler, in the courſe of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

BOSTON, December 22.

Extract of a letter from an officer who was in the action of the 4th of Nov. dated Fort Waſhington, Nov. 8, *to a gentleman in this town.*

"On the 4th inſt. our army was defeated about 100 miles from this place, with a loſs of about 600 privates and above 40 officers killed, and upwards of 20 wounded.

"Among the ſlain I have reaſon particularly to lament my brave and worthy friend Gen. BUTLER. (☞ *The offices from whom this letter was received, aſſured us Brigade-Major to Gen. Butler, who fell by his ſide.*) I received three wounds, none of which are dangerous or painful. I wait here to make official returns of the killed and wounded, that done, ſhall proceed without delay, to Philadelphia. Be under no anxiety or apprehenſions on my account."

Bad News from the Weſt-Indies.

Tueſday laſt arrived in this port, the Brig MARY, Capt. *William Mc Lean*, in 24 days from *Port-au-Prince*; by him we learn the unfortunate information that the town of *Port-au-Prince*, was on the 21ſt of November, burnt down, as was ſuppoſed, by the negroes or mulattoes, excepting a few ſcattering houſes and ſtores. The fire was communicated ſecretly to a number of houſes to windward, at the ſame time, and ſo rapid were the flames, that they baffled the exertions of the whites to extinguiſh them. The inhabitants, we learn, were in the utmoſt diſtreſs and confuſion—and as many as could took ſhelter on board the ſhipping in the harbor—Capt. *Mc Lelan* had at one time near 150 of the inhabitants on board his veſſel, whom he put on ſhore on ſailing.

The cauſe of the above diſaſter is traced to the decree of the National Aſſembly declaring the free mulattoes and blacks of free citizens, and the revocation of that decree. The truce which had been ſettled between the white citizens and the mulattoes having expired,—and the Governour General having iſſued a Proclamation, (covering the decree of the Aſſembly, revoking the former, one, and requiring obedience thereto) the mulattoes, who had recently threatened the town with diſtruction.—From their reſentment the conflagration is ſuppoſed to have aroſe.

Port-au-Prince, was once a very rich and populous town—ſuppoſed to be almoſt as large as BOSTON; and containing more inhabitants. It is now a heap of rubiſh, and its citizen reduced to the moſt undiſcribable diſtreſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in this town, dated November 25, 1791.

"I wrote you on the 9th inſt. that they had ſettled a peace with the mulattoes, but on the evening of the 21ſt. war again broke out, and an action enſued, in which ſeveral were killed & wounded on both ſides, & the town of Port-au-prince, ſet on fire, and the moſt valuable part of it conſumed together with millions of property.—This place now exhibits a ſcene of the greateſt diſtreſs and confuſion imaginable, every veſſel here is filled with the unfortunate inhabitants of all ages and ſexes, many of whom have loſt by the deſtruction of this, place all their property—this was a ſudden affair, few people ſuſpecting it until it happened."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated December 9, 1791.

"You will before this reaches you have heard of the diaſters which have befallen Gen. *St. Clair's* army in the Indian Expedition. They have caſt an univerſal gloom over all degrees of citizens, who ſincerely lament the untimely fall of ſo many brave officers and men.

"The ſavy of the Indians as unparalled—it is ſaid, that at a War Council held at the *Miami* village, the Sachems gave it in charge to the Warriors to go out and defeat the army entirely—to be ſcalped, three days march towards the Weſtern Ocean. How often this is, I cannot tell—but this is true, that their attack is unexampled in their warfare.

"The federal troops behaved with the utmoſt intrepidity—though continually expoſed in a very deadly fire; and not ſeeing their enemy, who lay in hazle bullies and in the graſs, they gallantly plunged into their covers, and drove the Indians therefrom with the bayonet—but the moment they returned towards the main body, the ſavages purſued and ſlaughtered them.—Your *Maſſachuſetts* officers did themſelves much credit—and all felt in the charges. Your friends Capt. PHELPS and NEWMAN, whom I very particularly la-mented, led on their companies to the charge, with Roman coolneſs and bravery;—and fell victims to the fire of the ſavages—but it is invidious to diſtinguiſh any—all died like heroes——and are all to be regretted.

"General *St. Clair*, it is ſaid, was four times diſmounted—and owed his life to the gallantry of a few of the troops, who forming a guard round him, made ſuch dexterous uſe of the bayonet in cutting through the ſavages, as opened to him a paſſage for eſcaping.

"Reports are various on this event. It has been ſaid, that the Indians were ſupplied with ſtores from *Detroit*—and that ſome hundreds of Britiſh troops and refugees were with the aſſailants in diſguiſe. The truth of theſe reports I very much doubt—but it is a fact, that laſt year the Indians carried the plunder, which they took in Gen. *Harmer's* expedition and which they wanted to ſell, to *Detroit*—where, laſt year, a Chief of the *Ollewawas*, by name *An-ſquewun*, carried with him twenty-ſeven ſcalps. If they are ſecretly abetted at that fortreſs, it ought to be known, and deciſive meaſures taken to prevent it in future.

"It is expected Congreſs will immediately take the matter into conſideration—but what meaſures will be purſued is not whiſpered."

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 28.

EMIGRATION.

A London Paper of Sept. 20, ſays—

"On the 28th ult. the ſhip Maria, of Greenock, Capt. Young, failed from Shuan Pay, in Appin, Argyllſhire, for Wilmington, (N. C.) with two hundred and eighty men, beſides women and children, amounting in all to ſix hundred. There have five other veſſels failed from different parts in the Highlands this ſeaſon, with emigrants for America. If the emigration continues, which we are ſorry to obſerve is likely to be the caſe, owing to that country in the general being to be the caſe, owing to that country in the general being to be the caſe, owing to that country in the general being

Folio Pulpit and Family Bible.

With fifty elegant copperplates.

Worcester, October, 1791.

PROPOSALS

of ISAIAH THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, for printing by subscription,

The Holy BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New TESTAMENTS, with the Apocrypha and Index, complete.

Illustrated with fifty folio copperplate engravings of Scripture history; taken chiefly from the best designs of the most celebrated European artists, with the addition of some original pieces; the whole engraved by our *own country artists*, in Worcester and Boston.

The following is a list of the 50 engravings:

No. 1. A large and elegant frontispiece to the Bible.
2. The creation.
3. Adam and Eve in a state of Innocence.
4. The expulsion of Adam and Eve from paradise.
5. Noah and his family going to enter the ark.
6. Abraham offering up his son Isaac.
7. Moses in the bulrushes, as found by Pharaoh's daughter.
8. Pharaoh and his host of Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea.
9. The battle of Rephidim; or the defeat of the Amalekites by Joshua.
10. The ark of the covenent with the divine glory descending thereon.
11. The falling of the walls of Jericho, with the hanging of the city.
12. The battle of Ai, or Bethel, with the destruction of the city by the army of Joshua.
13. Gideon's sacrifice consumed by fire, on being touched by the staff of the angel.
14. The fugitive Shechemites burnt & suffocated in the hold of their idol Berith.
15. Samson slaying the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.
16. Samson carrying away the gates of Gaza.
17. The Philistines cutting off the head of Saul, and his three sons.
18. The assassination of Abner, the general of king Saul.
19. An exact representation of Solomon's temple, as described in the sacred Scriptures.
20. King Solomon seated on his throne, receiving a visit from the Queen of Sheba.
21. Elijah raising to life the widow's son.
22. The prophet Elijah carried up into heaven in the presence of Elisha.
23. Benhadad, king of Syria, stifled to death by Hazael, who succeeded to his throne.
24. The destruction of the temple of Baal, with the priests thereof.
25. Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada the high priest stoned to death.
26. Manasseh, king of Judah, loaded with chains, and confined in prison at Babylon, by order of king Esarhaddon.
27. The ancient city of Jerusalem, and places adjacent.
28. The prophet Daniel in the lion's den.
29. Frontispiece to the Apocrypha.
30. Queen Esther fainting before king Artaxerxes.
31. Susannah and the two Elders.
32. The defeat of the Samaritan army, by Judas Maccabeus.
33. Frontispiece to the New Testament.
34. The head of John the Baptist brought to Herodias in a charger.
35. The body of our Saviour taken from the cross by Joseph of Arimathea.
36. The woman miraculously healed by touching the hem of the garment of our blessed Saviour.
37. Christ restoring the sight of Bartimeus.
38. The ascension of Jesus Christ to heaven.
39. The baptism of our Saviour by St. John.
40. Mary Magdalene.
41. Jesus Christ and the woman of Samaria.
42. Christ curing the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda.
43. Matthew.
44. The crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves.
45. St. Paul, the chief apostle of the Gentiles.
46. The preaching of Paul the apostle before Felix and his wife.
47. The apostle Paul shaking the viper from his hand, after being shipwrecked on the Island of Melita.
48. Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.
49. St. John the Evangelist.
50. Michael the archangel binding Satan, and casting him into the bottomless pit.

CONDITIONS.

I. This large and elegant work will be published in two volumes, in boards.

II. It will be printed on fine demy paper, folio, on an elegant, new large type, cast for the purpose.

III. Subscribers will be supplied at the very low price of *Five Dollars* each volume.—The engravings alone will be worth that sum.

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

V. Both the letter press and the copperplates are in great forwardness; the first volume will be published in the first week in *December* next; and the second volume in the first week in *February* next.

VI. Payment to be on the delivery of each volume.

N. B. Works of this kind are not fit for *Whole binding* under several months after they are printed, as the plates and the letter press are both liable to injury by the hammer and press of the binder. This is the reason of their being published in boards, in which state the work may be read and handled without injury. Purchasers can have the work bound afterwards, either in one volume or two, as best suits their convenience.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTHING need be said on the part of the publisher to convince a discerning public that this is an undertaking, in this country, of vast importance; that the labor and expence are exceedingly great; or that the undertaking, if well executed, merits encouragement: He begs leave only to observe, that he is now carrying on this undertaking solely at his own risk and expence. The greatest care has been taken to have the work correct, and every way executed so as not to disgrace, but to do some credit to our country.—The magnitude of the work exceeds any thing of the kind attempted in America; the letter press will, he thinks, not be inferiour to any that has been done in the United States; and the plates much superior to any heretofore done by our own countrymen, and would not disgrace many experienced British artists.

He solicits the aid of such christian societies and private gentlemen, as wish to supply their pulpits or families with an elegant edition of the sacred Scriptures; and he flatters himself such aid will be given him by a liberal subscription.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at the Book-Store of ISAIAH THOMAS, the publisher, in Worcester, and at the book-store of said THOMAS, and ANDREWS, in Boston; where specimens of the works may be seen.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of *Jonathan Walcott*, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent; six month from the sixth day of December inst. being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of the said Deceased, in Easthampton, on the first Mondays of January, March, and June, from 1 till 6 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each of said days, no accounts will be allowed after said term.

ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT,
AARON CLAPP, jun. } Commissioners.

ALL Persons indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

E. POMEROY, Adm'er.

Southampton, December 9, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of *November* last, a pale red COW, mark'd with a slit in the end of the near ear, a horn saw'd off.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MEDAD CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 14, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of land, lying in Belchertown and Pelham, given by the late Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq. to the town of Northampton. It will be sold in such quantities as to suit the purchasers, and payment therefor will be made as easy and convenient as they can desire—please to apply to

ROBERT BRECK,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SIMEON PARSONS,
S. HENSHAW,
B. SHELDON. } Committee.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received, at his store in Easthampton, a large and general Assortment of West-India and English, GOODS. Consisting of almost every article enquired for at a Country Store,—Also, a quantity of BAR LEAD, by the hundred.

Dec. 6, 1791.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner,—He has also for Sale, Spelling-Books and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, out of his pasture at Whately, some time about the 25th of October last, a pair of STEARS, three years old past, marked with a hole through the middle of the off ear, and a half penny the under side of the same, one of them black with a white face, and shagish horns, the other red. Whoever has taken up said Stears, or shall take them up, & will give information thereof to the owner, so that he may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded. SAMUEL DICKINSON.

Hatfield, November 26, 1791.

WHEREAS the Copartnership, of ESEN and MOLINEUX, is this day mutually desolved; All persons that have accounts open with them are requested to call at their store in Leyden, and make an immediate settlement. Leyden, Dec. 21, 1791.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PAYMENT.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skeneclady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cornager.—

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

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IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
Attorney at Law.

Benjamin Prescott,

INFORMS the public that he has begun the Malting business, those who please to favour him with their Barley, are notified that he is now ready to receive it in exchange for Malt, or other grain; and as it is impossible to make good Malt, unless the Barley is well cleansed, he earnestly requests his *Beer drinking friends*, to attend particularly, not only to the thrashing of the beard, from the kernel, but to cleansing it from all other filth.

He also informs the public, that he has just received a handsome supply of

GOODS,

From New-York, as usual, and altho he does not think it as large as some in the County, it may be as useful, as it contains some articles not commonly found in a country shop. His old friends and others are requested, after calling at the pretended cheap stores, to step in and look at his Goods, for which he will receive, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn and Oats.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in the town of Colrain, about a quarter of a mile south of the Meeting house, pleasantly situated on the road leading to Shelburn, containing one hundred and [illegible] acres, about [illegible] of which are under improvement, mowing, pasturing, tillage, and [illegible] young orchard; having on it a convenient dwelling house, with a good well of water, a forty feet barn;—also, a commodious Store, fifty feet long; Pearl Ash works, and blacksmith's shop—very well situated for trade, as business has been done there in the trading way for nearly seven years past.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on the premises. W. STEPHENS.

Colrain, Dec. 2, 1791.

WANTED to hire by the year, a man that understands the FURRIERS' business—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A genteel single SLEIGH.

Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers, that No. 278, of this paper, completes one year since Mr. Pinks discontinued riding—he therefore expects, all indebted, will make payment at that time, as he is under absolute necessity of making a settlement with the Printer. JOSEPH BASCOM.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 1st of May last, a forrel mare COLT, two years old, with a white streak in her face, most natural to trot. Whoever will take up said Colt, and convey her to the subscriber, shall have a handsome reward, and all necessary charges paid. ELIJAH MORTON.

Hatfield, Dec. 13, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, last September, a pair of red STEARS, with some white about them, one year old past. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. EBENEZER PUTNEY.

Goshen, December 19, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in October last, a read and white HEIFER, supposed to be one year old last spring, a crop on the right ear, and a slit through the same, a hollow crop the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS JAMES.

Chesterfield, Dec. 21, 1791.

BLANKS,

Of various kinds may be had at this office.